



Thomas Drummond.

THE
BENCH AND BAR
OF
CHICAGO.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WITH STEEL ENGRAVED PORTRAITS.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE profession of the Law, when clothed with its true dignity and purity and strength, must rank first among the callings of men. Law rules the universe; "her seat is the bosom of God; her voice is the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempt from her power." What comprehensiveness! If to law herself may be applied such language, what may be said of that profession whose work is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust, to administer those rules and principles that underlie and permeate all government and society, and control the varied relations of man? As thus viewed, there attaches to the legal profession a nobleness that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer, who, conscious of its greatness, and honest in the pursuit of his purpose, embraces the richness of learning, the profoundness of wisdom, the firmness of integrity and the purity of morals, together with the graces of modesty, courtesy and the general amenities of life.

To attain the highest excellence, the lawyer must possess the most varied and opposite qualities, and know how and when to use them; with depth and firmness of understanding, there must combine the keenness of acute discernment; learned in the subtleties of legal lore, let him at the same time know men, have tact to deal with them, and be rich in the enlarged beauties of classical learning; besides being a student, he must be able to leave the solitude of the study and adapt himself to the practical affairs and every-day doings of men. It is his to command the respect of superiors, and again appeal to the weaknesses and infirmities of those less favored than himself; in fine, he must be "all things to all men."

In preparing this volume the publishers have aimed to fairly and faithfully represent the legal fraternity of Chicago. The *data* have been secured as far as possible by personal interviews with those whose biographies are recorded, and where these could not be secured, by interviewing friends and consulting records.

The editorial work has been done by able and experienced writers, and each sketch, before publication, has been submitted for revision and approval.

While prosecuting their work, the publishers have been aided and cheered by the interest which many of the profession have shown in their undertaking, and thus convinced that the result of their labors cannot but supply an urgent need. That their work is faultless they do not presume; that it will meet with unqualified approval they dare not hope; they have honestly and conscientiously performed their task, and hope they have done it well. To those who read only to criticise they have no apology to offer, while for commendation they cheerfully submit the volume to the intelligent judgment of a fair-minded, liberal and generous-hearted profession.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF CHICAGO.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. THOMAS DRUMMOND.

ILLINOIS has many sons whose brilliant genius, splendid achievements and unsullied characters have rendered her name illustrious. Though the brain and the brawn of her citizens have been chiefly employed in responding to the imperative demands of a new state, the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, yet their footsteps are found in the domain of statesmanship, of jurisprudence, science, art, theology, oratory, philanthropy and war. In all these directions some of her children have achieved eminence. Among the factors which enter into and compose the state, the most indispensable to its growth, prosperity and permanence is its jurisprudence. This is the very corner-stone of a stable government. It is that which conserves all other forces of civilization, and produces harmony and an equilibrium of apparently conflicting powers.

In selecting from the many eminent jurists of Illinois that one most illustrious, the name of Hon. Thomas Drummond, judge of the circuit court of the United States, is naturally suggested.

True there have been more eloquent advocates, more brilliant orators, more polished scholars, possibly more profound students of some department of legal lore; but in sound judgment, in patient industry, in clear conception of the spirit and scope of jurisprudence, in that intuitive perception of right which is almost an inspiration, Judge Drummond has no superior.

Thomas Drummond was born October 16, 1809, at Bristol Mills, Lincoln county, Maine. His father, Hon. James Drummond, was an honest farmer of Scotch descent, highly esteemed for sound judgment. In the early part of his life he was much of the time at sea, and was for several years a member of the legislature of Maine.

After having attended the common school of his native town, the young man attended several academies in the vicinity, where he laid a solid foundation for an education, pursuing especially those studies preparatory to a college course, and in 1826 entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1830.

He immediately commenced the study of the law in the office of William T. Dwight, Esq., a son of President Dwight, of Yale College, who was then engaged in the practice of law in Philadelphia. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar, and

in 1835 removed to Galena, Illinois, where he entered at once upon the practice of his profession. At that time the bar of Jo Daviess county comprised some of the most eminent lawyers in the state, and the young attorney was called upon to measure swords with men skilled in legal contests; but so closely and studiously did he apply himself to his profession, that in a few years he was recognized as a peer of the ablest members of the bar of Galena. Candid, cautious, thorough in his investigation of facts, exhaustive in his examination of precedents, clear in his analysis of the principles of law applicable to the case at bar, his opinion was eagerly sought and implicitly relied upon in cases of importance. He continued in successful practice in Galena for about nineteen years, during which period his reputation as a sound jurist extended beyond Illinois, and in 1850 President Taylor appointed him judge of the district court of the United States, for the district of Illinois. When the state, in 1855, was divided into two districts, he became judge of the northern district. In 1854 he removed to Chicago, in which city or its vicinity, he has since resided.

When first called to the bench, the labors of his position were considered arduous; but the rapid development of the maritime interests of Chicago, the large increase in patent litigation, and the general expansion of the commercial and material resources of the state, caused an immense increase in the business of his court. In addition to presiding in the district court, however, Judge Drummond sat as circuit judge in the transaction of nearly all the business of that court, so that for the last ten years of his occupancy of the district bench his duties were onerous almost beyond precedent.

In December, 1869, he was appointed judge of the circuit court of the United States for the seventh judicial circuit, comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, which position he still continues to hold.

As circuit judge, he holds court in nine places,—three in Indiana, four in Wisconsin, and two in Illinois; but the greater portion of his time is spent in Chicago, where the most important litigation of the Northwest is concentrated. Since the remarkable depreciation in the values of property, resulting from the panic of 1873, and the legislation hostile to the railroad interests in several of the northwestern states, many of the railroads in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin have been placed in the hands of the United States courts, thus largely increasing the responsibilities and labors of the circuit judge.

Since the financial crisis of 1873 there have been probably not less than a score of railroads, representing an indebtedness of more than one hundred millions of dollars, in the hands of receivers appointed by the courts over which Judge Drummond presides. Many grave questions have necessarily arisen in connection with the administration of the affairs of these vast corporations, through the machinery of the courts. But here, as elsewhere, so great and universal is the confidence in the intelligence and probity of Judge Drummond, that no one has been found to utter a word of complaint.

Politically, Judge Drummond was a member of the old whig party, and since

the formation of the republican party, he has been in full sympathy with its principles. Although decided in his opinions, and at proper times frank in their avowal, he evidently feels that the dignity of his position should preclude him from becoming an active partisan of any political creed.

He was married in 1839 to Delia A. Sheldon, daughter of John P. Sheldon, Esq., of Willow Springs, Wisconsin. Seven children, two sons and five daughters, have blessed their union, all of whom, save one, still survive. The Episcopal mode of worship seems preferable to him, and with his family he is connected with the congregation of St. James Church, in Chicago.

For more than a quarter of a century Judge Drummond has occupied the responsible position of judge of a federal court in the great metropolis of the Northwest. He has lived, studied and labored chiefly to discharge the functions of that important office. Into the flowery paths of literature, or the domain of science, art and philosophy, he has not wandered, except so far as it became necessary to do so for recreation, or to illustrate the principles of law and their practical application. He has been ambitious only to administer justice with as little of the increment of error as possible. Clothed with a becoming dignity, but without a trace of personal vanity; courteous and gentle, but never permitting undue familiarity; conscientious and painstaking in the highest degree in every official act, with unswerving fidelity to truth, integrity and honor, he has held aloft the even scales of justice—himself its very incarnation. Who shall estimate the value to a nation of such a life? Who shall measure the potency of a character so resplendent?

To how many a young lawyer, struggling with adversity, and sorely tempted to descend from the shining heights of professional honor and personal integrity, to the shambles where justice is crucified, and impious hands cast lots for her seamless garments, has the illustrious example of Thomas Drummond been at once an inspiration to good, and a salvation from sin and shame!

HON. JOHN M. HARLAN.

JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN, Louisville, Kentucky, was born in Boyle county, near Danville, Kentucky, June 1, 1833, and is a son of James Harlan, who was a prominent lawyer of the state. He graduated at Center College, under the presidency of John C. Young, D.D., LL.D., studied law with his father, graduated in 1853 in the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, under Chief Justice Thomas A. Marshall and George Robertson, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Frankfort in his native state.

In 1858 he was elected judge of Franklin county and held that office one year. In 1859, when but twenty-five years of age, he was the whig candidate for congress in the strongly democratic district of Ashland, and came within sixty-seven votes of an election. In the spring of 1861 he moved to Louisville, where he

became associated with Hon. W. F. Bullock, and practiced with great success. The civil war breaking out soon after, he relinquished practice and recruited and organized the 10th Kentucky Union regiment, which served under Gen. Thomas. Having served for some length of time in command of a brigade, his nomination for brigadier-general was made by President Lincoln, but at that auspicious period in his military career the death of his venerable father compelled him to forego the flattering promotion, resign his commission and return to civil life.

In the fall of 1863 he was nominated by the union party as their candidate for attorney-general, was elected by an immense majority, and occupied the office until 1867, when, as the candidate of the same party, he failed of an election, whereupon he returned to Louisville and resumed practice with much success. In 1871 he was unanimously nominated, against his desire, as the republican candidate for governor, and although there had been considerable falling off in the republican ranks in the north in 1874, he largely increased the party vote over that of the previous election of chief magistrate of the state. In 1875 he was again the republican candidate for governor. In 1877 Col. Harlan was appointed by President Hayes one of the Louisiana commission, on the part of the government, to bring about an amicable plan for adjusting the unfortunate political status of that state, and the result of the wise and temperate course of the commission was a matter of congratulation throughout the country. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, which office he is still filling. In this capacity Justice Harlan has frequently held courts in Illinois as part of his circuit, and is accounted by the bar of this state as not only a very able, but also an exceedingly impartial, honest dispenser of justice.

HON. DAVID DAVIS.

DAVID DAVIS, Bloomington, Illinois, is descended from Welsh ancestors, who had resided in this country more than a century at the time of his birth, March 19, 1815. The home of his childhood was in Cecil county, Maryland, where he pursued his early education until he went to an academy in Delaware to prepare for a regular classical course.

Mr. Davis went from the academic school in Delaware to Kenyon College, Ohio, entering that institution in the autumn of 1828. Ohio was then a comparative wilderness, and for a boy student only thirteen years of age, without a relative to welcome him the prospect was lonely and uninviting. But there was something of the heroic in the native energy of character and firmness of purpose which revealed the man of after life. In 1832, when seventeen, he graduated, and soon afterward chose the law for his profession. The advantages for its study were few in the West at that time, and he started on a long and difficult journey east, reaching at length the old town of Lenox, Massachusetts, to prosecute his studies in the office of the distinguished lawyer, Judge H. W. Bishop. After two



David Davis

years spent in that office he went to the law school at New Haven, Connecticut, then under the direction of Judges Daggett and Hitchcock, both of whom were known as eminent jurists. Here Mr. Davis enjoyed the excellent legal discipline which had the effect to mould his character into that of a lawyer of clear and accurate knowledge of legal principles and precedents which has since given him his merited prominence. Upon his admission to practice he turned his face again toward the Great West, settling in Pekin, Illinois. This was in the fall of 1835. The prevalence of fever and ague there compelled him to leave the place at the end of a year, and he removed to the town which is now the pleasant city of Bloomington, his present residence. Here he began in earnest to lay the foundation of his future success by hard work, which he ever regarded as a better dependence than genius. Shortly after his settlement in Bloomington he married Miss Sarah Walker, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who died in November 1879. Mrs. Davis was a fit companion for him, and left many pleasant memories of charity and kindness.

The proceeds of a considerable fortune were devoted by her to the alleviation of human suffering, and she contributed very much to the success of her husband's life. Mr. Davis was an ardent whig of the Henry Clay school, but had no taste for political life. Without solicitation he was nominated for the legislature of Illinois, and elected, in 1844, and to the constitutional convention in 1847. In both positions, especially the latter, he took a leading part. Upon the adoption of the new constitution, in 1848, a new judiciary had to be elected in the entire state. The circuit in which he lived was largely democratic, but Mr. Davis was not a bitter partisan, and by the common consent of the bar and people of his circuit he was chosen judge. Abraham Lincoln was then in the full tide of successful practice, and visited Judge Davis' circuit, forming with him a life-long friendship. The judge saw from the beginning evidence of inborn greatness in his afterward famous friend. Judge Davis' circuit embraced fourteen of the largest and most wealthy counties of the state. It was before the day of railroads, yet neither rough traveling nor bad weather prevented him from always being in his place ready to proceed with the public business. Soon after his settlement in Illinois he began investing in prairie lands, and laid the foundation of that fortune which he now dispenses in acts of unostentatious charity. In 1858, when Abraham Lincoln was a candidate against Stephen A. Douglas for the United States senate, Judge Davis supported Mr. Lincoln with great earnestness. Recognized as Lincoln's confidential friend, he was selected delegate at large to the republican national convention at Chicago, in 1860, where his management as a leader was very successful. In 1860 and 1861 he counseled a moderate and conservative course, in the hope that war might be averted. He formed one of the presidential party to Washington, but after the inauguration resumed his duties on the bench, which he performed until selected with General Holt and Mr. Campbell, of St. Louis, to investigate the administration of the department of St. Louis, then under the command of General Fremont and Major McKinstry, during a

period of the war of the rebellion. In the summer of 1862 a vacancy occurred on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judge Davis was selected in the fall of 1862 associate justice. At that time Judge Taney was chief-justice, and between the two there commenced a friendship which continued until the latter's death. Judge Davis served on the bench of the supreme court until February, 1877, when he resigned to accept the office of United States senator from the state of Illinois.

He met with no opposition to his reelection as judge of the state court, the bar and people both being satisfied with the prompt, impartial and honest discharge of his duty. His labors in the federal and state courts extended through a period of twenty-nine years, during which time he adjudicated questions of the highest importance affecting life, liberty and property. His opinion in the celebrated Milligan case is regarded by the profession as one of the ablest expositions of the rights of civil liberty ever announced by a court. It was criticised unfavorably by some, but by the lawyer and the jurist it will ever be regarded as a sound constitutional recognition of the personal and individual rights of the citizen. During the first four years of President Grant's administration much dissatisfaction arose in the republican party, and, as an outgrowth, the liberal movement was organized which assumed form in the Cincinnati convention. A considerable portion of the democratic party and a large number in the liberal cause regarded Judge Davis as a proper candidate for the presidency, he having been nominated by the labor reform party in January 1872. His friends presented his name at Cincinnati, but, owing to certain combinations, he was defeated, and Mr. Greeley became the nominee in the remarkable campaign of 1872. In the Illinois senatorial campaign of 1876 the balance of power was with the independent party, friendly to Judge Davis; and, after a protracted contest, by a combination of the democratic party with the independents he received a majority and was elected. His term as senator commenced March 4, 1877, with President Hayes' administration.

Elected by a combination of parties, he has identified himself with none, but has maintained independence, voting for or against measures without reference to party lines. On account of his ability as judge he was selected member of the judiciary committee, in which for more than four years he has been a great worker in the advancement of the public interests. His speech on the Geneva Award bill reported by the committee was regarded as a very able exposition of the law in favor of the underwriters. Judge Davis is not a speech maker, but does a great deal of work in the committee room and in the business detail of the senate. His disposition is to deal with practical questions of legislation, leaving the discussion of mere party politics to others. Upon the reconstruction of the senate at the inauguration of President Garfield's administration, he was tendered the chairmanship of the judiciary committee, which he declined, giving his reasons in a speech worthy the better days of the republic. After the death of President Garfield, Judge Davis was elected president of the senate, without having in



A. M. Plouffe

any way sought that high honor. In accepting it he informed the senate that if the least party obligation had been made a condition, directly or indirectly, he would have declined the compliment.

Independent in thought and in action, Judge Davis has never favored the arts of the politician, nor sought to gain any object by devious courses. Upright and straightforward, he has always moved openly on a given line of conduct, and boldly proclaimed his convictions on public questions; hence the universal confidence in his integrity of character. Although now over sixty years of age, his mind and body are unimpaired in vigor and health. He resides on one of the most highly cultivated farms of the state, adjoining the city of Bloomington, in a mansion of great elegance and taste. His life has been a great success, financially and officially.

"How blest is he who crowns in shades like these,
A youth of labor with an age of ease."

HON. HENRY W. BLODGETT.

HENRY WILLIAM BLODGETT stands prominent among the few men whose personal and public history is inseparably connected with the jurisprudence of Illinois; his sound and clear judgment, his achievements, his upright character, his unremitting labors in ascertaining the right and administering exact justice have contributed largely to the high reputation which attaches to the bench of the United States courts in the Northwest. He commenced practice during the formative period of the substantial jurisprudence of the West and has been one of its most important factors from that time until the present; throughout the period while the great outlines of this jurisprudence were being established and its foundations being laid upon an enduring basis, one may trace the impress of his mind upon every important advance step. Being so important a factor in formulating, and now in administering, he deserves the gratitude of the public, since the jurisprudence is an indispensable element to the growth, prosperity and permanence of the commonwealth, conserving and harmonizing all other forces of civilization. Without an impartial administration of law and justice no form of popular government can long survive. Judge Blodgett may be said to act with these considerations in view. In the investigation of the many important cases which come before him he is guided solely by facts in evidence and the law applicable to them. His decisions are impartial, simple in style, lucid and forcible, never sensational, florid or highly ornate; he expresses his thoughts and opinions in a clear and concise manner, not to be misunderstood, and with a pleasing diction. His fame rests mainly upon his scholarly attainments and his profound knowledge of common and statute law; his more important decisions are monuments of learning and research and have won for him the profound respect of the bench and bar. He is an indefatigable worker and constant student, and

has great power of concentration, a remarkable memory and a clear and accurate judgment.

Judge Blodgett was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1821. His parents removed to Illinois when he was about ten years of age; his father was a blacksmith, his mother a woman of superior education and refinement. Both were sincere and earnest, and devoted themselves to the correct development and training of their children. When seventeen years of age Henry went to the Amherst Academy one year, whence he returned to Illinois and engaged in teaching school, and subsequently in land surveying until twenty-one years of age. In 1842 he commenced the study of law in the office of J. Y. Scammon and Norman B. Judd, in Chicago, and three years later, in 1845, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Waukegan, Illinois, where he still resides. In 1844 he voted the anti-slavery ticket, and has since been an adherent of the anti-slavery and republican parties, remaining true to the principles and the cause he then espoused. In 1852 he was elected to the general assembly of Illinois, being the first avowed anti-slavery member who ever occupied a seat in that body, and in the following year was elected to the state senate. As a legislator he was one of the ablest and most useful, and was largely instrumental in shaping the legislation of the commonwealth and in promoting the development of the immense resources of Illinois by internal improvements and otherwise. In 1855, and for a number of years subsequently, he was associated with the legal department of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, of which he was one of the projectors. He was the pioneer in the building of the then Chicago and Milwaukee railroad, on the lake shore from Chicago to Milwaukee, and was identified with it in the several capacities of attorney, director and president; he procured the charter for the road, and to his influence and personal efforts was mainly due the securing of the money necessary to its construction. Later he was solicitor of the Michigan Southern, Fort Wayne, Rock Island and Northwestern roads, and retired when the business reached such proportions that it was impossible for one man to attend to it. As a solicitor he was regarded as the peer—indeed the superior—of anyone in the Northwest. During all these years he had been industrious and studious and formed habits which have characterized his subsequent notable career.

In 1870 he was appointed, by President Grant, judge of the United States district court for the northern district of Illinois, and holds that position now (1883), discharging the duties of his important trust with signal ability and fidelity. He brought to the bench varied legal learning, a self-gained scholarship (for he is essentially a self-made man), wide experience and an eminently judicial mind; his rulings and decisions will live as long as the jurisprudence of the United States courts exists, and his history and name will outlive him. He is a model of benevolence and generosity in all the relations of life, and his deportment is characterized by courtesy and unswerving impartiality; magnanimous and pure in private and official life he is a worthy citizen, an upright judge and a true man. His deeds are indelibly written in the history of his time so plainly

that all may read. He has turned his abilities to good account in bettering others and developing in himself a noble manhood. Such is an outline of the life career of one who mapped out his own course, guided by the teachings and admonition of a noble mother at the beginning, and inspired and impelled by a noble ambition to make the most of his powers. How near he has "hewn to the line" let his life work tell, for in this one may find the true measure of his success.

COL. EDMUND JUSSEN.

EDMUND JUSSEN was born in Germany in 1830, pursued the classical course of study at the Jesuit College of Cologne, and immigrated to America in 1847. Although he was an accomplished scholar in the Latin, Greek, French and German languages, he did not then understand a word of the English language; settling at Columbus, Wisconsin, he commenced practical life under this disadvantage, and by unaided effort has attained to his present rank among the most prominent members of the Chicago bar.

When he came to this country in 1847, he engaged in whatever he could find to do to meet his daily expenses, and during leisure hours devoted his time to the acquirement of the English language, and under these circumstances mastered it, and is now an accomplished English scholar. In 1854 he commenced the study of law in the office of William T. Butler, then county judge of Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and upon being admitted to the bar in 1856 returned to Columbus and engaged in practice. During this year he married Antonie Schurz, sister of Hon. Carl Schurz, and has an interesting family. He moved to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1860, and formed a law partnership with James Hopkins, subsequently United States judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the legislature from the Madison district, and was prominent and efficient in that body. In the spring of 1862 he entered the army as major of the 23d Wis. Vol. Inf., and took part in the battles of Arkansas Post and Chickasaw Bayou, where he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He soon afterward resigned his commission on account of physical disability, and in 1864 settled in Chicago, and resumed the practice of his profession. Mr. Jussen has been successfully engaged in many important cases of special and public interest, notably the so-called "whiskey-ring cases," the criminal prosecution of Henry Greenebaum for the alleged embezzlement of the funds of the German Savings and German National Bank of Chicago, and others, in the management of which he won the highest commendation and opinions of the bar and the general public.

In 1869-71 Col. Jussen was collector of internal revenues for the Chicago district, before the "rings" and schemes for defrauding the government had been entered into, though an attempt was made in that direction upon him. His unwavering integrity, however, and the consciousness of his responsibility

repulsed all such advances, and by reason of the stand which he took, he incurred the ill will of corrupt men, who did not rest until they had secured his removal. He was subsequently an important factor in securing the overthrow and downfall of these conspirators against the internal revenue, in doing which he proved himself not only a gentleman, a scholar, and an able lawyer, but also an honest man, and a friend of his adopted country. That he was a most zealous and capable officer no one will deny; that he attempted to perform his full duty and protect the government against fraud, and that he was thwarted in this honest and earnest endeavor, subsequent events fully demonstrated.

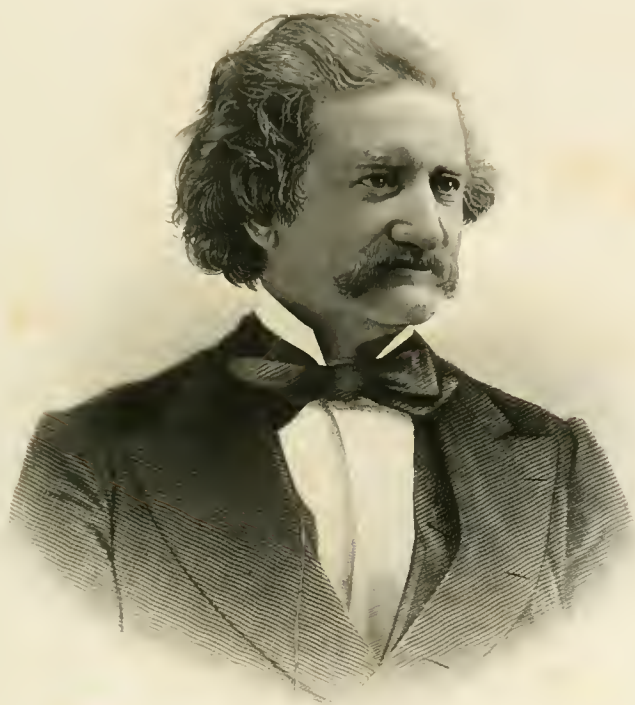
Col. Jussen has traveled much, and is a gentleman of varied culture and refined tastes, as well as an earnest and forcible advocate and an able and successful lawyer.

HON. THOMAS HOYNE, LL.D.

THOMAS HOYNE, one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago, is a son of Patrick and Eleanor M. Hoyne, who were obliged to leave Ireland about the year 1815, on account of troubles in which the father became involved with the British government. They sought an asylum in the city of New York, where our subject was born about February 11, 1817. He was the eldest of seven children, and at a suitable age was sent to St. Peter's Catholic school in that city, where he remained until the death of his parents, that of his father occurring in 1829, and that of his mother in 1830. He was left poor as well as an orphan and unfriended. In the year 1829 he became an apprentice to a manufacturer of fancy goods, traveling cases and pocket-books, working in that capacity for four or five years in the city of New York.

Mr. Hoyne seems to have early had a strong desire for knowledge, and at that period, while still a mere youth working under indentures, he joined what was known as the Literary Association, the membership of which included several persons who afterward distinguished themselves in the literary or political world, notably Hon. Horace Greeley and his associate in the publishing business, Mr. McElrath, Judges Manierre and Daly, Hon. William B. Maclay and the Maclay family, and others. W. B. Maclay was member of congress for several years, and his father founded the Baptist church on Mulberry street as early as 1800. It was with men of this class that he came in contact, and early began to feel the brightening influence of their keen intellects. In that society Mr. Hoyne made his *début* as a debater, and acquired the happy art of speaking in public. It was no doubt the turning point in life, the first stepping-stone to the stage on which he has acted a brilliant as well as conspicuous part.

While an apprentice young Hoyne also attended two night schools, in one of which he made a specialty of English grammar and elocution, in the other, of the classics, acquiring a fair knowledge of Greek as well as Latin. For such economy of time and such industry he has since reaped a rich reward.



Le Royne

At the end of his apprenticeship, in 1835, Mr. Hoyne accepted a clerkship in a large jobbing house for the salary it would afford him to liquidate and pay off the expense of the schools he was attending. In 1836 he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. John Brinkerhoff, and late in the summer of 1837 came to Chicago to join his old and esteemed friend, Judge Manierre, who had preceded him hither two years before, and was serving the public in the office of clerk of the circuit court. His old associate in the New York literary club was not slow in making a place for Mr. Hoyne, whose compensation for clerical services was ten dollars a week. Mr. Hoyne now found time to devote to study. He took up Latin again; commenced the study of the French language; and for two years attended the meetings of a literary society, in the exercises of which he was an active participant. In the latter part of 1838 he taught a public school—one of the first organized in Chicago—four months. Soon afterward he resumed his legal studies in the office of Hon. J. V. Scammon, who became his friend and patron, and was admitted to practice late in the autumn of 1839. Since that date, with the exception of a little more than two years spent in Galena, Illinois (autumn of 1842 to December, 1844), Mr. Hoyne has resided in Chicago, and has practiced his profession, making a brilliant record at the Cook county bar, as well as appearing in many cases in the supreme court of Illinois, and the United States Supreme Court at Washington. He has great power before a jury.

In 1840 Mr. Hoyne was elected city clerk on the democratic ticket, and during most of the time for the last forty years he has taken a deep interest in political matters, sometimes aiding to shape the policy of his party, or furnishing material for congressional consideration. It was Mr. Hoyne who, in 1841, wrote the memorial which was presented to congress asking for increased appropriations for the improvement of the Chicago harbor. In 1870 he was nominated by acclamation for congress in the Chicago district, but declined to run, when Hon. John Wentworth was nominated in his place and beaten by Hon. C. B. Farwell.

Mr. Hoyne held the office of probate justice of the peace in 1847, 1848 and 1849 under the old constitution, the office which under the new constitution, which went into effect in the autumn of 1848, took the name of county judge, at which time his court was suspended.

Mr. Hoyne was an earnest advocate of the Mexican war (1846-47), but on the passage of the "Wilmot proviso," prohibiting the extension of slavery in any territory acquired from Mexico, at the close of the war, he became what was then known as a "free-soiler," and supported Van Buren and Adams on the "Buffalo platform" in the presidential campaign of 1848, and being a presidential elector that year, "stumped" the northern half of Illinois. He had previously, at a great mass-meeting held in Chicago, as chairman of a committee chosen for the purpose, written an able address to the people on the great issues of the day, and that address had a very wide circulation. "It was,"* says one writer, "a bold,

* See "The Biographical Encyclopædia of Illinois." Philadelphia, 1875. We are indebted to the same source for other data in this sketch.

manly and vigorous protest against the further encroachments of slavery, and was designed to affect the opinion of the democratic masses of the state." Mr. Hoyne continued his opposition to the extension of slavery, yet did not break entirely away from the democratic party, and in 1853 received from President Pierce the appointment of United States district attorney for Illinois, which appointment greatly increased his business. He sided with Judge Douglas on the Kansas and Nebraska bills and the bill to repeal the Missouri compromise (1854), and took an active part in the field of debate on the democratic side in the presidential campaign of 1856. Two years later he advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, in this step taking sides with the administration and against Judge Douglas. In 1859 Mr. Hoyne, without his knowledge or consent, was appointed United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois, taking the place of a defaulter (Charles A. Pine), which office Mr. Hoyne would have declined at once had not Judge Drummond, for the purpose of restoring order and discipline in that office, made a special request upon him to accept the place for the short period of the unexpired term of his predecessor. In 1860 he superintended the census for the northern district, and was very highly complimented by the superintendent of the census bureau for his faithful services.

In literary as well as political matters Mr. Hoyne has acted a conspicuous and eminently praiseworthy part. In 1850 he was elected president of the Chicago Young Men's Association, and subsequently had the rare honor of being reelected. When the University of Chicago was founded, in 1857, Mr. Hoyne took a deep interest in the enterprise; was elected a member of its board of trustees, and continues to act in that capacity; was a leader and quite active in founding the law department of the University, paying \$5,000 into the fund for that purpose, and in September, 1859, in recognition of his valuable services and generosity in this matter, the trustees established a chair in the faculty known as "The Hoyne Professorship of International and Constitutional Law." To Mr. Hoyne also belongs the credit of securing the great Lalande prize telescope for the University, and he was elected the first secretary of the Chicago Astronomical Society, which position, we believe, he still holds. He is a life member of the Mechanics' Institute, the Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Historical Society, and has always taken a great interest in building up such institutions. His greatest work in this connection has been in aiding to found and in fostering the Chicago Free Public Library, of which he wrote a long and valuable historical sketch in 1877, and which was published in a pamphlet of nearly a hundred pages. That pamphlet lies before us, and contains a detailed account of the appeal of Thomas Hughes and his associates in England, made immediately after the great fire of October 9, 1871, to found a new library in Chicago; the public spirit which that appeal stirred up in the hearts of the enterprising men of this city; the frequent public meetings held here in the interest of that cause; the public address of Mr. Hoyne, Mayor Medill and others; the correspondence which Mr. Hoyne carried

on with the promoters of this enterprise in the old world, etc. Mr. Hoyne's connection with that grand work of founding a free public library in Chicago reflects the very highest credit upon his energy, enterprise and truly philanthropic spirit. He was not only one of the originators of this eminently useful institution, and presided over the first meeting called to organize it, but was chosen president of its first board of directors, and still holds that honorable post. He was also one of the originators of the Chicago Bar Association, and was its vice-president in 1874, and one of the committee on legal education in 1875. He has recently delivered an address before the association entitled "The Lawyer as a Pioneer," in which he gives sketches of the early Illinois and Chicago bar (1837-1840). It is to be published in book form by Fergus and Co.

Mr. Hoyne is a man of a good deal of literary taste as well as legal ability, and his intellectual efforts outside the bar and the political arena have attracted a great deal of attention. An address which he delivered before the graduating law class of the University of Chicago in 1869 was pitched on a high key of eloquence and a truly lofty moral tone, and its stirring appeal to the young men before him to uphold the honor and dignity of their profession could not fail of having a salutary influence on all who heard him. His Fourth of July oration, delivered two years later at La Salle, Illinois, on the "New Departure," was pronounced a masterly effort, and its publication and wide circulation raised Mr. Hoyne in the estimation of many as an orator. As a forensic speaker he certainly has but few peers at the bar of Cook county, which has from ten to twelve hundred members.

As already intimated, our subject took an early and deep interest in politics and the welfare of the country, and that interest seems not to have abated. During the civil war his patriotism rose to white heat, and no man in Chicago was more earnest in trying to save the Union. He was a very active member of the Union Defense Committee, and wrote the well known appeal to the people of this state. He was on the committee that visited Lincoln to urge a campaign down the Mississippi river in 1862. During that long and trying period of civil strife every emanation from his pen or tongue had the unmistakable and thrilling ring of a true and devoted lover of his country.

After the war Mr. Hoyne sided with President Johnson against congress, and was a delegate to the conservative convention held at Philadelphia in August, 1866. He also supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and was an elector that year in the first district. Two years later he acted with the opposition, so called, and aided in drawing up the call of the democratic state committee, issued in this city under the eye of Mr. Hoyne, and embodying a specie plank, free commerce, civil rights and other live issues, and which was received with great éclat by the leading journals of his party.

July 9, 1875, he delivered an address before the Jeffersonian Club of Chicago, of which he was then president, and on that occasion took the ground that "there is sufficient vital moral force and patriotism in the people to save their free insti-

tutions." In that address, which he had evidently prepared with great care, he denounced in the strongest terms the tendency to corruption among the politicians of the day, and clearly announced his own political tenets, as embodied in the club in whose interests he was speaking.

Mr. Hoyne has always been regarded as one of the bitterest enemies of corruptionists, and has been a leader in trying to rout them. For this purpose he was brought out as a candidate for mayor in the spring of 1876, and was triumphantly elected. An account of this election was published in "The Alliance," of this city, in April, 1881, in a sketch of Mr. Hoyne, under the heading, "The Men who have Built Chicago," and we reproduce it in a condensed form:

"There was a time when this great city, with all its unexampled growth and prosperity, was in danger of financial ruin and moral bankruptcy. In 1876 Chicago was awakened to the fact that she had long been ruled by an unscrupulous ring of thieving politicians, which received its support from a class of the community not unlike that which kept Tweed in power in New York city for so long a time, and saddled that city with a financial burden, and gave its government a notoriety that has passed into a proverb. We say that Chicago was awakened to her danger, awakened only just in time to avert ruin, awakened mainly by the efforts of the man whose name stands at the head of this sketch.

"H. D. Colvin was mayor of the city at the time. He had inherited from preceding administrations a bequest of debt and bad management, and was hedged about by precedents which he had not the wisdom or energy to set aside—precedents involving large running expenses, extravagant appropriations, and a reckless financial policy. His administration began the system of meeting the illegal debt of the city by an equally illegal issue of scrip, but was unequal to the broad statesmanship of immediate retrenchment of municipal expenses and refunding the debt so that it might comfortably be carried. Extravagance and incompetence and rascality threatened the city. Taxation had become too heavy to be borne. The name of Chicago, prosperous and lusty as the city was, was fast becoming a by-word for misrule. It was a crisis in her history. Had the reigning state of affairs continued there is no manner of doubt but that some other city would have become the metropolis of the West. Capital and enterprise do not gravitate to any city overburdened with taxation, cursed by misrule and threatened with financial troubles. There is always a man for every emergency, and in Chicago's hour of need Thomas Hoyne came to the front. Through his efforts the Municipal Reform Club was organized, and in a very short time it succeeded in arousing the people to a sense of the dangers which threatened them. An American community, and especially a Chicago community, engrossed with their private business affairs, are slowly aroused to a sense of public danger, but when they are aroused no people in the world act so quickly or so effectively. The Reform Club called a mass-meeting of the citizens in the Exposition building. Nearly 40,000 men, of every political faith, gathered at that meeting, which resolved to take energetic means to abate the growing evil of municipal misrule.

Mr. Hoyne was, at the meeting, nominated for mayor on a reform platform, and in the election that followed was nearly unanimously elected to the office, he receiving a majority of over 33,000, the largest ever given a municipal chief magistrate in Chicago. There were but eight hundred votes cast against him. Mayor Colvin contested the legality of the election and appealed to the courts. The circuit court, which really had no jurisdiction in the case, decided by a vote of three to two that the election was illegal. Mr. Hoyne could, with every prospect of success, have appealed to the supreme court, but as his object was to cleanse the city of corruption, and not to secure honor or place for himself, and as the Colvin administration agreed to resign if another election were permitted without appeal, Mr. Hoyne, for the sake of the public good, assented, and refusing to allow the use of his name, Monroe Heath was elected mayor and Mr. Hoyne retired to private life, after having been *de facto* mayor for six weeks. But the line of policy marked out by his inaugural address has been followed, not only by his successor but by the doughty Harrison, and Chicago's prosperity and place in the nation is doubtless due to the unselfish and wise action of Mr. Hoyne."

The wife of Mr. Hoyne was Leonora M. Temple, daughter of the late John T. Temple, M.D., one of the pioneers in settling Chicago, their marriage being dated September 17, 1840, and she being the mother of seven children. The eldest son, Temple S., occupies a chair in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; the second son, Thomas M., is the junior member of the firm of Hoyne, Horton and Hoyne, and a lawyer of much promise; the third son, James, is cashier of the Germania Savings Bank, and the fourth son is employed with the firm of Culver, Page and Hoyne, of Chicago. Mrs. Hoyne is also the granddaughter of the late Dr. Staughton, the most eminent Baptist divine of this century. He founded Columbia College, at Washington, District of Columbia, and in 1822 delivered the address at Castle Garden, New York, upon the first visit of La Fayette to America after he had aided Washington in accomplishing the success of the revolution.

GEORGE PAYSON.

AMONG the distinguished members of the Chicago bar, we are pleased to record the name of George Payson, rich in scholarly attainments, a true gentleman, one of the purest of men and one of the noblest of the profession. He was born in Portland, Maine, in 1824, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1843, studied law in New York, came to Chicago in 1856 and commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has continued with unvarying success until the present time (1883), and by which he has gained an eminent and enviable reputation. Until 1874 he was engaged in a general practice of his profession, but since that time has devoted his whole attention, time and energy to patent law and patent cases, and to-day stands second to no living man as a patent lawyer. Some fifteen or sixteen years ago an association was formed in

Chicago known as the Western Railroad Association, which in 1874 retained Mr. Payson as its counsel in all matters pertaining to patents and patent litigation; and from that time to the present Mr. Payson has continued to be actively engaged in defending the interests of the railroads belonging to said association, so far as relates to that particular branch of the law. When that association was formed it was composed of fifteen railroad companies, and its membership has since increased until it now numbers about eighty.

No client was ever deceived by any advice or counsel given by Mr. Payson. He is very chary in giving an opinion unless fortified by principle and authority; and he is well and thoroughly posted in authorities. Mr. Payson is very popular with the bar. His frank and gentlemanly bearing endear him to his professional brethren. He is thoroughly honest and conscientious in everything. He is exceedingly happy in his presentation of a case to court or jury. With him there is no talk for buncombe; the facts and the law are presented in his own inimitable manner. His father, Rev. Edward Payson, was one of the most eminent of New England divines, and died in 1827. George, the subject of this sketch, is represented to be very like his father except on the question of religious orthodoxy. During Mr. Payson's practice he has been a partner of Isaac N. Arnold, William H. King and others.

In 1857 he married Margaret Codman, a daughter of Randolph A. L. Codman, who, thirty years ago, was recognized as one of the most brilliant and distinguished members of the Maine bar. Four children have been born of this marriage, only two of whom, one son and one daughter, are now living.

HON. HIRAM H. CODY.

HIRAM HITCHCOCK CODY, a native of Vernon Centre, Oneida county, New York, was born June 11, 1824, the son of Hiram Cody and Huldah (Hitchcock) Cody. His paternal grandparents, Samuel Cody and Susannah Cody, were among the pioneer settlers of Oneida county. The former was a soldier in the revolutionary army; the latter, with pardonable pride, traced her lineage to one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His maternal grandparents, David Hitchcock and Mercy Gilbert Hitchcock, formerly of Connecticut, but during many years residents of Hamilton, Madison county, New York, were universally respected for their many virtues. For several generations back his ancestors have all been Christian people, identified with either the Methodist Episcopal or Congregational church. His father was a man of unusual mental and physical vigor, with a good degree of self-culture, and known for his frankness and independence in thought and action. His mother was a woman of earnest, decided Christian character, superior culture and refined tastes. Of his four sisters, all of whom were ladies esteemed for their intelligence and excellent traits of character, only the youngest is now living. The eldest and youngest were



Yours Truly
Hiram H. Cody.

married successively to his wife's eldest brother, Dr. S. P. Sedgwick, formerly professor in Bennett Medical College, of Chicago. The second sister was the wife of Hon. E. O. Hills, of Bloomingdale, Illinois, and the third was married to Mr. Samuel Talcott, of Rockton, Illinois.

His early education was thorough, and was conducted with the design that he should enter the legal profession; and in all his instruction this purpose was kept in view, and being well known to him, made a very deep impression upon his hopes and aspirations for the future. His father, however, determined to remove with his family to the West when the subject of this sketch was about eighteen years of age. This circumstance, though it seemed at the time to interfere seriously with his plans for the future, proved to him a blessing in disguise, by inducing his removal to the West, and settlement in Illinois.

In 1843, with his father's family, he removed to Lisbon, Kendall county, Illinois, whither many of his old townsmen had preceded him. One year later the family settled at Bloomingdale, Du Page county.

In August, 1847, Mr. Cody removed to Naperville, having been elected clerk of the county commissioners' court of Du Page county. Two years later, upon the adoption of the constitution of 1848, he was nominated by acclamation, and in 1849 elected, the first county clerk of said county, thus serving as clerk six years, during which time, aside from his official duties, he vigorously applied himself to the study of law, and finally, in June, 1851, realized the long cherished hopes of his earlier years, by being admitted to the bar. Upon the expiration of his term of office he went before the convention, and, though a majority of the delegates favored his renomination, he voluntarily withdrew his name, his purpose being to retire from public life and devote himself to the study and practice of his profession. Aside from these he has held no offices by virtue of a political party vote. Politically, his views were democratic; but when the voice of treason was heard, and efforts were making to sever the union of states, discarding party prejudices, he thought only of his country's welfare. His earnest efforts and eloquent appeals in behalf of the Union cause will ever be remembered by his fellow citizens; and it was to these that Du Page county was largely indebted for her brilliant record made during the war.

In 1861, in a convention assembled without distinction of party, he was nominated, and afterward almost unanimously elected, county judge of Du Page county. In 1869, at a time when the citizens of his county were nearly equally divided upon the question pertaining to the removal of the county seat, he was the candidate of the anti-removal division for delegate to the constitutional convention, then about to be held. The election of 1867 was claimed to have resulted in favor of removal by a majority of about one hundred; yet, notwithstanding this, and also the fact that the vote of his county was three-fourths republican, and the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, a gentleman well known in business circles throughout the state, and especially in Chicago, was the opposing candidate, Judge Cody was elected by a majority of between one and two hundred. In the convention he

was one of the most useful members, and his service therein was exceedingly valuable and efficient. Feeling bound by the will of those who, irrespective of party, had elected him, no less than by his own inclination, he acted with the small number of independents who, in the convention, really held the balance of power, which they so used, alternating the election of officers between the two parties, that party spirit was more nearly banished from that assembly than from any deliberative legislative body that ever convened in Illinois. In the convention he was chairman of the important committee on revision and adjustment, and with characteristic energy, vigilance and foresight, so conducted the work of the committee that upon the day, and at the hour fixed for final adjournment, its report was found complete,—something new in the history of such conventions. The appreciation of the committee's services was clearly attested by a unanimous vote of thanks, which was the only one of the kind given to any committee during the entire session. Aside from this, the record of the convention, the flattering notices of the Springfield papers, and the personal testimony of his fellow-members, furnish abundant evidence of the ability which he displayed in this responsible and honorable position. Upon the resignation of Hon. S. Wilcox, judge of the fourth judicial circuit of Illinois (composed of the counties of Kane, Du Page and Kendall), in the fall of 1874, the minds of his fellow-citizens at once fixed upon Judge Cody as his successor. A district convention for nomination having been called, a mass convention was at once held in Du Page county. About one hundred and fifty of the most substantial men in the county, irrespective of party, composed this convention, which was the largest of its kind ever held in the county. When from this body a delegation comprising men whose personal appearance, superior abilities, and genuine merit, made them a tower of strength, were selected to present the name of a candidate from Du Page county, they needed no formal instructions as to who it should be, but went into the district convention with a unanimity and moral force that insured success, and secured the nomination of Judge Cody, who, on September 8, was elected by the largest majority ever given in the circuit; every town in his own county giving him a majority. In the three south towns, which had been his home since 1847, out of a total of ten hundred and twenty-one votes, ten hundred and seven were cast for him, thus showing that where he was best known his abilities were most highly appreciated.

During his term as circuit judge, in 1877, the appellate court of Illinois was established, and the counties of Lake, McHenry, De Kalb and Boone were combined with the old fourth circuit, forming the twelfth judicial circuit of the state, the law making this change providing also for three judges in each of the thirteen circuits of the state.

In 1879 a republican convention made a party nomination for judges, the circuit having a republican majority of over twelve thousand, which of course terminated Judge Cody's official service, although the people throughout the circuit, without organization in his favor, voted for him in such numbers that he lacked

but about two thousand votes of being reëlected. This unexpectedly large voluntary indorsement of the people, irrespective of party, under the circumstances, gave substantial evidence of popular appreciation.

Judge Cody immediately formed a business connection in Chicago, where he has since that time been practicing law, retaining his residence, however, at Naperville, in Du Page county. The firm of which he is a member, Gary, Cody and Gary, is widely known and stands in the front rank of the profession.

In the fall of 1880, the democratic senatorial convention for the fourteenth district, against his protest, nominated Judge Cody for state senator, an honor which he peremptorily declined. Soon after this, in the same year, he was unexpectedly and unanimously nominated a candidate for congress by the democrats of the first congressional district. His professional engagements compelled him to decline this nomination also, and devote himself to the large and continually increasing business interests confided to his care. For the same reason, when the congressional districts had been changed, and in 1882 he was unanimously nominated for the same position in the eighth district, he again declined, though he believed at the time, and his friends insist they now know, that his election was certain. Though he is still called a democrat, he is thoroughly and absolutely independent in his views, taking little or no part in party politics.

As a judge he was peculiarly free from prejudices, and his thorough investigation of the law, his clear perception, and his careful, deliberate and correct opinions have made for him a most enviable reputation. During his whole term as county judge no appeal was taken from his decisions. When he began his labors as circuit judge, by reason of the illness of his predecessor, there was an immense accumulation of unfinished business. He quietly but persistently discharged his responsible duties, and at the end of his term left all the dockets in his circuit in far better condition than they had been for many years. Of the cases appealed during his term more than eighty per cent were affirmed by the supreme court.

As a lawyer, he has ever been noted for his care and skill, and faithfulness to his clients; possessing fine abilities as a public speaker, his clear voice, distinct articulation, well chosen language and earnest sincerity, rendered him a popular and successful advocate. As a citizen, he is loyal and true, and has been especially faithful to the interests of the community in which he lived. As a man, Judge Cody possesses most admirable qualities; warm and sympathetic in his friendships, courteous, affable, social and genial, he possesses that plain style and matter-of-fact directness of purpose, and that modest and unobtrusive manner, to be expected in one who like him has an utter contempt for all shams and mere pretense. His aim in life has been to unfold his nobler manhood, and to make the highest use of his powers for the benefit of his fellow-men, and this with an unselfishness that his friends are inclined to consider an injustice to himself.

He was married December 31, 1846, to Miss Philomela E. Sedgwick, daughter of Parker Sedgwick, M.D., formerly of Lowell, Oneida county, New York, but since 1843 a resident of Du Page county, Illinois, where he is widely known as an

eminent and successful physician. Of his eight sons one is a minister, three are lawyers, and four are physicians. Mrs. Cody is a lady of intelligence and refinement, esteemed for her earnest piety and her true womanly qualities, a devoted wife and fond mother.

They have from early life been members of the Congregational church at Naperville, in which for a quarter of a century the judge has been superintendent of the sabbath school. Their eldest son, Hiram S., was admitted to practice law in September, 1877, and died in March, 1879, at the age of twenty-four years. During his brief practice at the bar he gave unmistakable promise of brilliant success as a lawyer, while in every other respect his future was equally promising.

There are remaining three sons and five daughters, constituting a family circle of culture, refinement and intelligence, and making a home in which the judge may well be said to be a contented and happy man.

Such is a simple outline of his life history, to which little need be added. The character of the positions which he has held is a faithful test of his ability; this, and the substantially unanimous indorsement of an intelligent people with whom he has lived for over thirty years, speak of his genuine merit and worth in language that cannot be misunderstood. In representing the interests of others he has been singularly fortunate and happy, and as a reward of his rare honesty of purpose, his undoubted fairness to opponents, he is the favorite of a whole people. If we search for the secret of his success, we shall find it, not alone in his native abilities, but also in his sterling integrity, his loyalty to principle, and his firm determination to be absolutely honorable and manly in all his endeavors.

HON. JOHN A. JAMESON.

JOHN A. JAMESON, chief-justice of the superior court of Cook county, was born in Irasburg, Orleans county, Vermont, January 25, 1824. Being now nearly sixty years of age, he is well preserved and vigorous in both mind and body. His father, Thomas Jameson, was sheriff of Orleans county, Vermont, for many years, a member of the constitutional convention, and a prominent man in that county. Being deprived in his early life of the adequate means of gaining the education his ambition coveted, John A. had to rely mainly upon his own efforts in the struggle to attain this object. After completing the usual preliminary and preparatory studies he entered the Vermont University at Burlington, from which he graduated with high rank in the class of 1846; his alma mater has since conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. After graduating he taught school in Canada some four years, and was subsequently tutor in Vermont University two years, teaching languages and mathematics. During all these years he lost no opportunity for self improvement. He writes and speaks several languages, and is a man of varied literary attainments. He attended the Dane Law School of Harvard College, and read law at Burlington, Vermont, and was there

admitted to the bar. He soon afterward removed to Chicago with his classmate in the law school, Homer N. Hibbard, with whom he formed a partnership. After acquiring the Illinois practice and processes the firm went to Freeport, Illinois, and engaged in practice. A few years later Mr. Jameson, returning to Chicago, formed a new partnership and continued his practice until 1865, when he was elected to the bench of the then superior court of Chicago, a court now having jurisdiction coequal with the circuit court. He has been elected to three successive terms of six years each and always by large majorities, evidencing his popularity and the high esteem in which he is held by all parties in Chicago and Cook county as an upright and just judge. As a lawyer and counsellor, before he was elected to the bench, he ranked among the foremost young men, especially in chancery practice, and he now holds the same relative position among the judges of equal rank in this county. He is now chief-justice of the superior court of Cook county. As a jurist he is regarded by the profession as able and impartial. He brought to the bench a thorough knowledge of law, a wide range of learning and that clear perception of right and justice which is so marked in all the walks of his life. He is candid and cautious, and clear in his analysis of the principles of law and equity, with a broad comprehension of the spirit and scope of jurisprudence, and the independence to decide according to his best judgment of the law and the right. The following is the estimate of him by a distinguished Chicago lawyer: "He is exceedingly diligent and patient in research, and seldom or never, perhaps, relies wholly upon authorities and precedents laid before his mind by the lawyer. The result of this habit of mind is a great encouragement to lawyers having cases before him. There is no court in Chicago where closer or more careful research is made. He is an attentive listener, anxious to hear all a lawyer has to say about his case, does not assume on the argument or authorities presented by the attorney before him, but knows all about the case himself before giving a decision; he is slow to commit himself, and does not jump at conclusions; makes no display of his learning on the bench, and has no conceited pride of opinion, but will with great promptness correct any errors subsequently discovered in his own rulings, and will listen with great patience to get the facts and law. In the consideration of law questions he is entirely uninfluenced by popular opinion, having often decided cases contrary to time honored decisions, and has been sustained by the higher courts. He philosophizes upon the law and evidence, and eliminates from the mass of authorities the real foundation principles, and decides accordingly, giving due weight to the equities of the case. His mind seems to be organized especially for the discussion and consideration of general principles of law, and he is at his best in the trying and deciding of *novi prius* cases, which he can fully and carefully examine. He is sympathetic and kind, and protects the rights of the humblest witness in his court, and promptly checks anything like oppression or unprofessional and unfair practice."

He has been assistant editor of the "American Law Register," and since he has been on the bench has published one of the most valuable works known to legal

jurisprudence, "The Constitutional Convention; Its History, Powers, and Modes of Proceeding." It bears the evidence of great research and learning, is a standard work and reflects great credit upon its author. When a young man he was a strong and vigorous essayist. He has in later years written and delivered several addresses upon different subjects, which were pronounced by his hearers and the press masterpieces of logic and learning. He is still a student; quiet and studious in his demeanor and habits, and an indefatigable worker on or off the bench. He has been instrumental in introducing many reforms in court practice.

In 1855 he married Eliza Denison, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph A. Denison, Jr., of Royalton, Vermont. He lives in Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago.

HON. JOSHUA C. KNICKERBOCKER.

JOSHUA C. KNICKERBOCKER was born in Gallatin, Columbia county, in the state of New York, September 26, 1837, and is of remote Holland extraction, although his ancestors, paternal and maternal, were for several generations natives of Columbia and Dutchess counties in the Empire state.

In the spring of the year 1844 his father, David Knickerbocker, with his family, joined the tide of western emigration, and removed to Alden, in McHenry county, in the state of Illinois, where he settled upon a farm which he continued to occupy and cultivate until his decease, which occurred February 22, 1874, his relict, Susanna Knickerbocker, dying August 12, at the same place in that year. The children consisted of four in number, all of whom survive: Isaac D. Knickerbocker, who resides on the old homestead in Alden, the subject of this sketch Mrs. Hannah M. Bowman, wife of Prentice Bowman, of La Porte city, Iowa, and John J. Knickerbocker, a well known member of the Chicago bar.

Judge Knickerbocker was educated in the common schools and at the academy in Alden. In the winters of 1856, 1858 and 1859 he engaged in teaching district schools and in prosecuting his private studies in the more advanced branches of education. Having determined to devote himself to the law, he removed to Chicago in March, 1860, and at once commenced a course of study of the law. In March, 1862, he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state, opened an office at No. 14 Metropolitan Block, and at once entered upon a remunerative practice. In common with many others, he suffered the misfortune of having his office, including a valuable law library, burned in the great fire of October 8-9, 1871. He was joined in business by his brother, Mr. John J. Knickerbocker, in 1867, and thus was formed the well known law firm of J. C. and J. J. Knickerbocker, which continued until December, 1877, when it was dissolved by the election of the senior member of the firm to the office of probate judge of Cook county. Judge Knickerbocker was elected supervisor of the first ward of Chicago in 1864 for one year, alderman of the first ward in 1865 for two years, and reelected in 1867 for a like term. In 1868 he was nominated for



Yours Truly
J. Knickerbocker

representative in the twenty-sixth general assembly, and in a close and doubtful district was elected by a majority of more than two thousand. In 1869 he was nominated by acclamation by the republican county convention for county judge, but owing to irreconcilable complications the whole ticket suffered defeat. In 1875 he was appointed by the governor a member of the state board of education, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Dr. John H. Foster, and in 1877 was reappointed for a term of six years. While at the bar Judge Knickerbocker devoted himself largely to probate business, a department of the law to which he had devoted much study and which was congenial to him, and in October, 1877, he was nominated for the important office of probate judge of Cook county with little effort on his part, while a contest for the nomination was made by several able competitors, who made a vigorous and protracted personal canvass. He was elected, and organized the present probate court of Cook county, December 3, 1877, under the act of the general assembly passed and approved in April of that year. In October, 1882, he was renominated for probate judge by acclamation and was reelected.

No man enjoys a more extensive and favorable acquaintance with the people of Cook county than Judge Knickerbocker. All the public and private trusts committed to his charge have been executed with promptness and fidelity. In the councils of the city and state his official influence and action have ever been in the interests of good government.

The court over which he presides has jurisdiction over the estates of all deceased persons, and over the persons and estates of all infants, lunatics, idiots, spendthrifts and drunkards in Cook county, and adjudicates annually upon more property than all the other courts of Cook county combined. To administer the delicate and sacred trusts of such an office requires learning, industry, vigor and patience. We believe we express the universal opinion when we say these trusts have never been more promptly, impartially and satisfactorily executed than under the administration of Judge Knickerbocker.

HON. JOSEPH B. LEAKE,

BREVET brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, lawyer and soldier, was born April 1, 1828, in Deerfield, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and is of Welsh descent, his family having been among the earliest settlers of that colony. His father removing to Cincinnati, the son there received his preparatory education, and subsequently entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1846. He soon after entered the law office of Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, where he remained until he was admitted to the Ohio bar, January 16, 1850. He practiced law in Cincinnati about six years, and removed thence to Davenport, Iowa, where he opened an office and devoted himself assiduously to building up a lucrative business. In 1861 he was

elected to the Iowa legislature, the session of that year being familiarly known as the "war session;" and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state senate from Scott county. He served through the session which commenced in January, 1862, and at the close was elected president of the senate pro tem.

In the summer of 1862, at the second call of President Lincoln for volunteers, he resigned his seat in the senate, recruited a company, of which he was elected captain, and mustered into the 20th Iowa Inf. On the organization of the regiment he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and as such commanded the regiment until the close of the war. His first service was in the frontier army, under Gen. Schofield, and afterward under Gens. Blunt and Heron. The first campaign terminated at the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862. In the spring of 1863 Gen. Heron's division, to which the 20th Iowa Inf. then belonged, was sent to participate in the siege of Vicksburg, where it remained until the final surrender of that stronghold, July 4, 1863. His next service with the division was in the capture of Yazoo city, whence they were sent to Port Hudson, and thence to New Orleans. The division was ordered to Morganzia, and in an engagement while on this expedition, Col. Leake was wounded and captured by the rebels, and sent to Tyler, Texas, where he remained until July, 1864, when he was exchanged and sent to New Orleans.

With his regiment he afterward participated in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and then again returned to New Orleans. They were next ordered into Arkansas, during the Price raid. In the spring of 1865 the regiment was attached to the 13th Army Corps, Army of the Gulf, and joined in the operations against Mobile by way of Pensacola, reaching the former city in time to assist in the siege and capture of Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort, the defenses of Mobile. The regiment remained in that city until the close of the war, or until ordered home to be mustered out, which was done at Clinton, Iowa, in the summer of 1865. This regiment was in active service from the date of its muster into the army until discharged, and never remained over six weeks at any one point during its entire term of service. Gen. Leake's war record, thus ended, was a grand one, he having been breveted brigadier-general of volunteers for bravery on the field. On his return home he renewed the practice of his profession at Davenport, but at the general election held the same fall he was elected to the state senate on the republican ticket, and served throughout the session, commencing January, 1866, as chairman of the judiciary committee. In the following year he resigned his seat in the senate and retired from public life, devoting himself with great energy to the law, which gave him a large and remunerative practice. He was elected attorney for the county of Scott, and was also a member and president of the board of education of Davenport, both of which positions he resigned in 1871, on his removal to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1873 he formed a partnership with William Vocke, Esq., with the firm name of Leake and Vocke, and conducted a large and influential business. On September 4, 1879, he was appointed United States dis-

trict attorney for the northern district of Illinois, a position which he still holds (1883). Gen. Leake is a gentleman, high-minded and honorable, a finished scholar, and an eminent counselor, ready and apt in applying the knowledge which he has gained by his varied experience and earnest devotion to his profession. In politics he was formerly a whig, but upon the dissolution of that party he became and still continues an earnest republican.

HON. SIDNEY SMITH.

OF all professions none affords greater opportunity for the development of native ability than the law, for here one is led into the investigation of subjects most vital to the interests of his fellow-men, and may, if he will, become versed in the grandest questions of his country and state. A fair proof of this statement is seen in the successful career of Sidney Smith. He was born in Washington county, New York state, May 12, 1829, and is one of the younger sons of a large family. He commenced life as a farmer boy, being trained to habits of economy and industry, qualities which have been invaluable to him in all his subsequent life. He completed his academical studies at the age of twenty, when he began the study of law with Messrs. Church and Davis, both of whom have been prominently brought before the public, the latter being one of the ablest attorneys of New York city. Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar at Albion, New York, in 1851. He came to Chicago in 1856, and a few months later joined the law firm of Goodrich and Farwell (whose biographical sketches are found elsewhere in this book), which then became Goodrich, Farwell and Smith, and soon obtained a reputation as one of the ablest law firms of the Northwest. Each member excelled in one particular branch of the business. Their practice became very extensive and lucrative, both in Illinois and the neighboring states, and embraced cases in all the local state and federal courts.

In 1857 Mr. Goodrich was compelled to give up his practice on account of ill health, which was followed by his being elected judge. In the meantime the business was conducted by Farwell and Smith until Mr. Goodrich retired from the bench, when he again assumed his place at the head of the firm, which continued until Mr. Farwell was elected judge of the circuit court of Cook county, in 1870, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Smith then continuing to practice, and being considered one of the leading members of the Chicago fraternity. He is well educated, thoroughly read in all branches of the law, and a close student of that science even after he had obtained distinction at the bar, which gives him a thorough knowledge of the principles and practices of the law. He has a strong, vigorous mind, is a good judge of human nature, quick in perception, firm and positive in his actions. He is a forcible speaker, and makes a strong argument to a court and a convincing address to a jury. He is free and liberal in his practice and a dangerous opponent on the merits of a case. In 1879 Mr. Smith was also

elected judge of the superior court of Cook county for a term of six years, which position he now holds. His duties since that time have been of a very arduous and complex nature. He is a working judge, attending daily at his chambers, with very rare intermission. His judicial tendencies are the result of thorough training in the doctrines of the common law, as it was expounded before the days of innovation, and his great familiarity with the statutes and reported jurisdiction of the federal government is conceded by the entire bar. He possesses that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn. He therefore charges juries with great distinction, and in cases which are decided by him places the results upon plainly discernible principles. He enjoys the unqualified confidence and respect of the bar and the people of the state.

In politics Judge Smith was a democrat previous to the late war, when he became a staunch Union man, and since then has been a republican.

Judge Smith is well and heavily built, having a handsome physique and a powerful brain, is at heart a very genial and kind, prepossessing gentleman, who has a thousand admirable qualities. He has made the law his greatest ambition, hence his high standing as a jurist. A state and city are honored by keeping such a man on the bench.

HON. LEONARD SWETT.

LEONARD SWETT was born near the village of Turner, Oxford county, Maine, on what was, and is now, known as the Albine Richer farm. His mother, about eighty-seven years of age, is still living on the homestead. At the age of twelve years, having previously been in the schools of his neighborhood, he began the study of Latin and Greek with the Rev. Thomas R. Curtis, his parents and the wise ones of the neighborhood having, as they supposed, "elected" him for the ministry. When fifteen years of age he went to North Yarmouth Academy, where he remained two years, and then entered Waterville College (now known as Colby University), where he remained three years, and left on account of some misunderstanding with the faculty; involving, however, nothing dishonorable on his part. He then read law with Messrs. Howard and Shepley, of Portland, two years, when he left to take his chances in the battle of life and seek his fortune. He has fought the battle successfully, and has gained a fortune. He intended to settle in the South, but after traveling through the southern states for a time he came west in 1847. At that time the war with Mexico was raging, and he enlisted as a private in the 5th Ind. Inf., commanded Gen. James H. Lane, afterward United States senator from Kansas. Although not commissioned as an officer, he had practical command as captain of the company, of which he was orderly sergeant. Having entered the city of Mexico after its capture, the company was detailed to guard trains from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, Pueblo and Cordova and return. In May, 1848, he was taken sick at Vera



Samuel Smith

Cruz, and lay in hospital one month, when peace was made and he returned to the North with shattered health, which was not soon restored. Upon regaining his health, in 1849 he was admitted to the bar at Bloomington, Illinois, and there began the practice of law. He rode the circuit with Abraham Lincoln, Stephen T. Logan, John T. Stuart, U. F. Linder, Edward D. Baker, Edward Hannagan, and other prominent lawyers of that day, and while being trained in that school was recognized as one of the leaders and among the ablest. He spent six months of the year in courts with Lincoln from that time on until the latter was elected president, and always found in him a warm friend, a safe counselor and a congenial companion. This intimacy continued up to the time of Mr. Lincoln's death.

When he started out to practice law there were two men who took him by the hand and helped him along with that affection and kindness which marks a father's conduct toward a son. These two men were Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, who remained true and confidential friends to the last. Next to Judge Davis Mr. Swett was most influential in securing the nomination of Lincoln for the presidency, and was the prime mover and controlling influence in planning and executing that remarkable campaign which resulted in the election of that great man. Suffice it to say that both came to Chicago to secure this result, and Judge Davis being Swett's senior by twelve years, he was very naturally the nominal leader. The nomination was secured, under their management, through a combination of the Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania delegations, and in this the hand of Leonard Swett was powerful and controlling.

But it is as a lawyer that he is best known. During the war he was in the employ of the Quicksilver Mining Company, a corporation owning the great Almaden or quicksilver mine in California, which was involved in litigation for twelve years, the last four of which Mr. Swett had the full control, which kept him in Washington the greater part of the time. As he did not want any office because of better employment, it left him untrammelled, and insured the full confidence of President Lincoln, and hence he was a power behind the throne to an extent of which few have any knowledge. In 1865 he came to Chicago permanently. He has held but one office, that of state senator one term, and has declined all tenders of office made to him. He has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, to which he has been passionately devoted the past twenty-five years, attaining to an eminence which ranks him among the first at the bar, especially as a criminal lawyer. Of the nineteen murder cases which he has defended, he has lost but one, and these cases are among the most celebrated in the annals of our courts. He is a born orator; has a fine physique and commanding presence; an attractive delivery; is an entertaining speaker, an affable and genial gentleman, and is esteemed and honored as a citizen and a man. In politics he is a republican, and his voice is heard in defense of that party in all important campaigns and from the lecture platform. He took an active part in the effort made to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant to the presidency in the Chicago convention.

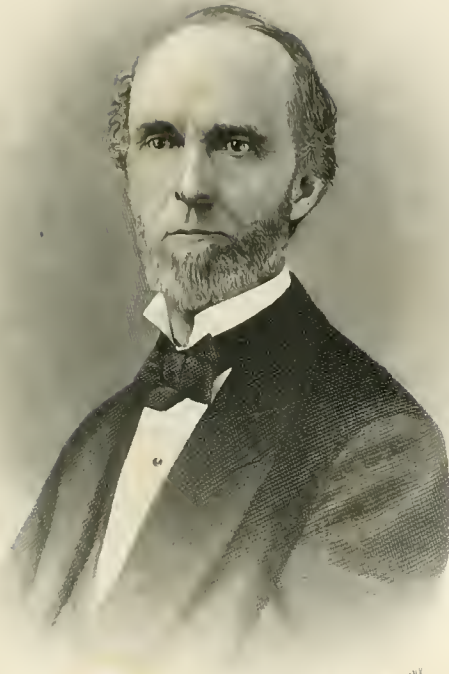
He is still in the prime of life, and is a noble example of what may be accomplished by earnest, conscientious and faithful work in the direction of one's native inclination and abilities. He is one of the conspicuous citizens of Illinois, and is thoroughly identified with the history of the state; has been a part of it, and one of its most notable and important factors; at the bar he has ably illustrated its annals. His pleadings before the highest courts, his brilliant efforts from the platform as lecturer and orator, evidence his profound knowledge of law, the accuracy of his judgment, the extent of his scholarship and reading, the force of his logic and the grace of his diction. He has varied and comprehensive legal learning and general accomplishments which have won for him the highest respect of the bar as well as the esteem and confidence of the general public; a man of spotless integrity, which all attempts to assail have been fruitless. He is not a man of circumstances; he has made and controlled them.

When he settled in Chicago, in 1865, he formed with Van H. Higgins and Col. David Quigg a partnership which continued for several years. His previous reputation and well known ability brought him at once into prominence, and insured him a lucrative practice which he has to this day. The present firm is Swett and Haskell. He is retained in the most important cases which have come before the higher courts; he devotes himself almost exclusively to his profession; and while his comprehensive and well trained mind and large experience and knowledge of men fit him for doing any work ably, it is as an advocate that he is most conspicuous. He is a clear reasoner, and applies to every subject he considers strong logical power, his appeals to jury or court often being masterpieces of oratory.

HON. WILLIAM H. KING, LL.D.

ONE of the best known, as well as one of the most prominent and popular, members of the Chicago bar is William H. King. To those who know him nothing need be said as to his character and accomplishments. To those who do not know him it would be difficult to convey any just idea of his personality. He belongs to no class. There is no one else to whom we can compare him. His thoughts, his expressions, his manner are all his own. They are alike characteristic and original.

Mr. King was born in Clifton Park, in the county of Saratoga and state of New York, October 23, 1817. We have no account of his earlier days, but if the child is father of the man, it is safe to say that he must have been of a remarkably active, wide-awake, inquisitive turn of mind; fond of practical jokes, yet without malice; speaking his own mind freely on all occasions, with no great amount of reverence for precedent or tradition, and doing his own work in his own way without fear and without reproach. After receiving the usual education preparatory therefor he entered the sophomore class of Union College, where he graduated in 1846. In 1879 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of



Engraved by H. B. Hall, N. Y.

William H. King

LL.D. He commenced his study of the law in the office of Hon. John K. Porter, then of Waterford, now of New York; was admitted to the bar in 1847, and continued the practice of his profession at Waterford, New York, until 1853, when he determined to seek a wider field of action, and finally, with a wise foresight, fixed upon Chicago as his future home. Here for nearly thirty years he has led a life of unusual activity and usefulness. It is as a lawyer, of course, that he is here especially to be considered. That was the profession for which nature evidently intended him. He was a born lawyer. It is difficult to think of him as anything else. His talents and acquirements all pointed in that direction—combative, ardent, sanguine, quick to perceive the strong points in his own case, as well as the weak ones in his adversary's; always ready to present those points to court or jury in the clearest and most forcible manner. It might have been expected that he would be tempted to rely too much on his natural powers, and to neglect that preliminary study and preparation without which no one, however gifted, can hope to succeed. Yet in fact there never was a lawyer more conscientious and painstaking in this, the least inviting but most important work of the profession. When Mr. King appears in court his client may rest assured that he comes equipped with that full and exact knowledge both of the law and the facts that is the surest guarantee of success. Woe then to his adversary who makes a false step, misstates the evidence, or wanders outside of the record! For such an one Mr. King has no mercy, no bowels of compassion. The wit and humor in which he abounds enable him to show up the mistakes of witness or counsel in the most effective light. Yet his humor leaves no sting. There is no poison in the wound. Men will bear from him what they would bear from no one else. And it may safely be said that, no matter how uncurbed his humor may be, it has never yet lost him a single friend. Mr. King is not an orator in the usual sense of the term. He is too direct and straightforward for that. But if to make his point clear, so as to leave no possible room for misunderstanding, to fasten it so that it cannot be forgotten, to fortify it with the keenest wit and most incisive logic, and finally to win the verdict rather than applause; if this is to be an orator, then there is no doubt that he eminently deserves the appellation.

But it is not alone as a lawyer that Mr. King has won his reputation. During his residence in Chicago he has held many offices of honor, though, so far as we know, not one of profit. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Law Institute and one of its earliest presidents. The Chicago Bar Association has honored him in the same way, and so also for successive years has the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest. For several years he was president of the Chicago board of education, and to-day one of the grammar schools is called by his name. For two years he was a leading member of the Illinois state legislature, where he was distinguished for the same qualities that have made him so prominent at the bar.

In his family relations Mr. King has been unusually fortunate and happy. He is the father of two children, both daughters, one of whom, Mary, is married and

lives at Kenwood, a beautiful suburb of Chicago, and the other, Fanny, recently graduated at Smith College. Mrs. King is a lady of distinguished ability and accomplishments, and her unaffected kindness and goodness are recognized by all who know her.

HON. MURRAY F. TULEY.

MURRAY F. TULEY, one of the judges of the superior court of Cook county, is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and was born March 4, 1827, the son of Courtney M. Tuley, who died when the son was five years of age; his mother's maiden name was Priscella P. Buckner, a name known to the annals of Kentucky. The family of Tuleys is of English extraction and descended from the early settlers of Virginia. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Louisville; at the age of thirteen he left school and engaged in clerking, but improved his leisure hours in study, and may be said to be a self-made and self-taught man. In 1843 his widowed mother married the late Col. Richard J. Hamilton, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, whither the family came to reside. The following year he commenced the study of law in his step-father's office, and continued until 1846, when he went to the Louisville Law Institute, where he remained one year under the tuition of those learned and distinguished professors, Duncan, Loughborough and Judge Pirtle; the latter, discovering that young Tuley's predilection was in the direction of chancery practice, and knowing his abilities, predicted that he would some day become a chancery law judge. That prediction has been fulfilled, as he is now one of the judges of the circuit court of Cook county, and hears chancery cases mainly, and is conceded by the bar to be one of the ablest, and is giving general satisfaction. From that institute he returned to Chicago, was admitted to the bar, and immediately enlisted in the 5th Ill. Vols., for services in the Mexican war; was elected first lieutenant of Co. F., and served with it through the war in the brigade commanded by Gen. Price (subsequently Confederate general in the late war) with honor and credit as a soldier and officer. When peace was declared he went to Santa Fé, New Mexico, and engaged in the practice of his profession, doing a successful business. In 1849 he was appointed attorney general of New Mexico, and held the office two years; was a member of the territorial legislature during 1863-4, and left his mark upon the legislation and jurisprudence of the territory. He then returned to Chicago and engaged in practice with prominent attorneys, and has been here since, standing in the front rank at this able bar. In 1869 he was appointed counsel to the corporation of Chicago, which position he graced and filled with marked ability; protecting the interests of the corporation in a way which added to his reputation as a lawyer and as a citizen, who had the well being of this community at heart. He was the law officer of the corporation at the time of the great fire, and to his counsel and energetic action the people of Chicago are largely indebted for the successful spanning and bridging of the legal chaos in which the

fire left them. He is essentially the author of the act of incorporation of cities in this state, under which Chicago is now acting; he framed it, and it was carried through the legislature by his influence largely. He was such counsel four years. In 1873 he resumed practice in the well remembered firm of Tuley, Stiles and Lewis, which was then organized. In 1878 he was elected alderman of the first, the most important ward in the city, and was a leading member and important factor of the common council. In 1879 he was elected to the bench of the circuit court of Cook county. He has held a high rank at the bar as a member of the profession, and has won a like position on the bench, amid an array of talent and judicial learning and ability. He seems to study and labor to conscientiously discharge the functions of his high office in the interests of right, and administers justice with as little of the increment of error as possible. His decisions are clear, logical, and based upon law, of which he is an able interpreter.

As a judge and as a man he is clothed with becoming dignity, though courteous and gentle withal, and, possessed of a high sense of honor, is a fair type of true manhood, and an honor to the bench. In his attainments as a wise and safe counselor and an upright and just judge, he well illustrates what may be accomplished by the persistent and honest pursuit of an ardent and determined purpose.

In 1851 Judge Tuley was married to Miss Catherine Edmonson, of Missouri, a lady of fine accomplishments.

HON. RICHARD S. THOMPSON.

RICHARD S. THOMPSON was born at Cape May Court House, Cape May county, New Jersey, December 27, 1837, and is a descendant, on his father's side, of an old south Jersey family, who settled there in 1765. His mother's ancestors also settled in New Jersey in 1730.

His parents were Richard and Elizabeth Thompson. His mother was a daughter of Major Nathaniel Holmes; his father was a prominent citizen of south Jersey, a member of the general assembly in 1837, a large land owner, and was interested in coasting vessels.

At the age of thirteen Richard entered the Norristown Seminary, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, and was then placed as a pupil under Rev. A. Scovel, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Bordentown, New Jersey, where he remained four years. The next two years he continued his studies with A. I. Fish, LL.D., of Philadelphia, a scholar of rare attainments. In 1859 he entered the law department of Harvard College, and graduated in 1861. Returning to Philadelphia he continued his studies with his preceptor, Mr. Fish, and early in 1862 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. While prosecuting his law studies he was a member of Capt. Biddle's artillery company, of Philadelphia.

In August, 1862, under the call of President Lincoln, Mr. Thompson, as captain, raised a company of volunteers in twelve days, and reported at camp with a

full company, which was mustered in as Co. K, in the 12th regiment N. J. Vols. The regiment was shortly afterward stationed at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, and Mr. Thompson was appointed assistant provost-marshal under General Wool, the duties of which position he performed until the regiment was ordered to the front. His regiment joined the army of the Potomac, and was placed in the second brigade, second army corps, occupying a position on the Rappahannock, three miles above Falmouth and Fredericksburg, Virginia. On February 16, Mr. Thompson was appointed judge advocate of a division court martial.

At the battle of Chancellorsville he took an active part, and distinguished himself, contributing largely in protecting the right flank of the Union troops, when actively engaged in a field in the rear of the Chancellorsville House.

The journal accounts of that battle give great credit to Capt. Thompson, who, after his brigade commander and staff were captured by the enemy, and the colonel of his regiment seriously wounded, and while the larger portion of the brigade was falling back, in the face of a close and terrific fire, assumed command, ordered the retiring color bearers back into position, reformed the broken line on a changed front and with the 108th regiment N. Y. Inf., the only other portion of the brigade remaining, fought bravely, until the onslaught on that position was abandoned.

His calm judgment never forsook him in the heat of that terrible battle. The struggle had been severe, a portion of the time a hand-to-hand fight. One hundred and sixty of his regiment had been killed or wounded, and twenty-three were missing.

At the battle of Gettysburg, on the 2d and 3d of July, 1863, while Capt. Thompson was acting as major of the regiment, on the morning of the 2d a portion of his regiment charged a stone barn on the rebel skirmish line, filled with rebel sharpshooters, and captured them, taking from the barn more prisoners than there were men in the charging party. During the night the rebels regained possession of the barn, and the next morning Brig. Gen. Alexander Hayes, commanding the division, ordered a regiment from another brigade to charge the barn. They advanced until they came under fire, when the storm of shot was so terrific that they lay down and failed to advance further. Thereupon Maj. Thompson, in command of five companies from his regiment (A, C, D, F and K), charged, took the barn and captured a number of prisoners. On this memorable day, July 3, the position of the 12th N. J. Vols. was in the second brigade, third division, second army corps (Hancock's), which held the left center, on which the artillery of Gen. Lee was concentrated, and against which the furious charge was made. Over eight hundred rebel dead were buried on the two hundred yards of front occupied by the second brigade, and fourteen hundred stand of arms were picked up upon the same front. Maj. Thompson's behavior on that day received special notice, not only from Col. Smyth, who acted as brigadier, but also from Gen. Hancock. Limited space prevents the insertion of the letters on this matter.

On August 20, 1864, during the demonstration made under the command of

Gen. Hancock, on the north bank of the James river, Col. Thompson was selected, upon the recommendation of Gen. Thomas Smyth, to take charge of the withdrawal of the corps pickets and skirmishers—a matter of no small difficulty, from the fact that the line was four miles long, and in some places not more than fifty yards from the rebel skirmishers. The line had to be maintained until the main body of the corps had recrossed the river. June 11, 1864, Col. Thompson was put in command of a provisional battalion at Alexandria, Virginia, and reported to Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundreds, and remained in command at Point of Rocks, Virginia, on the Appomattox, until June 28, 1864, when he turned over his command at headquarters, army of Potomac, and rejoined his regiment.

Col. Thompson with his regiment took part in seventeen general engagements, among which may be mentioned Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn Mills, Bristow Station, Blackburn's Ford, Robinson's Tavern, Mine Run and Ream's Station. In the last named, south of Petersburg, Virginia, on August 25, 1864, a rebel column had broken the Union line, captured a battery, and was using the railway as a breastwork. In answer to a call for volunteers to charge this column, Col. Thompson volunteered his command, and with three other regiments charged through a sugar-cane field, drove the rebels from their position, and recaptured the battery. While leading his men in this charge he was severely wounded in the side and hand by shells. He was sent to Philadelphia for treatment, and was confined to his bed until November. In December, 1864, while still on crutches, he was detailed as president of a general court-martial sitting at Philadelphia, on which duty he continued until about the middle of February, 1865, although still suffering from his wounds. He now tendered his resignation, and received an honorable discharge, on account of physical disability, occasioned by wounds received in battle.

On June 7, 1865, he married Catherine S. Scovel, daughter of Rev. A. Scovel, then of Bloomington, Illinois, and in November entered upon the practice of law in Chicago. In 1867 he formed a law partnership with Jeremiah Leaming, which still continues. In 1869 he was appointed corporation counsel of the village of Hyde Park, a position which he held until 1876. In 1872 he was elected on the republican ticket to the Illinois senate, from the second senatorial district. As a member of the senate he distinguished himself as possessing a familiar acquaintance with parliamentary law. On more than one occasion has Mr. Thompson manifested his power in a manner to call forth the encomiums of jurists and of the press. There are two cases which may be specially mentioned in which the tact and skill of Senator Thompson were very remarkable: one was the contested election case of Shering vs. Marshall; the other Senator Lee's motion to reconsider the vote by which the senate bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors was indefinitely postponed. The Chicago "Tribune" says: "The event of the week occurred in the senate. To the opposition it was the signal defeat of the session. The defeat of this plan for gaining two votes additional for the United States senatorial contest was due to the masterly argument of Senator Thompson, of

Cook, who, in thorough lawyer-like style, analyzed the entire testimony, and with logical precision exposed the utter illegality of the attempt to unseat the choice of the legal voters on an abstract technicality. No speech in either house at this session has compared with it in logical force, precision of statement, clear analysis of premises, and unanswerable deduction from the facts." The "Daily Sun" says: "The last speech made by Senator Thompson in the contested election case was one of the most complete, thorough and unanswerable ever delivered in a legislative body." The part taken by Senator Thompson on Senator Lee's motion to reconsider the vote of the previous day is thus spoken of by the Chicago "Times": "A series of filibustering motions and points of order began, which, for brilliancy of thought and celerity of action, have never been surpassed on the floor of the state senate. They were initiated by Thompson, of Cook, and the result stamped him as the ablest parliamentarian in the senate." In 1876 Col. Thompson was appointed attorney of the South Park commission, and held that position until the spring of 1880. Col. Thompson ranks among the leading members of his profession, and no member of the bar has had a larger experience in the eminent domain practice.

HOMER N. HIBBARD.

HOMER N. HIBBARD was born at Bethel, Windsor county, Vermont, November 7, 1824. He traces his ancestry through both his father and mother back to colonial times. He passed his early life on his father's farm, attending the common schools of the neighborhood until he was fifteen, when he commenced attendance at the academy at Randolph, Vermont. His desire to obtain a classical education was frustrated for a time by the financial embarrassment of his father, and at the age of eighteen we find him studying law in the office of J. C. Dexter, at Rutland, Vermont. While here the old hunger for an education, with which most boys who afterward make their mark in the world are beset, came upon him, and had to be satisfied. He began to fit for college under the tutelage of Rev. William Mitchell, paying his way in the meantime by teaching. This preparatory study lasted two years. Then he entered Castleton Seminary, and after completing his preparatory course there entered Vermont University. He paid his way through the academy and university by teaching, and graduated from the college with honor in 1850. Hon. Edward C. Palmer, judge of the supreme court of Minnesota, Z. K. Pangborn, Jersey City, editor, Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins and Rev. William T. Sleeper were among his classmates.

Upon graduating he was appointed principal of the Burlington high school, and served there two years, having as associate teachers Henry Buckham, now principal of the State Normal School at Buffalo, New York, and S. H. Peabody, subsequently professor of mathematics and civil engineering at Amherst College, and now president of Illinois State University at Champaign. Teaching, however,

did not suit the stirring spirit of the young man, and after he had accumulated money sufficient to pay for his tuition there he entered the Dane Law School of Harvard College, where he studied until the spring of 1853, when he returned to Burlington and for six months longer continued his studies in the law office of Gov. Levi Underwood.

He was then admitted to the bar, his examiners being Senator Edmunds and ex-Register of the Treasury Chittenden.

In the fall of 1853 he removed to Chicago in company with his classmate in the law school, John A. Jameson, with whom he entered into copartnership. Business does not come at once to the ablest young lawyer, and the young firm became impatient at their slow progress in securing clients, and in 1854 removed to Freeport, Illinois. Two years later Mr. Jameson returned to Chicago and formed a partnership with Mr. Paul Cornell, but Mr. Hibbard remained at Freeport. He secured a paying practice there in connection with Hon. Martin P. Sweet, then one of the leading lawyers of northern Illinois. While in Freeport he was president of the board of education, master in chancery, and for several years city attorney. While acting in this latter capacity he drafted the city charter, and revised and published the ordinances which form the basis of the city government. He was the Lycurgus of Freeport, so to speak. Here, also, he married Miss Jane Noble, daughter of Hon. William Noble, of Burlington, Vermont, a lady of excellent attainments, who was associate teacher with him in the high school in the old days.

Mr. Hibbard has always taken a great interest in everything pertaining to schools and education, and wherever he has lived since he was old enough to teach school he has been identified with the same. He filled the office of superintendent of public schools in Burlington, Vermont, at the time he moved to Chicago, and has been a member of the board of education for the past ten years in Hyde Park, where he now resides, having been president of the same for several years. He is a member of the board of trustees of Lake Forest University and also of Vermont University, and for several years he was president of the Alumni Association of his *alma mater*.

In 1860, at the invitation of Messrs. Cornell and Jameson, Mr. Hibbard returned to Chicago, and with those gentlemen formed a copartnership under the firm name of Cornell, Jameson and Hibbard. This firm continued until 1865, when Mr. Jameson was elected to the bench of the superior court. Subsequently Mr. Hibbard associated with himself Messrs. M. B. Rich and James J. Noble, with whom he continued in business until 1871, under the firm name of Hibbard, Rich and Noble. In January, 1870, upon the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, he was appointed by Judge Drummond, of the United States district court, register in bankruptcy for Chicago, a position which he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of bench, bar and public.

As a lawyer Mr. Hibbard has been eminently successful. He has filled many semi-public positions, and filled them well. He is director of the National Bank

of Illinois, vice-president of the American Insurance Company, and has held various other positions of trust and public importance. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church.

Though a decided republican in political belief he has never taken any active part in politics, finding in his profession his life's work and pleasure.

HON. ELBERT H. GARY.

OF the younger class of lawyers now practicing at the Chicago bar none ranks higher than he whose name heads this sketch. As early as 1832 his father, Erastus Gary, a well known and wealthy citizen of Wheaton, Illinois, settled in this state, whither he had removed from the town of Pomfret, Connecticut. He is descended from an old New England family who settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1631.

Elbert H. was born in 1846 in Du Page county, Illinois. As a boy he was fond of books and study, and after completing his preliminary studies pursued a course of study at Wheaton College. In 1863, shortly after leaving that institution, having determined to devote himself to the legal profession, he entered upon a course of legal study and training in the office and under the tuition and guidance of Messrs. Vallette and Cody, of Naperville, Illinois. Here he made good progress in the rudiments of the law, and remained about one year and a half, at the expiration of which time he entered the Union College of Law at Chicago. Here he pursued a thorough course of study, and in June, 1867, was graduated and immediately thereafter admitted to the bar of Illinois. During the following three years he acted as chief deputy clerk of the superior court of Cook county, and in 1870 began the active practice of his profession. During the first two years of his practice he was alone in business, but in October, 1872, associated with himself his brother under the firm name of E. H. and N. E. Gary. This partnership continued until the fall of 1879, when Judge Cody, who had retired from the bench and resumed practice, was admitted as a partner, and the firm name became Gary, Cody and Gary, now one of the leading and most influential law firms of Chicago.

Although a member of the bar of Chicago, Judge Gary has his residence at Wheaton, and is closely identified with every public interest and enterprise tending to the welfare and improvement of that place. Besides being connected with the bank at Wheaton he possesses extensive real estate and building interests there, and is a zealous promoter of public improvements. He is now president of a large creamery company located at that place. Recognizing not only his ability as a lawyer and business man, but also his uprightness, fairness and honorable dealing, his fellow-citizens have from time to time honored him with important offices and trusts. During the years 1872, 1873 and 1874 he was president of the town council of Wheaton, and in the fall of 1882 was elevated to the bench of the county court of Du Page county.



Yours truly
E. H. Gary

In politics he has been an earnest worker in the republican party.

As a lawyer he is conscientious, able and successful, and has the unqualified confidence of all who know him or with whom he has to do. Thoroughly versed in the varied branches of legal lore, and possessing a clear and sound judgment, and at the same time fully understanding the rules of practice and having a ready command of language, he is at once a safe, reliable counselor, a successful trial lawyer and a good advocate. During recent years Judge Gary has been retained in nearly every case of importance that has been tried in Du Page county, and is very frequently retained as special counselor. He has for many years been retained as counsel for the county and various municipal corporations. He assisted in the trial of the Farmer Harms suit against Cook county, and secured for his client a verdict of \$75,000. He also conducted the prosecution of President Blanchard, of Wheaton College, before the ecclesiastical council in 1878. Among his clients are some of the wealthiest individuals and corporations doing business in Chicago. Judge Gary was an intimate friend of the late Gen. Sweet, who was in command of Camp Douglas at the time of the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners, and by the general's will was named as executor to settle up his estate. He is a man of most excellent personal and social qualities, and by all is esteemed a true friend, a generous companion and a genial gentleman.

CHARLES C. BONNEY.

CHARLES CARROLL BONNEY has been prominently before the public in various honorable positions for many years. He is a native of Hamilton, New York, which is widely known as the seat of Madison University, and as the most beautiful village in the Chenango Valley. His father, Jethro May Bonney, was a farmer. The farm was on Bonney Hill, in the vicinity, and embraced a charming variety of woodland, field and meadow. Here the son was born, September 4, 1831. His mother was Jane C. Lawton, daughter of George Lawton, whose "old mansion among the poplars," on another hill to the eastward, was long one of the stateliest landmarks of pioneer life in that part of central New York. The subject of this sketch had two brothers, and one sister. The most eminent scholars, divines and politicians of the locality, were visitors at his father's house, and the conversations he heard there powerfully stimulated his efforts and ambition. The father afterward removed to Hamilton village.

During his boyhood and youth the son worked upon the farm, and attended the district school, Hamilton Academy, and lectures at Madison University; but, though offered the full university course, and enjoying friendly relations with many of the faculty and students, he declined it, feeling that he could not afford the time required for the classical course, and that teaching and private study must suffice. He then taught common and academic schools in New York and

Illinois until he was twenty-one. He also began the study of law while teaching, and was ready for admission to the bar before attaining his majority.

Though a non-graduate, he freely acknowledges that he is under very great obligations to the university, and regards its influence and associations as potent in determining his course in life.

He came to Illinois, September 28, 1850; located at Peoria, October 15, of that year; was admitted to the bar of Illinois, September 23, 1852, and to that of the United States Supreme Court, January 5, 1866. September 12, 1860, he removed to Chicago, where he has ever since resided.

From 1850 to 1854 he took an active part in establishing the present educational system of Illinois, delivering a large number of addresses, and participating in the proceedings of more than twenty educational conventions and societies. During a part of this time he was employed by the authorities of Peoria county as public lecturer on education, and in this connection advocated free schools, school district libraries, teachers' institutes, normal schools, state and county superintendents, and an enlarged course of study for the common schools. The first state educational convention was called through his instrumentality. He was also one of the officers of a State Teachers' Institute, and for some years a frequent writer on educational topics. But a constantly increasing love of the legal profession drew him irresistibly to its service, and determined his future career.

Already known throughout the state, from educational correspondence and addresses, he entered on his admission to the bar into a successful and lucrative practice, which has continued and extended to the present time. His reputation and practice are not confined to his own state, but extend to other parts of the Union. His practice has embraced an active and varied experience in almost every department of law, and includes many cases of great importance, particularly in equity and in the law of corporations, patents, wills, commercial transactions and the administration of estates.

Among the more interesting cases in which he has been engaged may be mentioned: *The People vs. Fash*, habeas corpus, involving the liberty of the press; *Johnson vs. Stark County*, municipal subscription to build railroad; the *Sherman House* cases, negotiable instruments and a wide range of technical defenses; *Miller vs. Wells*, inter-state laws of administration; *The People vs. Church*, right of the general government to tax process of state courts; *Gage et al. vs. Derby*, the law of government contracts and the doctrine of seals; the *Huston Administrations*, liens on estates of deceased persons; the *Schenck Sewing Machine* cases, infringement and trial by jury; the *Bishop Hill Colony* case, corporations and trusts; the *Fuller and Barnum Tuck-creaser Patent* cases; the *Yerby's Subdivision Land* cases; the *Allaire Will* case; the *West Chicago Park* case, executive power; the case of the *State Savings Institution*, equity administration of corporate assets; *Ely vs. Douglas County*, state power relating to equitable remedies in the national courts; *Ligare vs. Semple*, securities conditioned on removing objections to title; *Fuller*

75. Hunt, custom and usage in commercial transactions; and the Auditor 78. Chicago Life Insurance Company, state supervision and control of corporations.

This brief list includes cases in the courts of Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, and New Jersey, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Bonney was elected president of the Illinois State Bar Association, in January 1882. This high honor was conferred while he was absent from the association and engaged in the trial of an important cause.

In the August following, Mr. Bonney was elected vice-president of the American Bar Association for Illinois, succeeding David Davis in that honorable position. A few days later he presented to the American Bankers' Association, in session at Saratoga, a proposal for an act of Congress to secure uniformity of commercial paper throughout the United States. This proposal was received with decided favor, and means were taken to favor its adoption.

Mr. Bonney's character and reputation as a lawyer may be gathered from comments made during his professional career by the public press on numerous occasions. The newspapers of his own and of other states speak of him as having "acquired a brilliant reputation as a lawyer; as one who could take any given subject and present all its salient points in a condensed, methodical and lucid manner; as well and favorably known throughout the entire Northwest as a lawyer of large experience, systematic, thorough and reliable; as one who holds an enviable position among the leading lawyers of the West, a gentleman of high culture, polished manners, and deeply devoted to the duties of his profession; as favorably known, and highly esteemed for promptitude, dispatch and integrity in attention to legal business, winning confidence and patronage by his talents, assiduity and uprightness; as one of our most eminent lawyers; as one of the most distinguished members of the Chicago bar, and a writer on political and legal subjects of wide reputation; as a profound and accomplished lawyer, and one of the most eloquent and effective speakers in the state; and as a lawyer who stands at the head of his honorable calling, not only as respects all professional attainments, but as a citizen, a scholar and a gentleman, whose influential voice and pen are devoted to every good word and work in his city."

"It was he who first raised and argued the constitutionality of the excise tax on judicial process and other state proceedings. He was also the first who stated the powers of the courts under the suspension of the habeas corpus,—which was reproduced two years later by Mr. Binney, the eminent Philadelphia lawyer; and he anticipated by more than a year Mr. David Dudley Fields' exposition of the modern humbug of emotional insanity."

The foregoing expressions of public esteem are selected from a large number of similar notices.

From his earlier years Mr. Bonney has found in authorship a charm which has made it the unfailling recreation of a severe professional life. Besides a great number of other contributions of a legal, political, financial or literary nature, he is also the author of a treatise on "The Law of Railway Carriers," and of another

on "The Law of Insurance"; also of essays on "The Powers of Non-resident Guardians and Executors," "The Rights of Married Women to Hold Personal Property," "The Doctrine of Insanity in the Criminal Law," "The Powers of Courts and Legislatures over the Railway Question," "The Administration of Justice," "The Characteristics of a Great Lawyer," "Government Reform," "Judicial Proceedings without Personal Service," "The True Province of the Government," "National Regulation of Inter-state Commerce," "An Equity Bankruptcy Law," "Practical Law Reform," and "The Future of the Legal Profession." He also edited, in a very finished and scholarly manner, the poetical works of the late Judge Arrington. His books on railway and insurance law, though small and unpretentious, and designed for business men rather than the legal profession, were highly commended by eminent authorities as also of great value to the bench and the bar. Those books are now out of print, the plates having been destroyed in the Chicago fire. His eldest son, Charles L. Bonney, has supplied the place of the treatise on railway carriers by an admirable summary of the law relating to the subject, entitled "Railway Law for Railway Men." Mr. Bonney's efforts in the field of authorship have been received by the public with decided approbation, as the product of an able and scholarly writer, whose material is full of sound sense and practical value, and arranged in a manner intelligible, accurate and comprehensive.

Though Mr. Bonney has never held or been a candidate for any political office, he has taken an active part in public affairs from 1852 to the present time; was a party democrat until 1860, a war democrat during the rebellion, and has been an independent democrat since that time. He was one of the leaders of the movement to defeat the effort of a private corporation to obtain control of the Illinois river; was a special commissioner from Peoria to St. Louis in that connection, and as such delivered an elaborate argument to the city government of the latter, which was highly commended. He was one of the original advocates of the constitutional prohibition of special legislation, also of a national currency under a national law, with a prohibition of state issues, also of national regulation of inter-state commerce and corporations, also of largely extending the jurisdiction and practice in equity, also of state commissioners to represent the people in their relations with railway and other corporations, and of more careful and thorough legislation, suggesting that the houses of representatives be popular bodies to express the public will, and the senates legislating jurists to frame and perfect the laws, holding terms of office somewhat similar to those of the judges. He has also publicly advocated many other reforms in the various departments of government in a series of papers under the title of "Government Reform."

That Mr. Bonney is a political orator of no mean rank is abundantly demonstrated in the newspaper notices of the day, which characterize him as a profound and accomplished speaker, combining sound argumentative powers and a quiet earnestness of manner with a precision of rhetoric and an oratorical ability rarely exceeded by any public speaker. One such notice says: "His style of address is

peculiar, and highly gentlemanly in tone. We have heard the best speakers of the old world and the new, but this is the first instance wherein we have observed the entire triumph of a speaker securing the close attention of his audience in a subdued tone of voice." Another that "His speech in reply to Senator Trumbull [at Peoria in 1858], as a whole and in all its parts, compares favorably with anything we have heretofore heard as a calm, conservative and eloquent argument. In addition to this he demonstrated himself to be the almoner of an imperial oratory, which held the large audience in attendance for nearly four hours willing and eager listeners." Another that "It may be said of Mr. Bonney that, although he is far from being devoid of humor, he depends more for effect upon other than the feelings. His discourses are of a kind—rarely attained—that read as well months after as they sounded at the time of their delivery. They are in no sense ephemeral in their character, and although they may be given before the limited audience of a country town they are as carefully prepared, are as full of information and instruction, and as deserving of preservation, as if they were state papers to be read by both hemispheres. His effort at Waukegan [in 1880] might have been without any discredit delivered before the British parliament, or any other body of statesmen and politicians in the world." And another that "In style Mr. Bonney is precise, incisive and clear, and withal a ready if not a redundant speaker, writer and conversationalist. His political speeches demonstrated the possession of an impassioned oratory, based upon a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the issues involved and their germane facts. In the character of a politician no speaker with whom he came in contact was more popular or more influential, and had he devoted himself to this department of effort he might have attained almost anything within the gift of the people."

Though never entering the lecture-field except at occasional intervals between professional engagements, his list of lectures embraces many subjects of general importance, such as "Why Ninety-seven Merchants in a Hundred Fail," "Government Reform," "The Government of Cities," and "The Relation of Religion to the Government."

Mr. Bonney was at one time president of the Chicago Library Association, and was the author of the agitation that finally resulted in the Chicago Free Public Library. He was for several years one of the managers of the Chicago Athenæum, and was one of the founders of the Chicago Literary Club. In 1872-3 he held the chair of lecturer on medical jurisprudence at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and since its organization in 1876 has been a member of the board of counselors of the Chicago Homœopathic College.

Mr. Bonney has also been for some years an active member and officer of the Citizens' League to enforce the laws forbidding the sale of liquor to minors, and has also taken an active part in other departments of temperance work, though not a member of any prohibitory or total abstinence association.

In religious faith Mr. Bonney is a New Churchman, or Swedenborgian, in which church he has been active as a Bible class teacher and as president of the

State Sunday School Association. His ancestors on the father's side were Baptists, and upon the mother's side they were Friends. In his youth he read extensively upon the various systems of religion, and although a firm adherent of his own church has always cultivated the most friendly relations with all other religious denominations, being a vigorous opponent of sectarianism and bigotry.

He was married August 16, 1855, at Troy, New York, to Miss Lydia Pratt, by whom he has had two sons and three daughters, all of whom, except the youngest daughter, who died in infancy, still survive. The family home is a handsome residence on Fulton street, near Union Park, and is a well known social and literary center.

Mr. Bonney is domestic in his habits, and likes to gather about his fireside a congenial company for the elaboration of literary ideas and the more graceful of the social qualities. Enjoying an enviable position as lawyer and author and *littérateur*, he has before him a future which promises still more flattering and enviable results.

The facts of the foregoing sketch have been gathered from the books mentioned and from a large collection of law cases, pamphlets, magazines and newspaper publications, and in part from biographical notices in "Wilkie's Chicago Bar," "The Biographical Encyclopædia of Illinois," and in "The United States Biographical Dictionary."

JOHN L. KING.

JOHN LYLE KING was born, 1825, in Madison, Indiana, and is a son of the late Victor King, a merchant of that city, who was one of the pioneer settlers of that section, and for fifty years actively identified with the growth and interests of Madison. He was also one of the founders and most liberal patrons of Hanover College and of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, now the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago.

John Lyle King was a graduate of Hanover College when that institution was under the presidency of Rev. Dr. E. D. MacMaster. From his relationship it was almost a matter of course that he should prepare for the legal profession. One uncle, Joseph G. Lyle, of Georgetown, Kentucky, and another uncle, Wilberforce Lyle, of Madison, Indiana, were eminent lawyers, while Joseph G. Marshall, also of the latter city, who was the leader of the bar and of the whig party of Indiana, was a near relative. He accordingly entered the office of Wilberforce Lyle as a student, and shortly after his admission to the bar his uncle and preceptor died. In the following year Mr. King was admitted as an attorney of the supreme court of the state. He afterward formed a partnership with S. C. Stevens, a former judge of the supreme court, and one of the noted early abolitionists and free-soilers of the West, and this connection lasted for several years. In 1852 he was elected a representative in the legislature which was the first under the new constitution of Indiana. The session lasted nearly six months, during which the

whole statute law was revised, and the code of practice was also adopted. He was one of the frequent and leading debaters in the discussions of the house, and a warm advocate of reform in the law and practice. He was a great admirer of Kossuth, and introduced into the house the joint resolutions of honor and homage to the great Magyar orator and patriot which were passed, and in the ovation tendered the exile Mr. King was chairman of the committee which presented the Hungarian to the legislature. At a meeting of citizens of the capital he made a Kossuth speech which gave him great *éclat*. He was a whig in politics, though his party in the legislature was in a powerless minority. In a daily journal of his native city, of which Owen Stuart, afterward colonel of a Chicago Irish regiment in the war, was part proprietor, and to whose columns he was a constant editorial contributor, he fulminated the first and most vigorous anti-Nebraska articles in the state.

In the beginning of 1856 he removed to Chicago and formed a copartnership with Joshua L. Marsh, then city attorney, and mainly managed the law business of the city in the courts of record. He himself, in 1860, was elected (on the John Wentworth ticket for mayor) city attorney, over the late Col. James A. Mulligan. Without any assistance, and relying on his own knowledge, industry and vigor, he conducted the city's whole law business during his term of office. He subsequently acquired a large general practice, both civil and criminal, to which he has since exclusively devoted himself. A very large share of his practice has been in jury trials, in which his resources, readiness and powers of advocacy have won him much success and distinction. In a celebrated libel suit, in 1869, against the Chicago "*Tribune*," he particularly evinced his special powers, and his speech, together with that of E. W. Evans, his associate counsel, was published and had a wide circulation. He has from time to time contributed numerous editorial and other articles, chiefly on legal subjects and favoring law reform, to Chicago journals. During his professional life his pen has been prolific. On his motion, the Chicago Law Institute in 1872 adopted a resolution in favor of a change in the mode of reporting and publishing the decisions of the supreme court, so as to secure their speedier and cheaper appearance. As chairman of the institute committee he prepared the "Address of the Chicago Law Institute to the Bar and Press of the State," a pamphlet of unusual force and brilliancy.

This biographical sketch would be incomplete without some reference to his merits and qualities as a lawyer and man. His sterling merits are appreciated by all who know him personally. He has a high sense of honor and principle, which places him beyond suspicion of craft and trick in his profession. He is a true and genial friend, and of noted and unswerving fidelity to his clients and of untiring zeal for their interests, and is courteous and affable with his brother members of the bar. He has a keen sense of professional rectitude, and is zealous only for just and rightful success, and commands the respect and attention of the court for his law and logic, while before a jury he is ranked among the foremost of advocates. His briefs in the supreme and appellate courts are concise and

models of logic and legal acumen, and may be read as exceptional specimens of legal ability, industry and research, frequently relieved by allusions and illustrations which show the breadth, richness and variety of an extensive and liberal culture. His attainments in general literature, aside from his professional ones, which are of the first order, are of no common kind, as is manifest from his written compositions and in his forensic efforts. Shakspeare has evidently been much studied by him, and an occasional felicitous phrase or quotation from the great dramatist has well served him to illustrate a position, or to point or impress an appeal.

In 1878 he made a venture into the field of authorship, in the publication of an elegant volume entitled "Trouting on the Brulé River, or Summer Wayfaring in the Northern Wilderness." The volume relates the experiences of the author and his party of professional companions in the woods and on the waters of the northern wildernesses of Wisconsin and Michigan, while tenting and trouting on the Brulé river their summer vacations away. It is written in a charming and attractive style, with the enthusiasm of a lover of books and of the great book of nature—a style always flowing and vigorous, often graphic and brilliant, with a delicate and subtle vein of humor and pleasantry, abounding in happy allusions, with passages bordering on poetry, and occasional graceful professional turns of thought, just enough to remind us it is a lawyer writing of lawyers in their holiday freedom and play. This book has passed into a second edition.

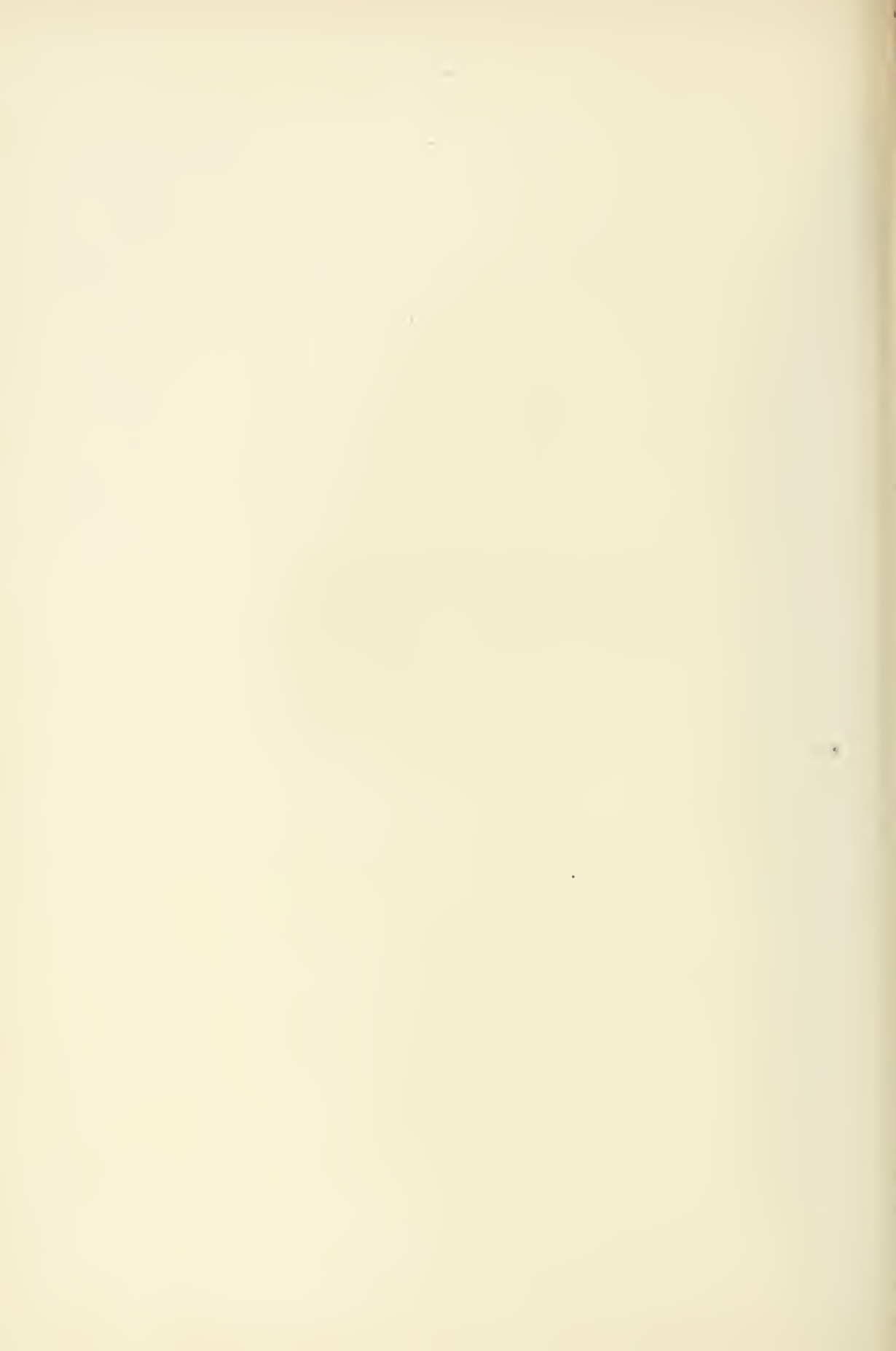
Mr. King is still an active practitioner at the Chicago bar, and is enjoying the full fruition of an honorable and successful professional career.

HON. LEWIS H. BISBEE.

LEWIS H. BISBEE was born in the town of Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, March 28, 1839. His father, David Bisbee, was a farmer. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town up to the time his ambition for a higher education led him to seek the means to obtain it. He worked on a farm summers, attending school winters, until about sixteen years of age, when he fell back upon his own resources to make a further advance in the direction of accomplishing the designs he had formed for his future. He had the courage, the ambition, the energy and the tenacity of purpose to overcome material obstacles. Prepared for college in the academies at Glover, Derby and Morrisville, in northern Vermont, and entered St. Hyacinth College, near Montreal, Canada, when but nineteen years of age, graduating when twenty-one. The course there being conducted in the French language he mastered it, and is now a proficient French scholar. He subsequently read law with J. L. Edwards, a prominent practitioner at Derby, paying his way mainly by teaching French, and was admitted to practice in June 1862. This course and outcome is a forcible illustration of the power and conquering force of mind and well directed will power in overcoming



L. H. Bisbee



obstacles which appear to those of less vigorous intellect and decided purpose insurmountable. The same month he was admitted to the bar he enlisted as a private in Co. E, 9th Vt. Inf., and was afterward promoted to the captaincy of Co. H of the same regiment, and served with decided credit through all the hardships and severe service which that excellent regiment passed, and was always found at the front, in the thickest of whatever battle or service it was engaged in, which were many and often severe. He was captured at Harper's Ferry, released on parole and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained until exchanged, when he rejoined his regiment and remained with it until 1864, when he resigned on account of sickness and returned to Newport, Vermont, and engaged in the practice of law, soon building up an extensive and lucrative business.

About this time he married Miss Jane E. Hinman, the accomplished daughter of Aaron Hinman, of Derby, one of the first families in Vermont, and of that good old New England stock, the virtues and morals of which have spread through the West, permeating and elevating the tone and character of the people wherever they find lodgment. Mrs. Bisbee is an estimable, amiable and interesting woman, who presides with dignity over a home of attractive and pleasant surroundings. The elegant and costly residence which Mr. Bisbee has recently built in the beautiful suburban town of Hyde Park would grace and ornament the choicest residence streets of Chicago or any other city. The hospitality and good cheer met with there are in keeping with the elegant home, whose hosts are esteemed by their friends and in social circles. They have an interesting and pleasant family, which makes the otherwise attractive home the more attractive.

In 1865 Mr. Bisbee was elected states attorney of Orleans county, where he lived, and was reelected in 1867, but soon resigned to accept the position of deputy collector of customs, which office he filled until 1869, when he was elected to the legislature. He was reelected in 1870. He was an active and prominent member of that body, being a member of the most important committees, and was the leader of his party in debates, contested legislation and was acknowledged to be the best, most vigorous and effective speaker on the floor in extempore debate. He made his mark there and also his impress upon the acts of that body of men. From 1865 to 1870 he was United States commissioner from Newport under the extradition treaty.

In May, 1871, he moved to Chicago, and had hardly become rooted in business when occurred the great fire. In the reorganization, rebuilding and reestablishing of order out of the confusion and chaotic condition in which the fire left everything he came to the front by virtue of his superior intelligence, tact, energy and judgment. Old established lines of prejudices and ruts of business were partially obliterated by the fire, and Lewis H. Bisbee saw his opportunity to enter an open field for a free and equal contest for a high position, in which the bravest and best were sure to win. He had unwavering faith in the future of Chicago, seized the opportunity and has won.

He has been associated with different persons in his practice, but much of the

time alone. He has been and is one of the most successful jury and chancery lawyers in the Northwest. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice of the higher order. His conduct of the case known as the B. F. Allen Blanket-mortgage case, for Hoyt Sherman, especially, was conducted with great ability and tact, and he was highly complimented by courts and bar; also, the noted Sturges case and many others could be enumerated, for the management of which he has won signal credit. Few attorneys have attained to such high position at the bar in so short a time.

In 1878 he was elected to the legislature of Illinois, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his district, one of the most populous and wealthy in this state. In this body, which counts among its members some of the ablest men in the state, he at once took a leading position as a ready and able debater and an influential and judicious legislator, originating and championing some of the most important measures. He nominated John A. Logan for United States senator in a speech the eloquence and force of which did much to secure his election, which followed. He is a natural orator, a clean-cut, incisive and logical thinker and reasoner, a man of fine figure and physique and of commanding presence, which, with his attractive delivery, makes him an effective and interesting, a graceful and forcible speaker before a jury or a promiscuous audience. He is an ardent republican, and his voice and eloquence are heard in the important campaigns when the principles of the party are at stake. He is an affable, genial and generously endowed gentleman under all circumstances. Clothed with becoming dignity he is still without vanity; courteous and obliging, but permitting no undue familiarity; painstaking and earnest in the interests of his clients, with fidelity to integrity and honor; gifted by nature with the sturdy qualities of mind, heart and body so characteristic of the best New England stock, he has developed and improved them. He is a successful man as a lawyer, and a good citizen,—a man of exemplary habits. He is a self-made man in the fullest sense, and being in the prime of life there is a future of promise before him. He has already illustrated the annals of this state at the bar, in the legislature and in shaping public opinion and sentiment; a man of force and character, he is liable to make a still further impress on the history of his time.

HUNTINGTON W. JACKSON.

HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT JACKSON was born January 28, 1841, at Newark, New Jersey, and is the son of John P. Jackson and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Jackson. His father, who was an eminent lawyer in New Jersey, died December 10, 1861, and in a memorial is spoken of as follows:

“Mr. Jackson was born at Aquackanock, New Jersey, in the year 1805, and graduated at Princeton College at an early age, taking the highest honor. He immediately entered upon the study of the law, pursuing his studies at the old

Litchfield Law School. In the spring of 1827 he was admitted to practice at the bar. Few men in the state have filled larger spheres of usefulness than Mr. Jackson. His father was the late Peter Jackson, who was known in former times, both in New York and New Jersey, as a successful merchant. The Jackson family are of Scotch-Irish descent. Its first emigrant to this country was James Jackson, who settled on the banks of the Hudson. The maternal ancestors of Mr. Jackson were Dutch, and the names of Brinckerhoff, Schuyler and Van-Der-Linde, borne by the highly respectable and pious Hollanders who emigrated hither are found in his direct lineage, within the third degree upward."

The following also is an extract from a memorial of Mrs. Elizabeth Wolcott Jackson, who died October 15, 1875:

"Mrs. Jackson was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, a village long since distinguished for its social, educational and religious advantages. The great grandfather of Mrs. Jackson, Maj-Gen. Roger Wolcott, was the first governor of Connecticut. Her grandfather was Oliver Wolcott, Sr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her uncle, Oliver Wolcott, Jr., was secretary of the treasury under Gen. Washington. Her father was Frederick Wolcott, who occupied judicial positions for forty years in his native state. Her mother was a Huntington and a member of that branch of the family distinguished in Connecticut during the revolution."

Mr. H. W. Jackson prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and entered Princeton College in 1859. At the close of his junior year he left college and went into the army, serving in various grades, and in 1865 was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed aide-de-camp upon the staff of Maj-Gen. John Newton, commanding the first army corps, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and other engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and was with the Army of the Cumberland in Sherman's campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, and was present at the fall of Atlanta. A sketch of Mr. Jackson's military record is given in "Foster's New Jersey and the Rebellion," page 761.

Upon returning to civil life he entered Harvard Law School and remained one year, when he went abroad. After traveling in Europe for about a year he returned to his home and resumed the study of law in the office of his brother, the late John P. Jackson, Jr., of Newark, New Jersey. In the fall of 1867 he entered the office of Messrs. Waite and Clarke, of Chicago, where he completed his studies, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1868. He at once commenced practice, forming a partnership with Mr. D. B. Lyman, July 1, 1868, which partnership still continues. In politics Mr. Jackson is a republican. He was elected supervisor of South Chicago, and continued the reforms instituted by his predecessors, Robert T. Lincoln and Edward G. Mason. He was appointed by the Hon. John J. Knox, comptroller of the currency, receiver and attorney of the Third National Bank of Chicago, and his management of the affairs of that institution has received high commendation both from official and public sources.

In his professional character Mr. Jackson combines native ability, the richness of a varied experience, and profound learning. To the polish and culture of the scholar is added the strength and vigor of a clear, practical judgment. Careful and conscientious, he never hazards an opinion, and gives his counsels only as the result of convincing research. As an advocate he is earnest, concise, and convincing. His professional career has been characterized by a marked success, and he is esteemed, both by his legal brethren and all with whom he has to do, as an able, dignified, and high-minded lawyer.

W. IRVING CULVER.

WASHINGTON IRVING CULVER, of the firm of McCagg and Culver, is a New Hampshire man, who was born at New Market, Rockingham county, July 19, 1844. His father is Adna Bryant Culver, a retired railroad contractor and superintendent, now residing in Boston. His mother was Hannah H. Sanborn, a member of an old New Hampshire family, for which the town of Sanborn-ton was named more than a hundred years ago. The paternal grandfather of our subject, John Culver, was a farmer in northern Vermont.

In 1852 Adna B. Culver removed to the West with his family. After completing his literary education at the Tippecanoe Battle Ground Academy, near Lafayette, Indiana, Irving taught school one winter, being then seventeen years of age. He also worked for a brief time at railroading, and was subsequently in the general ticket office at New Albany, Indiana.

In January, 1862, he commenced reading law in the office of Messrs. Scammon, McCagg and Fuller, of Chicago; was admitted to practice in September, 1866, and has always remained with Mr. McCagg, into whose partnership he was taken in 1870. Their practice is exclusively civil. Mr. Culver is extremely careful in the examination of his cases, and is noted for the perspicuity and decision, and at the same time gentleness, with which he presses them. Unwearied and painstaking in his researches, he is always prepared to meet his adversary, and to anticipate the arguments which that adversary will present. The perfect sincerity and modesty of Mr. Culver command the respect of the court, so that, in presenting his case, he has the closest attention.

Mr. Culver has been for several years treasurer of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, and was at one time vice-president, and is now attorney and one of the trustees of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association. He is past master of Landmark Lodge, No. 422, of that order, a knight templar, and a member of Fairview Chapter, No. 161, and of Apollo Commandery, No. 1.

In political sentiment Mr. Culver is a republican, but his love for his professional work prevents his taking any active part in political affairs. His leisure time is given almost entirely to reading, and to literary as well as legal study, he



Arthur Cayley Mills.

having always had a great love for books. In addition to the excellent law library of the firm, amounting to about 4,000 volumes, Mr. Culver has a well selected library of miscellaneous books, to which he is adding from year to year. He has written and lectured some, particularly on masonic matters, and among his lectures on that subject, delivered before Landmark Lodge, and published in the "Voice of Masonry," was one that was republished in the "Masonic Magazine," London, England.

With his natural fondness for study, his untiring industry, and his careful and methodical division of labor, Mr. Culver cannot fail of success either in his profession or literary pursuits.

He was married on February 24, 1869, to Miss Sarah T. Barnes, a daughter of Samuel Barnes, who, in his life-time was a prosperous farmer at Battle Ground, Indiana.

LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS.

THE subject of this biography, although one of the younger members of the Chicago bar, is one of its brightest lights, who, by native fitness for his profession, and brilliancy of talent, has gained an eminence attained but by few. Descending from pure New England ancestry, he traces his lineage back to the Plymouth colony of 1620.

He was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, September 3, 1848, the son of Walter N. Mills, and Caroline (Smith) Mills, his mother being the youngest daughter of Alpheus Smith, of that place. When Luther was about a year old his father moved to Chicago and opened a dry goods house which for many years subsequently flourished under the name of Mills and Co. Here he received his early education in the public schools, and later attended the Michigan State University, which institution he left in 1868, in the junior year of his college course. He subsequently studied law with Homer N. Hibbard, of Chicago, and was admitted to the bar when but twenty-one years of age. In school and in his legal studies he was an apt and bright student, and came out with high honors, leaving the impression among his teachers and classmates that he must rise above the average of men in his chosen profession, and take a stand "higher up," where Daniel Webster said there is always "plenty of room," predictions which have been fully realized. Selecting his profession, he set his standard high, worked assiduously to attain it and has already reached a distinction which cannot but command admiration and incite to emulation.

At the outset of his professional career his talents and attainments soon commanded public attention, and in 1876, when but twenty-eight years of age, he was nominated on the republican ticket, and elected to the office of states attorney of Cook county, running four thousand votes ahead of his ticket. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1880, he was reelected by a still larger majority, thus evidencing his increased popularity, and the general satisfaction which

his conduct of his office had given. A brilliant orator, a logical and rapid thinker, a clear-headed lawyer, a genial gentleman and an honest and just man, he has, during his official career, been a bulwark against the flood of criminality in Chicago.

Mr. Mills is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Apollo Commandery; and while in college, became a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He is a man of sterling social qualities, courteous and generous, and the center of a wide range of warm personal friends.

He was married November 15, 1876, to Miss Ella J. Boies, an accomplished daughter of Joseph M. Boies, of Saugerties, New York. They have four children, and live surrounded by the pleasures and comforts of a happy home.

EDWARD ROBY.

EDWARD ROBY was born August 31, 1840, at Brockport, New York, of New England parents, who, about 1820, had moved into the then extreme West. His descent being from the earliest settlers at Boston, and collaterally from Miles Standish, John Alden, and Peregrine White, he was of course connected by blood with the best of New England, but, as his father died in 1847 and his life was soon after turned to that of a student, he never came in contact with his eastern kin. Similarity to them in modes of thought appears as a matter of race, not of association; yet those modes of thought have made whatever of success at the bar he has achieved. Mr. Roby settled in Chicago in 1865, after the close of the war, and at once took an office alone and commenced practice. He was married in 1876, to Mrs. Lelia P. Magoun, who was born in Boston of the same pilgrim ancestry; a lady rarely combining a thorough acquaintance with all domestic duties with education and intellectual attainments of the highest order; unexcelled in needlework and in every detail of a home, she is as well a connoisseur in architecture and in art; having an extensive acquaintance with the languages, and with scientific and general literature, it would not be strange if the lawyer's briefs should shine with a borrowed luster. And yet she is thoroughly a woman, filling the high mission of mother and wife as first of all. Two stalwart boys, of strong muscles and large brains, promise at the proper time to take up their share of the world's work, perhaps as lawyers, though it is yet too soon to tell.

Mr. Roby's first two cases in the supreme court were in 1868, and were both successful. From that time forward he has exerted a greater influence on public affairs by litigation than any man in the state. Before the constitution of 1870, abuses of the power of eminent domain caused him to assail the provisions of the charter of Chicago vesting the board of public works and common council with power to determine the amount of compensation to be given, and the system of exerting the power of eminent domain which had been in use for twenty years went down before the assault.

The old constitution had been frittered away by judicial construction in many of its most important provisions. Legal opinions were given that the provisions of the constitution of 1870 as to collecting revenue were a dead letter, and would not take effect until enforced by legislation. The city government of Chicago acted on this view, prevented legislation and attempted the collection of the taxes and assessments of 1870, as if the new constitution did not exist. The superior court by its judgments sustained the city's action. Mr. Roby took the questions to the supreme court, and on January 22, 1872, that court delivered its opinion in the case of *Webster vs. the City of Chicago*, and one hundred and twenty-two other cases taken by him to that court, declaring the constitution effectual as a living law, and annulling more than half a million dollars of tax sales. Petition for rehearing was made by eminent counsel, but in April the court delivered a second opinion on the subject in the case of *Hills*, and the motion for rehearing was never called up.

In 1873 a special statute had been obtained by Chicago to keep up the special city offices for assessment and collection of the city revenue, though the constitution required general laws for city government, and this law made an exception of any city from the operation of the general laws. The city taxes were assessed under the special law, but were in part defeated because there seemed to be some defect of details. The constitutional question was ignored by the court, and the city obtained an amendment to the statute to cover the defect as to details; the taxes of 1874 were levied under the amended statute. A special charter was also obtained to be adopted by any city in lieu of the general city incorporation law of the state. It was adopted by a vote of the people of Chicago, and Thomas Hoyne was elected mayor under it. It was known as the charter of 1875. The tax statute was known as bill 300. Upon the application for judgment for the tax of 1874 Mr. Roby forced the fight on the constitutional ground from the outset, obtaining the first place on the calendar and making the single objection to the constitutionality of the law. The county court, Gen. M. R. M. Wallace presiding, held the law unconstitutional, and the city appealed. In the supreme court Mr. Roby alone argued the constitutional question, saying to the court that a million and three-quarters of city taxes were represented in the record, and if the question was not then decided the next year the whole tax levy would come up. The result was a victory for the constitution, and the special charter and special tax law fell together. The decision was made in the case of *City of Chicago vs. Cooper*.

From 1870 to 1875 Chicago expended \$12,500,000 more than its entire revenues, and under a system of temporary loans was pushing rapidly into bankruptcy. Its revenues were about \$6,000,000 a year, while it spent \$8,500,000. The tax contests culminating in 1876 cut off many extravagances, and taught the officers that the city could be carried on for much less than had been levied, still it was found very easy to obtain money on temporary loans, and the most economical mayor and aldermen could not resist the pressure of the various officers for

extravagance. In 1875 a pamphlet, written by the comptroller and corporation counsel and endorsed by fifteen of the leading lawyers of Chicago, was issued, asserting the legality of the temporary loans, notwithstanding the constitutional prohibition, and used to float \$4,500,000 of scrip. In March, 1877, Mr. Roby filed a bill in the name of Judge Henry Fuller, plaintiff, praying an injunction against the payment of any of this scrip. It was not intended to destroy the integrity of Chicago, nor to injure any one who in good faith had loaned money; but it operated to bring such a pressure that the city officers curtailed expenses to the utmost, and by the time the supreme court had decided the case, and that the injunction should be issued, every dollar of the illegal scrip had been paid. It had been demonstrated that the city could be sustained on \$4,000,000 a year, without going in debt; and the present excellent condition of low taxation and freedom from debt, is directly traceable to these contests.

Mr. Roby is mainly devoted to real estate law and to equity cases, being called into many cases as counsel by other lawyers, and having considerable reputation for learning concerning real estate titles. Occasionally he goes into common law cases not connected with real estate, to show that his education on that branch was not neglected, and to keep up his acquaintance with it.

He is a true gentleman and bears the impress of culture and refinement; urbane in his manner, kind and courteous, he is yet firm, and has in his character many elements of popularity. He possesses one of the finest law libraries in Chicago, and being a close and careful student, and a clear thinker, has gained a high reputation as a lawyer of sound judicial mind, especially able and reliable in questions and matters involving constitutional law, and the graver subjects of his profession.

HON. LESTER L. BOND.

OF the many able lawyers in the Northwest who make a specialty of patent law and patent causes, Hon. Lester L. Bond has no superior. Endowed by nature with a comprehensive mind, and great mechanical ingenuity, he has attained great proficiency in the arts and sciences especially applicable to that branch of his profession to which he has given particular attention. He is learned not only in mechanics, but also in chemistry and natural philosophy; he has, also, a thorough knowledge of law, and the general practice, being a good special pleader, conversant with all of the rules of practice in both the state and United States courts. He is thoroughly posted in all of the decisions of the courts in Europe and America bearing upon patent litigation. He is a very able trial lawyer, a logical reasoner, and an excellent advocate.

The practice of his firm extends from Portland, Maine, to San Francisco, California. Mr. Bond is often called into the courts in the eastern cities, where he has measured lances with many of the ablest lawyers in America, and on such



L. L. Bond

occasions, has received high encomiums from both bench and bar, for his skill, profound knowledge of the law and depth of reason in his arguments.

In the United States Supreme Court at Washington, where he tries a large number of cases every year, he stands very high, having in addition to great legal lore, and ability in his profession, a keen sense of justice, the principles of which he is ever ready to uphold with a zeal that reflects credit upon himself, and sustains the dignity and honor of his profession. Mr. Bond is a gentleman of fine presence, weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds, is over six feet high and is easy and graceful in his movements. He is affable in his manner and secures the friendship of all who are favored with his acquaintance.

Lester Legrand Bond is a native of Ohio, and a son of Jonas Bond, of Ravenna, where our subject was born, October 27, 1829. His father removed from Connecticut and settled in Ohio in 1824. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Elizabeth Story, a relative of the celebrated jurist and legal author, the late Judge Story, of the United States Supreme Court.

Lester L. attended select school in his native town four years, and afterward entered Ellsworth Academy. Leaving there at the age of eighteen, he assisted his father in farming and manufacturing in the summer, and attended school during the winter months. During this period he acquired a taste for mechanics, which in later years asserted itself in his profession as a lawyer. In 1850 he commenced the study of the law with Francis W. Tappen in Ravenna, and afterward continued his studies with Messrs. Bierce and Jefferies, the senior partner of which firm, Gen. Bierce, was considered one of the ablest criminal lawyers in northeastern Ohio; after completing his studies he was admitted to the bar at Akron, in October 1853. In October, 1854, he settled in Chicago and commenced the practice of the law. His means were limited and he had but two acquaintances in the city. His business, therefore, was for some time necessarily small, and in the hope of bettering his circumstances he joined his name with that of a young man in the commission business. His partner absconded, leaving him to settle the debts of the firm. This occurrence was very embarrassing, but he struggled through it, and discharged all of his obligations.

About the year 1859 some parties, knowing the natural taste of Mr. Bond for mechanical studies, employed him to take charge of their patent interests, as well as to procure other patents for their inventions. This soon led to considerable business, which continued to increase until 1869, when he concluded to withdraw from the general practice of the profession, and devote himself exclusively to patent business, since which time the marvelous growth of manufactures, and the steadily increasing reputation of Mr. Bond as a patent lawyer, had a tendency to fill his office with business, and in 1864 he became associated with the law firm of West, Bond and Driscoll, he himself taking charge of the business pertaining to patents. The following year Mr. Driscoll was elected city attorney, which made it necessary for him to withdraw from the firm, and the business was continued under the name of West and Bond.

On account of the large experience acquired by Mr. Bond in patent cases, and also his familiarity with mechanics, he has been intrusted with very important cases, and at an early period in his practice was frequently called upon as an expert in important trials, in matters relating to patents. Among the cases in which he has been engaged as counselor, may be mentioned those of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher, the Evarts Shingle Mill, the Tubular Lantern, the Marsh Harvester, the Keystone Corn Planter, the Kenyon Cultivator and numerous other cultivator cases. He defended the Moline Plow Company in its numerous contested cases, also the Furst and Bradley Manufacturing Company, was connected with the Barbed Wire Fence cases, and was on one side or the other, usually on the defense, in nearly all of the agricultural implement cases that have been tried in the seventh United States circuit.

His skill, which was so evidently manifested in these and other cases, has placed him at the head of his profession in this department.

In politics he has been a republican since he has had a vote, his father having joined the free-soil party in 1844. His first experience of political position was in 1852, when he was sent as a town delegate to the Pittsburgh convention, which nominated John P. Hale for president.

In 1863 he was elected alderman from the eleventh ward of the city of Chicago, and was in 1864 reëlected for two years, and at the expiration of his term was again tendered the office from both parties, but on account of the pressure of his business, was compelled to decline.

In 1867 he was elected to the state legislature, and reëlected in 1869. During this session he was chairman of the judiciary committee, the most important in the house. In his first term he was a member of the committee on internal improvements, and aided largely in procuring the passage of the act for the improvement of the Illinois River.

Contrary to his wishes, in 1871, just after the great fire, he was placed on the ticket for alderman of the tenth ward, and was elected.

In 1873 Hon. Joseph Medill obtained leave of absence for the remainder of his term as mayor, on account of ill health, and Mr. Bond was elected by the council to fill the place for the remainder of the term. The following November he was nominated for mayor for two years, and although he received the large number of eighteen thousand five hundred votes, was defeated by Mr. Colvin. During Mr. Bond's short term of the office of mayor the panic occurred, and he, with others, taking a decided stand against the issue of scrip, the credit of the city was maintained. He also reorganized the fire department so satisfactorily that the organization was not afterward disturbed, and settled the long standing claims of the gas companies on a basis that has since been followed.

Mr. Bond was for four years a member of the board of education, and in 1872 was presidential elector for the second congressional district of Illinois. In all these various positions he has distinguished himself for his energy, prudence and faithfulness.

He was married October 12, 1856, to Miss Amie Scott Aspinwall, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel W. Aspinwall, of Peacham, Vermont, a lady of excellent womanly qualities, and an affectionate wife. They have one daughter. They are both members of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, of Chicago.

AUGUSTUS VAN BUREN.

AUGUSTUS VAN BUREN was born in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, in the year 1832. He was educated at Kinderhook, and at the age of sixteen, entered his father's office at Penn Yan, and commenced the study of law. While yet under age he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, New York, with leave to practice after attaining his majority.

In 1850 he went to California where he dug gold, kept store and practiced law. His first law case was the defense of an Indian for murder, before the mayor of the city of Stockton. His defense was eminently successful, as there was no one to prosecute the case. The Indian agreed to give him a fee of \$800, which he had buried, but was killed before obtaining it, so "Gus," as he is familiarly called by his legal associates, never received a cent.

This was good encouragement for a lawyer just commencing to practice, but the legal bent was in the young man's mind, and after remaining a little over a year in California, he returned to Penn Yan for a short time, and then removed to St. Clair, Michigan. While at St. Clair he was nominated for district attorney of the county, but being a democrat, was not elected.

In 1858 he settled in Chicago, and formed a partnership with his father, which still exists. His practice met with encouragement almost from the first, and to-day Mr. Van Buren is acknowledged to be one of the most successful criminal lawyers in the city. It might almost be said of him as the pirate said of Rufus Choate, that he felt that the great advocate would clear him if he were found with the victim's money in his boots. But the pirate did not recognize the fact that Mr. Choate, in order to win a cause, had to believe in his client's innocence, a fact which is true of Mr. Van Buren.

That he has saved from the gallows some criminals who ought to have "felt the halter draw," is undoubtedly true, but in a great majority of the cases, over one hundred in number, in which the public has had an interest, which he has tried, and not one of which he has finally lost, it is fair to assume that the victims of circumstantial evidence have been saved from undeserved death by the shrewdness and eloquence of this advocate.

Mr. Van Buren has probably been engaged in as many important criminal cases as any lawyer in the Northwest. One, of marked notoriety, was that of Joseph Crawford, who was tried for the murder of William Shanley, one of the most brutal murders ever committed. Mr. Van Buren, with great industry and perseverance, saved him from the scaffold.

The most important trial, however, and one which became widely known, was that of Joseph St. Peter and Mrs. Clarke, tried for the murder of Alviro Clarke, the husband of Mrs. Annie Clarke. John Van Arnham was employed to assist the states attorney. Mr. Van Buren was the leading counselor for the defense, and acquired a great reputation for his skillful management of the case. Both defendants were acquitted.

As a lawyer Mr. Van Buren is characterized by persistence, watchfulness, readiness to take advantage of any weakness in favor of his clients, together with a keen appreciation of the intricacies of the law,—qualities in an adversary which are difficult to overcome, and it is doubtful if in the history of jurisprudence in Illinois Mr. Van Buren's uniform success can be matched. His firm has a large practice, Judge E. Van Buren, his father, being associated with him. Personally he is very popular, and as a lawyer possesses high legal attainments.

HON. HORACE F. WAITE.

HORACE F. WAITE was born in Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, March 15, 1824. His parents were Horace Waite and Martha (Raymond) Waite. His uncle, Henry M. Waite, father of the present chief-justice of the United States Supreme Court, was at one time chief-justice of the supreme court of Connecticut. The family has produced many successful lawyers, and its various members are well known in New England. As early as 1648 Thomas Waite (the name being then spelled with a "y") acted as one of the judges of King Charles I, and his signature appears on the famous warrant for the execution of that misguided and unfortunate monarch. A facsimile of this document may be seen in Smollett's "History of England," in the London edition of 1754. Mr. Waite's immediate connections begin with Thomas Waite, who settled in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1677, where portions of the family have ever since continued to reside, and which they look upon as their family home. His parents having removed to Lucas county, Ohio, his earlier and preparatory education was received at Marietta College, whence he went to the Ohio University, where he became noted for his acumen and power of grasping both detail and generalization. Upon the completion of his collegiate course, having decided to devote himself to the legal profession, he entered the office of his cousin, the present Chief Justice Waite, and under his supervision and able guidance was prepared for admission to the bar. Soon after being admitted to practice, in December, 1851, he removed to Chicago. He became primarily a member of the law firm of Shumway, Waite and Towne, and successively of the firms of Waite and Towne and Waite, Towne and Clarke, now Waite and Clarke. He has a very extensive law practice in the different branches of his profession; is a valued member of the bar association, and stands high in the estimation of his colleagues and fellow citi-

zens. In 1870, immediately on his return from Europe, he was nominated as a candidate of the republican party for the state legislature, elected, and served as a member of the twenty-seventh general assembly, and served on the judiciary committee and on the committee on railroads; he also officiated as chairman of the committee on municipalities, and in that capacity conducted himself with marked ability and unerring judgment. In the twenty-eighth general assembly he was chairman, and an influential member of the committee for county and township organization. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate from the sixth Illinois district for the term of four years. His record as a legislator is above taint or suspicion, and in the fulfillment of the many important duties assigned to him he has left no room for cavil or reproach. He has a keen perception of the legislation needed to subserve the best interests of the state and his constituents, and gives to this character of legislation his warmest support. As in the court-room and counselor's office, so also in the halls of the legislature he takes a prominent position among the leading spirits, and by his scholarly attainments and strength of character adds daily to the luster of his reputation as a law-maker and law-expounder. He was married February 14, 1853, to Miss Jane E. Garfield, formerly a resident of Lee, Massachusetts.

CHARLES A. DUPEE.

CHARLES ANALDO DUPEE was born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, May 22, 1831. His parents were Jacob Dupee and Lydia A. (Wetherbee) Dupee, his father being descended from a French Huguenot, who emigrated to Boston about the year 1685.

He began his preliminary education at an academy in the town of Monson, and afterward continued it at the Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts. In 1850 he entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1854, with the degree of A.B. In November of the latter year he removed to Chicago and became the principal of a private school known as Edwards' Academy. He remained in this position for six months, after which he spent some time in traveling. Toward the close of the year 1855 he returned, and was appointed principal of one of the public schools of Chicago, a position which he held one year.

At this time the high school of Chicago was being organized, and Mr. Dupee was selected for its principal. The task of forming and developing the system of this school fell mainly upon him, and the form and shape which he impressed upon it still remain, and have been copied in the systems of other high schools.

During the time of his filling this position he was the editor of the "Illinois Teacher," a monthly magazine published in Chicago, principally for the use of school teachers.

He had also been pursuing for some years, though in a somewhat desultory manner, the study of law; but in 1860 he resigned his position of principal and

began a systematic course of law study, first in the law school of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and afterward in the office of Gallup and Hitchcock, in Chicago. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois in 1861. About this time he was offered the presidency of the State Normal School of Illinois, and also the Latin professorship in the Chicago University, both of which proposals he declined.

After admission to the bar he commenced the practice of the profession in Chicago under his own name, and continued so for about one year, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Jacob A. Cram, under the style of Dupee and Cram. In 1863 Mr. Dupee was married to Miss Jennie Wells, daughter of Henry G. Wells, one of the early settlers of Chicago. In 1864 the firm of Dupee and Cram was dissolved and Mr. Dupee became a member of the firm of Hitchcock, Dupee and Evarts, which continued until 1872, when, by the retirement of Mr. Evarts, the firm became Hitchcock and Dupee. In 1876 the firm of Hitchcock, Dupee and Judah was organized by the admission of Abel B. Judah. On January 22, 1881, Mr. Dupee was bereft of his wife, and later, May 6, 1882, of his friend and partner, Mr. Hitchcock, who had for so many years been associated with him. By the death of Mr. Hitchcock the firm became Dupee and Judah, which again changed in 1882 by the admission of Mr. M. L. Willard. Mr. Dupee is a man of marked ability, and his success is the result of steady application to his profession and unswerving integrity. He does not aspire to political distinction, but devotes his life to his profession.

HON. JOHN G. ROGERS.

AMONG our Chicago men who have achieved eminence solely by excellence of character, without any of the modern appliances by which unworthy persons seek an undeserved and transient popularity, the subject of this sketch occupies a conspicuous place. Modest and unassuming in disposition, courteous and suave in manners, self-poised and dignified in demeanor, thoughtful of the feelings and respectful toward the opinions of others, honorable in the highest and best sense, possessing those delicate instincts which characterize the true gentleman, he affords a fine example of a successful career, as deserved as it is conspicuous.

Judge Rogers was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, December 28, 1818. He is descended from an old Virginia family whose ancestry left England about two hundred years ago. His father, Dr. George Rogers, was a physician of eminence, and was widely and very favorably known. Judge Rogers acquired his education in the schools of his native country, and graduated as bachelor of laws from Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1841. Commencing immediately his professional career in his native town, he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, and won an honorable place in his profession.

Desiring a wider field of influence he removed in 1857 to Chicago, where he continued the practice of law, and was at once accorded a prominent position among the ablest lawyers of this city. In July, 1870, he was elected judge of the circuit court of Cook county, and in the general election of 1873 was reëlected for six years, and in 1879 was again reëlected.

While not a violent partisan, Mr. Rogers has decided political views. In early life he affiliated with the whigs of the old time, but since 1860 he has identified himself with the democratic party.

In 1849 he joined Glasgow Lodge, No. 65, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and on his removal to Chicago connected himself with Excelsior Lodge, No. 22. After having represented that body in the grand lodge for several years, he was in 1863 elected grand master of Illinois, and in 1869 was chosen grand representative to the grand lodge of the United States. In 1871 he was selected as one of the Chicago relief committee, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and was made its treasurer, and in this capacity received and dispensed not less than \$125,000. That committee received the highest commendations, not only from the fraternity, the almoner of whose bounty it was, but also from the public cognizant of its acts, and its admirable conduct of the delicate work assigned to it shed new luster upon the name of the beneficent order.

In 1844 Mr. Rogers was married to Arabelle E. Crenshaw, the eldest daughter of B. Mills Crenshaw, a former chief-justice of Kentucky. Mrs. Rogers is an amiable and accomplished lady, gentle and refined in her manners. Two sons and two daughters have blessed their union, all of whom have come to manhood and womanhood. Having amassed a competence by the exercise of a sagacious foresight and the practice of a wise economy, surrounded by the comforts of an elegant but not extravagant home, Judge Rogers lives chiefly in his official duties and in the charms of a home life. He meets the requirements of society with which he mingles, but finds his greatest solace and comfort in his library and the companionship of his family.

Nature designed him for a judge. His mind is of the judicial order, and he would in any place have been certain to have been sought out and placed upon the bench. The high esteem which he unquestionably possesses as a jurist among the entire profession is the result of a rare combination of fine legal ability and culture and incorruptible integrity with that dignified presence and graceful urbanity which characterizes all his official acts.

Like the poet, the judge is born, not made. To wear the ermine worthily, it is not enough that one possesses legal acumen, be learned in the principles of jurisprudence, familiar with precedents and thoroughly honest. Most men are unable wholly to divest themselves of prejudice even when acting uprightly, and are unconsciously warped in their judgments by their own mental characteristics or the peculiarities of their education. This unconscious influence is a disturbing force, a variable factor, which more or less enters into the final judgments of all men. In the ideal jurist this factor becoming so small as not to be discrimin-

able in the result, the disturbing force practically ceases. There has never been on the bench in Chicago a man better adapted in this respect to adorn and dignify this high and responsible place than Judge John G. Rogers.

HON. ELIJAH B. SHERMAN.

OF Mr. Sherman it may be truthfully said that he belongs to that class of self-made men to whom Chicago owes so much of its prosperity. He is of Anglo-Welsh ancestry, his father being Elias H., and his mother Clarissa Wilmarth, Sherman, who were residents of Fairfield, Vermont, where he was born June 13, 1832. He remained upon the ancestral farm engaged in farm avocations during the summer months, and in attending school and teaching during the winter until about twenty-two years of age. In 1854 he removed to Brandon, Vermont, where he was for a time employed as a clerk in a drug store. During the following year he entered the academy at Manchester, where he began a course of study preparatory to entering college. Upon leaving the academy he entered Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vermont, where he completed the full college course, graduating in 1860. From the first he took high rank in college, and was selected as poet for the junior exhibition as well as for the graduating exercises of his class. Since graduation he has been twice invited to address the associated alumni of his college.

After graduation Mr. Sherman spent a year in teaching at South Woodstock, Vermont, at the expiration of which time he took charge of the Brandon Seminary, where he continued until May 1862. He then enlisted as a private in the 9th Vt. Inf., and was soon after elected lieutenant of Co. C. He served with his regiment until January, 1863, when he resigned, his regiment then being on duty at Camp Douglas, Chicago. He immediately entered upon the study of law, and attended the full course of lectures at the law department of the University of Chicago, graduating in 1864. He was admitted to the bar upon graduation, and at once engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago, and has been in continuous and successful practice from that time. He has for several years been the solicitor for the state auditor, and in that capacity has had charge of many important litigations. As such solicitor he instituted the proceedings for closing the affairs of the Republic Life Insurance Company, the Chicago Life Insurance Company and the Protection Life Insurance Company, in all of which cases constitutional questions of the first importance were involved. Mr. Sherman's interpretations of the general insurance laws under which these companies are being wound up have been sustained by the highest courts, and have thus become precedents for guidance in future cases. One of these cases is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the entire question of legislative control over corporations, and the extent to which such control may be exercised without impairing the obligation of the charter contract. The decision of this



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question will make this litigation the most important as regards the law of corporations since the historic Dartmouth College case. He has also prosecuted other important cases involving kindred questions, among the more notable of which is the case of *Eames vs. The State Savings Institution*, in which the largest savings bank in the West was taken from a voluntary assignee and placed under the management of a receiver upon a bill filed by Mr. Sherman, assisted by other eminent lawyers, in behalf of all the depositors and creditors of the bank.

In 1876 he accepted the republican nomination for the Illinois house of representatives for the then fourth senatorial district. He was elected by a flattering majority, and was reelected in 1878. His thorough training and ripe scholarship, coupled with his experience at the bar and his profound knowledge of the law, at once gave him high rank as a legislator, and his name is identified with all the more important legislation of those years. He served as chairman of the committee on judicial department, and was chiefly instrumental in formulating the law establishing the system of appellate courts which are now a part of the judicial system of Illinois. He was also chairman of the committee on corporations and a member of the judiciary committee, as well as of the military committee which prepared the military code now in force. As a legislator he was uniformly arrayed against all jobbing schemes, and proved himself an earnest and eloquent champion of the rights of the people. His long experience in the trial of causes at the bar gave him a quickness and readiness in debate which placed him in the front rank as a debater, and his services as a legislator constitute one of the most satisfactory features of his successful career.

In 1879 Mr. Sherman was appointed one of the masters in chancery of the United States circuit court for the northern district of Illinois by Judges Harlan, Drummond and Blodgett. The appointment was made at the request of the leading members of the bar of the city and state, and, as the result has shown, was in every respect a most fitting one. His long and successful practice in chancery causes, his thorough familiarity both with the principles and procedure of courts of chancery, coupled with unusual habits of industry, application and accuracy, have enabled him to discharge the duties of this important office to the complete satisfaction of the bench and bar, while he has at the same time continued in the successful practice of his profession. His name has frequently been mentioned for higher office upon the bench and elsewhere for which his experience and abilities have well qualified him, but he has thus far preferred to retain the very satisfactory position which he now occupies in his profession.

Mr. Sherman has served as grand master of the grand lodge of the order of Odd-Fellows, and was its representative for two years to the sovereign grand lodge. He is an active member of the Chicago Philosophical Society, of the Chicago Bar Association and of the Chicago Law Institute. He is a member of the State Bar Association, of which he has been president, and he delivered the annual address before that body at its association in January 1882. This address was published by the association and was largely circulated, attracting much

attention, not only for its merit as a brilliant literary production, but because of its keen, incisive and well aimed blows at the existing faults in our jurisprudence, coupled with some admirable suggestions for their reform. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, and a member of the General Council, and has been prominently identified with various other societies and organizations of a public and philanthropic character.

In private and in social life he is one of the most agreeable of gentlemen. Well read in the literature of the times, a close and accurate thinker, a brilliant conversationalist, courteous, charitable and considerate to all, he combines in an eminent degree the qualities essential to a cultivated gentleman, in the best sense of that much abused term.

In 1866 he was married to Hattie G. Lovering, daughter of Mr. S. M. Lovering, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, a lady of most estimable character, and possessing in a marked degree the solid accomplishments and womanly devotion which render home and home life restful and happy.

HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE.

THE public career of James R. Doolittle, as a lawyer, jurist and statesman, is a notable one. He is a son of Reuben and Sarah (Rood) Doolittle. He was born in Hampton, Washington county, New York, January 3, 1815. Now past sixty-seven years of age, he is well preserved, and possesses the vigor, strength and force, physically and mentally, which he has possessed from childhood. His father was a farmer and mill owner, and engaged in other enterprises; the founder of a school and church, and was a man of beneficent and generous impulses, prominently identified with whatever movement was made in the direction of promoting the general welfare of the people in his neighborhood; qualities which James R. inherited and has put into practice during his long and eventful life. After going through the ordinary course of preliminary and preparatory education, he entered Geneva College, in western New York, and graduated in 1835, taking the highest honors of his class for scholarship. He then studied law in Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in 1837 by the supreme court of New York, and, moving to Wyoming county, engaged in practice and was successful. He was, though a democrat, successively elected district attorney in a whig county, and served to the satisfaction of all parties. He took an active part in politics in those days. He was an anti-slavery democrat, and in 1848 introduced in a democratic convention resolutions which constituted the initiative and origin of the free-soil party. He was and has since been a conscientious opponent of the extension of slavery, and was in favor of stamping out the institution by constitutional means.

In 1851 he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and engaged in the practice of his profession. His decided abilities and excellent qualities were soon discovered

and recognized, and he at once entered upon a notable, eventful, useful and successful career. He ranked among the ablest and best lawyers at the able bar of that state. He was retained by Gov. Farwell in important cases involving the interests of the commonwealth, and in other equally important litigations, in which he successfully competed in the courts with older attorneys, and held his own amid that sea of matured intellect at the bar for which Wisconsin was somewhat noted at that time. In 1853, after a residence in the state of but two years, he was elected judge of the first judicial circuit, then the most populous judicial district in the state. As a jurist he was ranked among the most impartial and ablest in the Northwest. He brought to the bench a thorough knowledge of law, varied learning, and that clear perception of right and justice which is so marked in all the walks of his life. He was candid, cautious, thorough in the study of facts and precedents, clear in his analysis of the principles of law, and while on the bench illustrated the formative jurisprudence of that young state, as he subsequently did its political history as a statesman, having been one of the most important factors in both connections. In March, 1856, he resigned the judgeship. In January, 1857, he was elected by the legislature to represent the state in the United States senate. During these politically exciting and stormy years he was a conspicuous figure in the senate and before the country. He was a hard and effective worker, serving on several committees: foreign affairs, military affairs, and was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs. In 1861 he was a member of the committee of thirteen distinguished senators to confer with a like committee of the house to devise some plan to settle the threatened disruption without resort to arms; not that he was not a decided friend of the Union as it was, or that he had an iota of sympathy for the South in its rebellion, but that he was a friend of the Union and aimed to save it by an honorable compromise, and avert the horrible and devastating effects of a fratricidal war on a gigantic scale, the ruin that might be wrought, and the danger that, whatever might be the issue, threatened constitutional liberty. No matter what may have been thought of the move, the spirit which he evidenced was commendable and creditable to him. When this and all other expedients had failed, he was enthusiastic and earnest in his efforts to secure enlistment, and by word and deed did much to that end. His eloquent and forcible speeches in defense of the government aroused the people to a sense of their danger and to action in defense of their firesides. He was a patriot-statesman then, and is to this day.

His moderation, urbanity, dignity of manner and personal character won him the esteem of his political opponents, who recognized in him an antagonist that always fought fairly, that never lost his temper, and never struck a foul blow; and his earnest and logical presentation of facts, his manly appeals to their better judgment, often carried more weight than the most fiery and vehement eloquence could have done; and as he would not condescend to tricks in debate, so he earnestly opposed all irregular strategy in party action. Being a man of remarkable simplicity and frankness of character, wholly free from affectation or insin-

cerity, he had the thorough confidence of all who knew him. Spotless integrity, and an independence and straightforwardness that despised all subterfuges, finesse and crooked ways, to ends however desirable, marked his course in the senate during these trying years—indeed, have marked his entire career, professional, political and social. His calm, steady mind stood like a rock amid the storm. The possession of these traits was candidly admitted by his political opponents, who have often paid manly tribute to his moral worth. As to his incorruptible integrity and abhorrence of anything of the nature of a bribe while in public life and acting for the people and representing the interests of a constituency, no better proof can be had than the fact that any attempts to besmirch him for political or other ends have utterly failed, and the plague-spot of corruption has never been detected on his reputation. He has conquered, risen above and put to shame any and all calumnies against him by his magnanimity and purity of private and public life.

In 1863 he was reëlected to the United States senate without party opposition. He continued to support the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war up to the time of peace, when the great work of reinstating the seceded states in the Union commenced. He was an advocate of restoration rather than reconstruction in the way proposed, and differed somewhat from his party friends. The supremacy of the Union had been established by arms, and next arose the question as to the terms upon which it should be reconstituted. The passage of what President Johnson considered unconstitutional measures brought out his veto, which caused bitterness of feeling and his resultant impeachment. This Mr. Doolittle opposed on principle, and incurred the displeasure of his party and became a martyr to his honest convictions and opinions. His course, when looked upon in the light of after years, is generally conceded to have been prompted by the highest motives and sincere conviction of right. It was not the outgrowth of a factious temper, motives of gain in any sense, nor a partisan spirit. Though a party man, he was not a partisan. He entered the senate with one leading and overshadowing idea; one polar star of intent; which every vote cast, every word uttered by him in his senatorial service, served to discover: it was, first, to preserve the Union as made under the constitution; and second, after it had been saved from destruction, to restore that Union in reality to its primal status, and to bind the hearts of his countrymen in the common cause of national pride, honor and welfare. To this end, during his last years in the senate, he denounced and opposed everything tainted with sectional animosity, or tending to the injury or estrangement of the Union. His guide, no matter with what party he acted, has been the constitution, and the equality of each and every member of the great family of states and their inhabitants. His thoughtful face and incisive address were sharpened and intensified by the consciousness that he had been misunderstood or misrepresented, and made to suffer unworthily in that cause for opinion's sake. All through the period of his senatorial career, from 1857 to 1869, he never ceased to denounce what he found to

be contrary to the principles he held and subversive of that constitution of which he was then, had been before, and has been since, a conspicuous supporter and defender against its domestic enemies, the only enemies that have seriously tried to overturn it. He has had no time to take off his armor and rest from such efforts. His acumen, his logic, his learning in constitutional law, his intrepidity in debate, all availed him to stand in the breach and defend that fundamental instrument. He did yeoman's service in those years in averting and checking radical and desperate partyism, in bringing it to its senses, and in awakening the whole country to its fatal designs. This is true, notwithstanding the ill-advised and unscrupulous may for a purpose say otherwise, and attempt to misstate history, mislead the public mind, and create unworthy prejudice. All his work in public life was well done; done cleanly, thoroughly and intelligently. His political consistency is not simply the result of early association and inherited principles, but it is a consistency such as comes from ripe reflection and matured patience in thought; an educated, logical consistency, which defies antagonism because it is fully conscious that it fights in armor of proof and with tempered weapons. He is bound to be right in his own mind, whether his party be right or wrong. In short, while in the national counsels he was a statesman rather than a partisan.

During the summer recess of 1865, as a member of a joint committee of both houses, of which he was chairman, he visited Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico to inquire into the condition of the Indians west of the Mississippi, and reported upon their condition and wants, suggesting reforms in their management, and gained much information which aided him in future legislation. The inquiry and investigation were thorough, and the results were published in a volume which contained more information about the Indians than was ever embodied in any publication before or since.

In 1866, he was president of the national union convention held in Philadelphia, and took an active and prominent part in its proceedings. It was the first national convention held after the war, and was a veritable reunion of the North and South, and was called for the purpose of restoring fraternal feeling between the two sections. He suggested the convention, and framed the call for it, which was pronounced a sagacious and timely manifesto. In 1871 he was nominated by the democratic party for governor of Wisconsin.

After his retirement from the senate, in 1869, he engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago (retaining his residence in Racine, Wisconsin), in partnership with the late Jesse O. Norton. After the fire of 1871 the firm was dissolved, and he formed a new partnership with his son, James R. Doolittle, Jr., and in 1876 Henry McKey came into the firm, under the firm name of Doolittle and McKey, which continues to this day, and is one of the strong, first-class law firms in Chicago.

James R. Doolittle was one of the distinguished visitors to Louisiana in 1876, to consider the interests of the democratic party in the political controversy in

connection with the presidential election. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago since its foundation, and lectures upon equity and jurisprudence in Chicago Union College of Law. He is a conscientious, independent and profound lawyer, and under all circumstances faithful alike to his profession and his clients. As a citizen he is public-spirited, and lends a helping hand to whatever tends to promote the public welfare. As an orator, a statesman, a lawyer he has few peers. He is clothed with becoming dignity, though courteous and kind, painstaking and laborious in the interests of those who entrust their business to him. Faithful, upright and honorable, he is a counselor whose services are sought by the better class of clients.

JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, JR.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, and was born April 2, 1845, and is son of Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, ex-United States senator and ex-judge of the circuit court of the first district of Wisconsin, and Mary L. (Cutting) Doolittle. His parents removed to Racine, Wisconsin, when he was six years of age. There young Doolittle attended the common schools, and afterward entered Racine College under Dr. Roswell Park and Rev. James De Koven. When about sixteen years of age he left college, and during the winters of the two following years spent his time in Washington, District of Columbia, with his father, who was then United States senator from Wisconsin. This was during the war of the rebellion, and afforded him an opportunity of meeting nearly all of the public men of those memorable times, and although but a boy, he was quick to observe the peculiarities, tastes and manners of each as he moved in life's grand drama. In 1863 he entered Rochester University, under the presidency of Martin B. Anderson, and graduated therefrom at the age of twenty years, winning the first honors for excellence in literary composition. During the same year he commenced the study of the law, and attended the law department of Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, about a year, and was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin in 1866. He then removed to the city of New York, and practiced law until November 1870. His father having left the United States senate the preceding year, and having established himself in Chicago, he closed his business relations in New York, and soon afterward became associated with his father in a general law practice, which has continued uninterruptedly until the present — 1883.

As a lawyer Mr. Doolittle possesses fine abilities, being a careful and diligent student. A safe counselor, painstaking and faithful to his clients, he has won a good reputation, and maintains an honorable standing at the Chicago bar.

He is a man of fine, prepossessing personal appearance, of a cheerful and social disposition, measuring five feet and eleven inches in height, and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. He is an earnest advocate, being a fluent and

forcible speaker, and, possessing a rare fund of literary lore, is enabled to spice his remarks with happy wit and illustrate with anecdote.

In political sentiment Mr. Doolittle is a democrat. In 1878 he was the candidate of his party for congress in the first congressional district of Illinois. He made a good canvass, running some six hundred ahead of the regular state ticket, but was defeated by Hon. Wm. Aldrich, the republican candidate.

Mr. Doolittle was married November 4, 1869, to Miss Clara Matteson, daughter of Hon. J. A. Matteson, ex-governor of Illinois.

THOMAS DENT.

THOMAS DENT was born in Putnam county, Illinois, November 14, 1831, and is a son of George Dent and Comfort (Ijams) Dent. His father, a native of Virginia, was reared in Ohio, and thence removed to Illinois; and during his residence of nearly fifty years in this state occupied various official positions, including the offices of recorder of deeds, clerk of the county commissioners' court, clerk of the circuit court, county judge and member of the state legislature.

The subject of this sketch had a home training, and received his education mainly in the common schools in the vicinity of his father's residence. Having entered upon clerical work in various forms at an early age, he sought as far as opportunity was afforded him to extend his studies, and in early youth became studious and fond of reading.

At the age of fifteen he became an assistant of his father in the public offices of Putnam county, and was thus occupied during the greater part of eight years. Near the close of that period he prepared tract and sectional indices to the land records of Putnam county, under appointment of the county court.

Admitted to the bar in the fall of 1854, he began the practice of the law at Hennepin, and soon had quite satisfactory employment in such legal business as there was in a circuit embracing a few counties. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Chicago, and became associated for a time with Martin R. M. Wallace, since so well known as general, and as county judge of Cook county. Later, Mr. Dent removed his office to Peoria, but having meanwhile retained some hold upon the practice in Putnam county, and also in Cook county, he returned in a few months to Chicago, where he settled permanently.

In the year 1860 he entered into association in practice with the late Judge Arrington, which association continued until the death of the latter, at the close of the year 1867, and in the next following spring William P. Black was received as Mr. Dent's partner, since which time the firm of Dent and Black has continued to pursue a general law practice.

While occasionally representing corporate interests, for banks, insurance companies, and the board of trade, they have more especially relied upon the general public for employment, which has been given them in nearly all branches of legal work in the state and federal courts.

Mr. Dent is of medium height, and of graceful figure; of a thoughtful, gentle and earnest expression of countenance, and firm in his purposes, which are based on conviction. He is prized as a counselor because his advice is the result of experience combined with candid and thorough investigation. Pursuing his course with steadfastness and constant patience, he has won for himself a gratifying reputation as a lawyer and citizen.

Before taking up his residence in Chicago he was brought forward by friends for the office of county judge of Putnam county, and received good support without any canvass on his part, but the opposing candidate was elected by a few votes, since which time he has but once been a candidate for office. On the occasion just mentioned he was the republican candidate in the seventh judicial district of Illinois, for judge of the supreme court.

His constant employment in office and court work has left him but little opportunity for making addresses on political and social subjects, for which he showed some taste in early life, when called out by friends or circumstances.

In 1857 he was married to Miss Susan Strawn, then of Putnam county, Illinois, a lady much esteemed. Their only child, Miss Mary Dent, who was growing into a beautiful and promising young womanhood, was taken with the typhoid fever at Milan, Italy, while traveling in Europe, and there died in February, 1882, just before the arrival of her bereaved parents.

CHARLES S. THORNTON.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and was born April 12, 1851. He is the son of Solon Thornton, who was born at Lempster, New Hampshire, and Cordelia A. (Tilden) Thornton, who comes from the Tilden family of Marshfield, Massachusetts.

He commenced his education in the public schools of Boston, passing rapidly through the lower and grammar schools, then taking the six years' course in the famous Boston Latin School. He entered Harvard College in 1868, and graduated from that celebrated institution with the highest honors in 1872. While pursuing his ordinary college course, he also devoted all the time not required by that course to the study of the law under the guidance of Henry Adams, of Cambridge, attending the law lectures of the Harvard Law School. After graduation he pursued his law studies in the Boston Law School until the spring of 1873, when he came to Chicago. He here obtained a knowledge of practice in the law offices of Lyman and Jackson, and Isham and Lincoln, remaining with the latter firm until the fall of that year, when he passed his examination at Ottawa before the supreme court, and was admitted to the Illinois bar. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Chicago, transacting a general law business, the greater part, however, of his practice being devoted to the adjustment of the rights of real estate owners. Commencing practice



Chas S. Thornton

without a single acquaintance in Chicago in 1873, he has steadily fought his way to the foremost ranks of the profession, and is now in possession of a practice which, with the exception of one attorney, is greater in extent, and more lucrative, than that possessed by any one member of the Chicago bar. Without pecuniary resources of any kind in 1873, he is now, after his nine years of practice, ranked among the wealthy men of that bar. Mr. Thornton is not only well read in his profession, but keeps up his acquaintance gathered at college with ancient and modern literature.

In the practice of his profession he is one of the most successful men at the bar, preparing his cases carefully, and trying them with a skill rarely attained by the most eminent lawyers after many years of practice. He is especially successful in the trial of jury causes, for which he seems by nature preëminently adapted. Clear in the explication of his client's rights, never moved by passion to let slip any opportunity to benefit his client, even in the most desperate of causes, he tries his suits with that degree of coolness only attained by veteran advocates, and which invariably wins.

He is discriminating in his legal practice, and honorable in all of his dealings. His habits are unexceptionable, and he bears the impress of a liberal education, possessing refinement and cultivated tastes, and being at the same time social and congenial. As a lawyer he already occupies a high position, is in possession of a very extensive practice, and is one of the acknowledged leaders of the Chicago bar.

In political sentiment Mr. Thornton is a democrat, and takes a leading part in both local and national politics.

HON. THOMAS A. MORAN.

THOMAS A. MORAN, one of the judges of the circuit court of Cook county, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, October 7, 1839, of Irish parentage. His father, Patrick Moran, was engaged in business there. When Thomas was about seven years of age, the family moved to the town of Bristol, Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm, where Thomas remained until about nineteen years of age, attending school winters and working on the farm summers, never losing an opportunity, under any circumstances, of self-improvement from books or observation. Besides the district schools, he attended for several terms Liberty Academy at Salem, about three miles from his home, and subsequently engaged in teaching school. When twenty years of age, he commenced the study of law, in Kenosha, with J. J. Pettit, and later continued his studies with Judge I. W. Webster, studying in the summer and teaching winters. During those latter years he took an active and prominent part in debating schools and clubs, and became well known in that section as an apt, ready and well-informed debater. When engaged in discussion he was in his natural element.

To this practice, when young, is largely attributable his fluency of speech, ready command of language, accuracy of expression and grace of diction in public speaking or addressing a jury. Before twenty years of age he was making political speeches, and stumped his county in the campaign of 1860. He was an ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and in full accord with the liberal democracy of which that eminent statesman was the champion.

In 1862, owing to his father's illness, he returned to the farm and managed it one year. During the year his father died, and the farm was sold, when the family moved to Kenosha. In 1864 his mother died, and he went east, and in the fall of that year entered the law department of the Albany University, graduating in May, 1865, when he was admitted to practice. While in the law school he was among the leaders of his class. He was, as he had previously been, industrious and studious, evidencing such decided ability that Prof. Dean, the head of the law college, predicted for him a successful future as a lawyer—which prediction has been realized. He had, while there, the full confidence of the faculty and of the students; they had confidence in his ability, judgment and manhood.

In November of the same year he removed to Chicago, and engaged in practice, and has been here since, attaining to the first rank at the bar. He was first in the office of H. S. Monroe, subsequently formed the partnership of Schoff and Moran, second that of Moran and English, and later that of Moran, English and Wolf, which was the law firm when he was elected to the bench in 1879. As a lawyer he engaged in general practice, but was especially successful in jury trials. Indeed, so marked was his success in this class of cases, that two of the most eminent judges on the circuit bench openly pronounced him one of the most successful jury lawyers at the Chicago bar. He has a clear intellect, which enables him to grasp and comprehend all the points in a case, arising out of the evidence, or involved in the law bearing upon it. While at the bar he was an eloquent and forcible advocate; logical and terse, earnest and vigorous and often ornate. He possesses energy, industry, sagacity, intellectual vigor and patience, which well qualify him for the proper discharge of the duties and functions of a judge. Before his elevation to the bench the court calendars, and the books of his own office, evidenced that he had a greater number of cases in the courts of record than any other attorney at this bar, and his success was marked and noteworthy.

In the fall of 1879 he was elected one of the judges of the circuit court of Cook county for a term of six years. He is the first Irish-American ever elected to the Cook county bench, and the Irish naturally have a special pride in him; as indeed do all nationalities and parties. He sat for some time after he took the bench as common law judge, and is now holding one of the chancery branches of the court, and in either branch he is found equally at home. As a judge he is always self-contained and self-poised, of patient and courteous bearing and an attentive listener; he discharges his high functions without ostentation

and with conspicuous ability, giving satisfaction to the bar and to litigants. He is an impartial judge, an upright man, a good citizen, esteemed by all who know him.

ROBERT H. FORRESTER.

ROBERT H. FORRESTER was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His father, George Forrester, was a Scotchman, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and an eminent classical scholar and mathematician, who first settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and removed from that city to Pittsburgh in 1815, his residence and library having been burned by the British in their raid upon our seaboard cities near the close of the war of 1812. At Pittsburgh, in 1816, he united with Rev. Drs. Bruce and Black, two famous Scotch educators, in founding the Western University of Pennsylvania, in which he took the professorship of mathematics. But he was not suffered to remain long in this position. The stockholders of the Columbian Steam Engine Company, at Pittsburgh, among whom were the celebrated mechanical inventor, Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, and his no less celebrated brother George, of Pittsburgh, having erected a large establishment there—the first ever established in the western country for the manufacture of machinery and steam engines—induced Mr. Forrester to become the general manager of the business of the corporation, which he continued to be until his tragical death, several years later, by his being drowned while bathing in the Allegheny river. His widow was left with a modest fortune and a family of five infant children, his son Robert being only four years of age.

The childhood of this son, until the age of twelve, was comparatively uneventful. He enjoyed the instruction of his father's intimate friend, Walter Scott, also a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, a Scotchman of great learning, eloquence and eccentricity, and one of the most famous educators of his day in the western country, and afterward still more famous as a preacher. The Scotch system of education, in which the rod figures constantly as an essential element of success, was religiously pursued by this prince of pedagogues with the most gratifying results to his patrons, though the pupils might wince under its coercive discipline, which did not fail, however, to secure close application to study on their part. At the age of twelve, his mother having had the misfortune to lose a large portion of the family estate by the failure of a manufacturing firm, he resolved to relieve her of the burden of his support. He obtained a situation in the Pittsburgh postoffice, and for several years did the work of a man to the satisfaction of his employer and the public. But having acquired a fondness for books and a considerable acquaintance with them from delving from infancy in his father's large and choice library, he left the postoffice to take a situation in a bookstore in Pittsburgh as a salesman. In this he found congenial employment, and became a favorite with book buyers, as he knew a good deal about the books he sold, to the examination of which he devoted most of his spare time. While in this busi-

ness he made constant efforts to complete his education with such help as he could obtain, attending, a portion of the time, the classes of the university of which Dr. Bruce, his father's former friend, was the president. While yet a boy he became the president of the Wirt Literary Institute, an association of youths for intellectual improvement, which had the honor of giving to the public of Pittsburgh the first popular course of literary and scientific lectures ever delivered in that city, the lecturers being prominent professional men of Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania. These lectures were published in a weekly literary paper, edited by the famous Jane Swisshelm, and were regarded as singularly able and brilliant. On arriving at manhood Mr. Forrester was seized with a desire to study law and embark in the legal profession, and at a great pecuniary sacrifice in abandoning the book business he entered on this new career.

He placed himself under the tuition of James Dunlop, a great lawyer, and the former rival at the Carlisle bar of Justice R. C. Greer, of the United States Supreme Court, and after two years of severe study passed a successful and unusually thorough examination before a committee of able lawyers appointed by the courts to examine applicants for admission to the Pittsburgh bar. He then entered vigorously upon the practice of law, and soon achieved considerable distinction both in civil and criminal cases, continuing to practice in the courts at Pittsburgh for two years, when he concluded to carry out a long cherished purpose to emigrate to the South, then a most inviting field to young northern lawyers. He accordingly, in 1846, emigrated to Kentucky and settled at Georgetown, then the educational center of the state.

Before leaving Pittsburgh he had won quite a reputation as a political orator and debater, frequently addressing large political assemblages in that city. A devoted admirer of Henry Clay, in 1844, at the request of the Clay whigs of Pittsburgh, he made his début in politics as a champion of the cause of that great statesman, against the opposition of the anti-masonic wing of the whig party led by Russell Erritt, now a member of congress, Thomas M. Marshall, recently nominated for congressman at large, and others. Soon afterward, in an anti-masonic county convention held at Pittsburgh to which he was elected a delegate by the anti-masons themselves, he was instrumental in disbanding forever the anti-masonic party in Allegheny county, long its stronghold. The dissolution of the same party in eastern Pennsylvania, which had been led by Thaddeus Stevens, soon followed, and the whig party of the state became thoroughly united in the support of Henry Clay as its candidate in the presidential struggle of that year. Soon after his removal to Kentucky Mr. Forrester was solicited to return to his native county and accept a nomination for congress. This he declined to do, for the reason, among others, that he has always felt an unconquerable disinclination to run for office.

Arriving at Georgetown, Kentucky, about the beginning of the Mexican war, he united with Col. Thornton Johnson, a retired West Point officer and an eminent teacher of mathematics, in organizing a military college, to which was given

the name of the Western Military Institute. Unlike other military schools, this one united with the ordinary course of instruction in such schools a thorough collegiate course in the classics and other branches, with the power to confer the usual collegiate degrees. There were in its faculty, besides several civil professors, three West Point graduates, Col. Hopkins, the superintendent, having been for many years professor of the natural sciences at West Point. Mr. Forrester was appointed professor of law in this institution, and organized and conducted for several years, without assistance and with marked success, a law department in which was a large number of students. The system of instruction pursued was that of daily familiar lectures and rigid examinations through sessions of ten months in the year, and the results were rather unusual in the remarkable proficiency of the students.

Soon after the establishment of this military college the celebrated James G. Blaine, of Maine, became assistant professor of Greek and Latin in the institution. He was then a youth of about eighteen, having just graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Kentucky in search of fame and fortune. Mr. Blaine, intending to prepare himself for the bar, became a student in the law department, and under the tuition of Prof. Forrester pursued the study of law for two years with diligence and success, while he continued to discharge his duties as teacher of languages. Even at that early period he gave some indications of the bent of his mind and his inclination to engage in political life, in the special interest he took in constitutional and international law. A cordial friendship for each other is still cherished by Mr. Forrester and his renowned student.

From 1850 to 1860 Mr. Forrester practiced law in the courts of Harrison, Bourbon and other counties of Kentucky, and also in the state court of appeals, being engaged chiefly in land suits, which have always furnished the bulk of litigation in Kentucky. He also, at the request of his party, frequently took part in political campaigns. In 1856, in company with most of the whig politicians of the state, he went over to the democratic party, and he has acted with it ever since. In 1849 he engaged in a newspaper controversy with Hon. Garrett Davis, who violently opposed the adoption by the people of the amended state constitution of that year. In this controversy he published ten elaborate essays, in which he advocated the election of judges and county officers by the people, and other reforms, and which were republished by the newspapers throughout the state favorable to the new constitution, being considered able and exhaustive. In 1860 Mr. Forrester, desiring to engage in a city practice, removed to the then thriving city of Memphis, Tennessee, and had entered upon practice there, with bright prospects, when the war cut short his legal career in that city.

In 1862 he became provost-marshal general of west Tennessee under Gen. Bragg. He was induced to accept this position that he might minister to the relief of the thousands of sick and wounded soldiers who were thrown upon his care. Soon afterward he was invited by Gen. Villepigue, of South Carolina, and formerly of the United States army, to take the position of provost-marshal on

his staff, with the rank of colonel, having jurisdiction over northern Mississippi, then under martial law and of which the general was department commander. The special reason why he was invited to take this position was that it was the desire of Gen. Villepigue that the numerous federal prisoners brought to his headquarters at Grenada, Mississippi, should be treated with all the humanity and kindness possible under the circumstances, and that he could rely on Col. Forrester to carry out his humane wishes. Entering upon the performance of his duties at Grenada in June, 1862, Col. Forrester adopted and carried out a policy in the treatment of prisoners of war perhaps without a parallel. He paroled all the officers, giving them the freedom of the town, and for months was witnessed every day in Grenada the singular scene of federal officers in uniform associating freely on the streets with the citizens, who were staunch confederates, and even discussing with them in a friendly manner the issues of the war. Col. Forrester, of course, had given a caution to the citizens that they must treat his military guests with respect. For the private soldiers a spacious and well ventilated prison was furnished, which was kept scrupulously clean and provided with a brick oven and cooking range, so that the food of the prisoners was prepared by bakers and cooks detailed by themselves, and so excellent was it that the paroled officers obtained from the colonel permission to take their meals with the boys at the prison table, assuring him that the fare there was better than at the hotel. This excellent fare was secured by the steward of the prison trading the rations of bacon and cornmeal for fresh provisions with the planters and the negroes, who daily brought in fresh supplies of the delicacies of the season. It may have been that the colored brothers, in their zeal to provide for the comfort of the boys in blue, occasionally made a hen-roost suffer, but there was no complaint from any quarter. The prisoners were frequently allowed to bathe in the Yellowbusha river, which flows past the town. The result of these sanitary measures was that in the course of a very hot summer not a case of sickness or death occurred among the large number of prisoners. Dr. Vandell, of Louisville, Gen. Bragg's medical inspector-general, who often visited the prison officially, pronounced it a model which could not be improved, and that this novel experiment in the treatment of prisoners of war was a complete success. On leaving this post Col. Forrester, backed by a strong written recommendation from Lieut. Col. Beale, Gen. Bragg's inspector-general, offered to undertake the task of organizing for the confederacy a system of prison discipline and sustenance similar to that so successfully carried out at Grenada, but other views had begun to be entertained at Richmond, and his offer was not accepted. This ended Mr. Forrester's connection with the confederate military service.

Early in the year 1864 he became the editor-in-chief of the Augusta "Chronicle and Sentinel," a daily paper of large circulation in Georgia and other states. This paper, encouraged and supported by Alexander H. Stephens, Joshua Hill and Gov. Joseph Brown, who were opposed to the continuance of the war and in favor of the restoration of the Union, had become an avowed peace organ, like the

Raleigh (North Carolina) "Standard," then edited by Gov. Holden. During this year, while the war was still raging, Mr. Forrester, in the editorial columns of this paper, commented freely upon the confederacy, the war and Jefferson Davis, arguing that a confederacy based on the doctrine of secession carried within itself the seeds of its own speedy dissolution, that the war was suicidal and a failure, that Mr. Davis had shown himself to be a despot and usurper, and that the true interests of the South demanded the restoration of the Union. His editorials occasionally found their way into the northern press, and surprised and cheered the friends of the Union by the evidence they afforded of a reaction in southern sentiment. This bold opposition to Mr. Davis and the war was generally popular in Georgia, and even in South Carolina, whose planters had become sick of secession.

But Mr. Davis was much irritated by these attacks, and had an act passed by the confederate congress suspending the writ of habeas corpus in Georgia, to enable him to suppress them. In response to this menace against his own people Gov. Brown issued a counter proclamation, and organized the militia reserve, to resist any attempt to enforce this high-handed act. The result was that no arrests were made.

The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus excited in Georgia such a deep feeling of resentment against the Richmond government that Howell Cobb, the bosom friend of Jefferson Davis, published in an Atlanta newspaper a lengthy article in vindication of it. To this Mr. Forrester replied in an argument which covered a page of his paper, in which he contested the positions of Mr. Cobb and denounced the act as an attack on the liberties of the people. But, notwithstanding he had incurred the displeasure of Mr. Davis and his friends by his editorial attacks, when the Richmond cabinet desired to share in the trade of cotton for provisions, which Mr. Lincoln toward the close of 1864 had offered to open with the famished confederates, that they might be won back to the Union by a taste of the benefits of its commerce, which had already been opened at Memphis, the confederate secretary of war commissioned Mr. Forrester as a special ambassador to the government of the United States to negotiate a trade of confederate cotton for supplies other than military, believing that he would be favorably received. He undertook and successfully accomplished this novel mission at Memphis, being very kindly received both there and at Washington by the United States authorities, they being apprized of his services to the Union cause in Georgia.

After the close of the war, in the fall of 1865, Mr. Forrester embarked his capital in a large cotton plantation on the Tombigbee river, in Alabama, which adventure proved disastrous to both his fortune and health. In 1866 and 1867 his plantation was overflowed by spring floods, which destroyed his crops, and the malaria produced by these late overflows ruined the health of himself and family. The whole river valley shared these calamities, and many of the oldest citizens died of malarial fever.

Early in 1868, having spent several months at Washington city on business, Mr. Forrester was induced by curiosity to visit Chicago on his way back to the

South, and, attracted by its wonderful activity and growth, and the prospect of regaining his health in its pure lake breezes, concluded to settle and end his days in the metropolis of the West. Here he has since quietly applied himself to the practice of his profession without any wish to achieve any special prominence, seeking, rather, rest and repose after a life of such vicissitude and excitement. He has had a good measure of success in his cases, and especially in the appellate and supreme courts, several leading cases, in which important questions have been settled by the supreme court, having been carried through by him. In exciting jury trials his old-time fire often blazes forth afresh. Before the college of law he has occasionally, at the request of the students, given them a taste of his quality as a law lecturer. Five times, at different sessions, by invitation, he has lectured before them on the dry and difficult subject of "Uses and Trusts," which it is said by the students he invested with the charms of poetry and humor while he gave them a lucid exposition of its crabbed technicalities so appalling to the student.

In addition to his efforts at the bar he has often come before the public of Chicago and other places in northern Illinois as a democratic orator, and especially in the presidential campaigns of 1876 and 1880. His speeches have been logical and eloquent, enlivened by anecdote and humor, and have always been characterized by fairness and the absence of bitterness toward his political opponents, many of whom have listened to them with apparent interest and pleasure. The democracy of Cook county regard him as one of their most efficient and reliable champions.

HON. HARVEY B. HURD.

WHEN we trace the history of our leading men, and search for the secret of their success, we find, as a rule, that they are men who were early thrown upon their own resources, and whose first experiences were in the face of adversity and opposition. Such was the case with Harvey B. Hurd, an outline of whose life may be found in what follows.

He is a native of Huntington, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and was born February 14, 1828. His father, Alanson Hurd, was of English descent. His mother's name was Elizabeth Lowe, of Dutch and Irish descent. Until his fifteenth year young Hurd worked on his father's farm during the summer and attended the district school during winters. The narrow routine of such a life, however, had no attractions for him, and he determined to seek a wider sphere of action. Accordingly, having with considerable difficulty obtained his father's consent to leave home, on May 1, 1842, with his clothes tied in a cotton handkerchief, he walked to Bridgeport and entered the office of the "Bridgeport Standard," a whig paper, as youngest apprentice, "printer's devil." In the spring of 1844 he went to New York, where he remained until the fall, when he returned to Bridgeport, and, in company with ten other young men, went to Peoria county, Illinois,



N. B. Sturck
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and entered Jubilee College. He remained here one year, when a misunderstanding with the president of the college, Rev. Samuel Chase, resulted in his leaving. He went immediately to Peoria, but not finding employment there took passage in a baggage stage for Chicago, where he arrived on January 7, 1846, with fifty cents in his pocket and thinly clad. He stopped at the Illinois Exchange, kept by a Mr. Lee, for whose generous treatment Mr. Hurd in after years, when the circumstances of the two men had been changed, expressed his gratitude in a substantial way. He at once obtained work in the office of the "Chicago Evening Journal," then published by Wilson and Geer, and afterward was engaged in the office of the "Prairie Farmer." In the fall of 1847 he began the study of law in the office of Calvin De Wolf, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He began the practice of law with the late Carlos Haven, who was afterward states attorney. He afterward formed a partnership with Hon. Henry Snapp, late member of congress, now practicing law in Joliet, Illinois. In 1850 he formed a partnership with A. J. Brown, which continued till 1854. The firm dealt largely in real estate, and were proprietors of 248 acres of land, which they laid out as a part of Evanston, in which town Mr. Hurd was one of the first to build, having commenced the house in which he now resides in the summer of 1854, and moved into it in September 1855. His residence occupies a block of ground, and is one of the most beautiful and home-like in that beautiful suburb.

Mr. Hurd was married May 18, 1853, to Miss Cornelia A. Hilliard, daughter of the late Capt. James Hilliard, of Middletown, Connecticut. From this marriage he has three daughters: Eda L., the wife of George S. Lord, and Hettie B. and Nellie. He was married to his present wife, Sarah G., November 1, 1860. She was the widow of the late George Collins, of Chicago.

He was an abolitionist, and took an active part in the stirring events that occurred in Chicago before and following the repeal of the Missouri compromise line. He was a member of the convention held at Buffalo, New York, which formed the national Kansas committee, and became secretary of its executive committee, which had its headquarters at Chicago. The other member of this executive committee were Gen. J. D. Webster and the late George W. Dole; the former acting as its president and the latter as treasurer. Mr. Hurd gave his entire time to the duties of the committee for a year without compensation, taking the principal direction of its affairs. His position may be said to have been that of secretary of the Kansas war. Horace White, now one of the editors of the "Chicago Tribune," was assistant secretary, and Mr. Hurd speaks in praise of his services in that capacity. No higher commendation can be given to this committee than to say its labors were crowned with entire success in making Kansas a free state.

To give a full account of Mr. Hurd's connection with the Kansas struggle would be to write the history of the struggle itself. There is one instance, however, deserving especial mention. The strife in the territory and on the western border of Missouri was so devastating that no crops of any considerable amount were raised in 1856; as a consequence, there was not a sufficient quantity of grain

and other products to supply the demand for seed for the next spring's planting. A large increase in the population was expected through the improved means of travel which were secured by the committee. To hold this population in the territory it was necessary they should be enabled to raise a crop, and for this purpose seeds must be furnished. At a meeting of the committee in New York city, in February, 1857, a resolution was adopted instructing the executive committee at Chicago to purchase and forward the necessary seed. At the same time an appropriation of \$5,000 was made to John Brown, to be used by him in raising and equipping in Kansas a company of armed men for the ostensible purpose of defending the free-state settlers, but which it was feared by some might be used by Brown in making incursions into Missouri or some other slave state.

Mr. Hurd, ascertaining on his return to Chicago that the funds in the hands of the treasurer were barely sufficient to answer one of these requirements, selected that which he thought most important, and the one which he believed would be the most efficient in the settlement of the contest as it affected Kansas, viz., the purchase of the seed, which he immediately set about doing, and when Mr. Brown a short time afterward applied for his appropriation he found the committee's treasury empty. At first Gerritt Smith and other friends of Brown were inclined to find fault with Mr. Hurd's course. They contended that he should at least have divided with Mr. Brown, and for a time there was fear that dissatisfaction would be stirred up; but Mr. Hurd soon found himself vindicated by the events which followed in due time. As had been expected, the restoration of the travel, from the tedious overland route through Iowa and Nebraska, to the Missouri river by way of St. Louis, Jefferson City and Kansas City, and the sale of through tickets from all important points in the North, resulted in a large immigration; claims were taken up and preparations made for permanent abode; but the seeds had been forwarded by a small steamboat which was to ascend the Kansas river to Lawrence. In consequence of low water its arrival was delayed about two weeks. The people therefore gathered at Lawrence from all parts of the territory, awaiting the arrival of the seeds. At one time it was feared that their expectations would not be realized, and their return to the states was contemplated as the only alternative. When at last the boat arrived, and the agent of the committee announced that he was ready to make free distribution of seeds to all free-state settlers who desired them for the purpose of planting, such a shout of rejoicing was sent up that the action of Mr. Hurd received the universal commendation of the people of the North, and no further question was made by Mr. Brown or his friends as to the wisdom or propriety of his course. The free-state settlers were thus enabled to satisfy their enemies that they had come to stay; they were too many for the Missourians, as the pro-slavery party was called, and the latter gave up the strife.

In 1862 he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Henry Booth, late one of the judges of the Cook county circuit court, and at the same time accepted a position as lecturer in the law department of the University of Chicago. This

partnership continued, with several changes by the admission of junior partners, till 1868, when he withdrew from the firm with the intention of retiring from the practice of his profession.

In April, 1869, Mr. Hurd, on the nomination of Gov. Palmer, and confirmation of the senate of the twenty-sixth general assembly of Illinois, was appointed one of three commissioners to revise and rewrite the general statutes of the state. One of the commissioners, Mr. Nelson, having been elected to the house of representatives, the work of the revision fell upon Mr. Hurd and the other commissioner, Mr. Schaeffer, who acted together till the twenty-seventh general assembly adjourned, when the latter also withdrew, leaving the whole work in the hands of Mr. Hurd, who completed the same with the adjournment of the twenty-eighth general assembly in April, 1874, when the last of the chapters of the revised statutes of 1874 was adopted, and Mr. Hurd appointed by that body to compile, edit and supervise the publication of the same, which he has accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the people of the state. Few people appreciate for how many reforms in the law they are indebted to Mr. Hurd, or how great a work it was to revise and rewrite the whole body of the laws of the great state of Illinois, and adapt them to the new condition of things resulting from the adoption of the new constitution of 1870. Ordinarily a revision means the rearrangement and adjusting of existing laws, but the revision of the laws of Illinois under the circumstances meant radical changes in many of them; the rejection of old provisions and the construction of new ones; and in many cases the construction of entire new chapters, construing for the first time the provisions of the new constitution. Mr. Hurd's work as reviser has proved a success. The state edition of 1874 of 15,000 volumes was soon exhausted, and he has been called upon to edit three editions since, all of which have received the unqualified commendation of the bar and public. In the summer of 1875 Mr. Hurd was again elected to a chair in the law school, which had then become the Union College of Law of the University of Chicago, and the Northwestern University, and now fills the position of professor of pleadings, practice and statutory law in that flourishing institution.

He was nominated by the republican party as its candidate for the office of judge of the supreme court of Illinois, at the special election held on December 21, 1875, but was defeated by his democratic rival, T. L. Dickey, who ran as an independent candidate, and not only received the support of his party but of the city government of Chicago, whose counsel he then was, and the powerful railroad influence, the railroad companies attributing to Mr. Hurd a large share in the enactment of the stringent railroad laws contained in his revision. A highly defamatory pamphlet was published against Mr. Hurd a few days before the election—too late to be successfully met, and no doubt it had some influence in effecting his defeat. The falsity of this publication was afterward fully established in the trial of its author for slander and unchristian conduct before the church of which both he and Mr. Hurd were members, and in which the author of the libel was found guilty and censured by the court that tried him. In this trial Mr.

Hurd gained many friends for his fairness and Christian bearing, as also for his magnanimity toward the one who had thus wronged him.

As a lawyer Mr. Hurd has long maintained a high position at the bar, his forte being in the argument of legal questions to the court, rather than as an advocate before a jury, though he is by no means unsuccessful in the latter character. His style in speaking is deliberate and argumentative, rather than impassioned and declamatory. In the preparation of his cases he is careful and exhaustive, and is eminently a safe adviser. As a teacher in the law school he is accurate, methodical and thorough.

One of the cases in which Mr. Hurd was early engaged, and which attracted a great deal of attention in Cook county, was that of *Farrell vs. Cadwell* (1861), a case of malpractice on a servant girl's eye, Mr. Hurd being counsel for the plaintiff and obtaining a verdict of \$10,000.

Another case was that of *Hartnraft vs. Yundt*, tried in Kane county in 1865, a *crim. con.* case, in which Mr. Hurd was counsel for the plaintiff, gaining the suit with no less than seven or eight lawyers for the defense, including one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the Northwest.

Mr. Hurd is an indefatigable worker. No one has more implicit faith than he in the ancient maxim, "*Labor vincit omnia.*" He possesses great tenacity of purpose, endurance and force of will. He is self-reliant, persistent in whatever he attempts and not easily diverted from the pursuit of his object. Being still in the prime of life, with the laudable ambition as well as the ability to still further distinguish himself, he may well be regarded as one of the rising men of the state.

PERRY H. SMITH, JR.

FOREMOST among the young men whose names adorn the bar of Illinois is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, no man possessing more of the true instincts and characteristics of the gentleman than Perry H. Smith, Jr.

It will generally be found that similar causes lead to like results in whatever branch of human activity a man's genius and enterprise may be employed. The essentials of success are courage, patience and perseverance. Success brings honor in every honest occupation, and when it is achieved by a young man it adds new pleasure. This has been accomplished by the gentleman who is herewith presented to our readers. He is the son of one of our most respected and wealthy citizens, a gentleman who is prominent among the influential men of Chicago.

Perry H. Smith, Jr., was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, but his parents removed to Chicago when he was but five years of age. He commenced his school life at the Ogden school, where he remained for one year, and at the age of eight years was a student at the Racine College, where he closely applied himself to his

studies for three years, after which he was favored with a trip abroad, visiting the Paris Exposition and other places of interest in France and Germany.

In 1867 he returned, and was admitted to the Charlier Institute in New York city, where he remained for two years. Again expressing a desire for travel, he was permitted to take an extensive tour abroad, visiting Belgium and all prominent points of the old world. After a two years' trip, he returned home and entered the Sophomore class in Hamilton College, New York, where, years before, his father had been graduated, and in 1874 passing a very creditable examination, graduated with the highest honors. He was honored by the faculty with an appointment on the Clark Prize, which is considered one of the chief honors that could be bestowed in the senior year. His classmates fully appreciating his abilities selected him as the class orator at the commencement.

After graduating he made another trip abroad, and returning after a year's absence entered the Columbia College Law School, New York city, presided over by Judge Dwight, a distinguished lawyer and a gentleman of the highest legal attainments.

Mr. Smith being endowed by nature with a strong and acute intellect, trained under legal teachers distinguished for ability, he closely applied himself to the study of that profession and graduated with the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state of New York.

He then returned to Chicago, and entered the law office of John N. Jewett, and has been for three years past the law partner of Francis H. Kales, of the late famous firm of Beckwith, Ayer and Kales. His tastes and character of mind induce a love of legal study for its own sake, and he is therefore wedded to the law.

In the practice of his profession he is very zealous, as, indeed, he is in everything which he undertakes. He is reliable and honorable in all places, and under all circumstances; he is loyal to truth and right, justly valuing his own self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow-men, as infinitely better than wealth, fame or position. His character as a citizen is irreproachable; he holds the respect and confidence of all who know him. He has never been known to betray a friend, or a trust, and if he has any enemies they have never made themselves known.

In social life he is genial and companionable, warm in his attachments and firm in his friendships, a gentleman, liberal in all his views, and of culture and refinement, a pleasing conversationalist and always the life of the social circle, and can express his views clearly, forcibly and elegantly when the occasion requires.

Personally he has rare qualities, and by his upright course of life, his deportment and independence of character, has made for himself an honorable reputation. He is as quick of observation and prompt in his business as he is generous in his social relations, thoroughly meriting the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. He was the democratic candidate for congress in the third district in the Hancock campaign, and carried the city precincts by 1,000 majority.

While Mr. Smith is not exactly a politician in the general acceptance of the term, he has always taken a lively interest in the political matters of the day, and in so doing has ever been honorable and zealous in what he esteems to be the cause of right and justice.

ISRAEL HOLMES.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Herkimer county, New York, January 21, 1828. His father was John Holmes, a widely known physician in that county; his mother's maiden name was Alida Herkimer. He received his early education in the public schools, and fitted for college at Fairfield Academy, in his native county, and entered Union College at Schenectady, from which he graduated with the highest honors in 1849; after which he was chosen principal of Fairfield Academy. He studied law and graduated from the law school at Ballston Spa, New York, where he ranked as one of the most proficient and promising students. He was admitted to the bar in the state of New York, and in 1854 removed to Portage, Wisconsin, and eventually settled there, in the practice of his profession, and soon took position as one of the foremost lawyers of that state, ranking high as a conscientious and able counselor and an eloquent advocate, and contributed much toward giving to the bar of Wisconsin its reputation.

Mr. Holmes received his earliest political impressions under the example and teachings of Silas Wright, John A. Dix, and A. C. Flagg, and of such local politicians as Michael Hoffman and others, who made such a proud name for old Herkimer county, and gave her that power in the councils of the state and nation she so justly enjoys; he was a true democrat of their school, and naturally identified himself with the republican organization at its inception; for no man ever lived who hated tyranny in every form, whether over the mind or person, more intensely, and with every fiber of his soul, than Israel Holmes. Thoroughly independent in thought and action, in all things, he freely concedes the same to every other human being.

During his residence in Portage he frequently contributed leading articles to the columns of the local papers, and for a time was connected with the editorial department of the "State Register." In that capacity also, he gained more than a local reputation, and his articles always commanded wide spread attention. Had he been connected with the metropolitan journals, he must have gained the same reputation throughout the country as a journalist, that he enjoyed in the state as an advocate. His professional duties, however, required his attention to a degree that forbade editorial labor, and he withdrew from journalism to devote his entire time to his chosen profession.

In writing or speaking Mr. Holmes has not the art of mystifying with words, at least he will not practice it. With him every word is to represent or help to express an idea, but never to conceal one, and so he always writes and speaks

plainly, and to this fact was due much of the reputation he gained in Wisconsin with the common people. So perfect was the confidence of his neighbors in him that they came to lay aside all political differences when he was talked of for office, and supported him unanimously. His political associates knew him to be a republican. He was so just in his dealings with men; was so tolerant and liberal toward others who held conflicting views; was so much the friend of the weak at all times, that the average democrat believed that he must be a democrat, and so men of all parties favored and supported him with one accord, a sentiment that constantly grew in strength until he determined to retire from politics and devote his labors wholly to his profession. His county often desired to make him a candidate for congress, and on one occasion presented his name in convention, and worked for him most zealously through many balloting, but with a disdain for the jugglery of politics that was as hearty as it was lofty, he could not be led from the avenues of self-respect, into the by-ways that led to success. Israel Holmes never compromised his self-respect. Political preferment had but little attraction for him: an unsullied manhood was the apple of his existence.

Just previous to the great fire of 1871 he moved to Chicago to seek a wider field of operations. After practicing alone for a time, he formed a partnership under the firm name of Holmes, Rich and Noble, which was among the best and strongest law firms in the city; this firm was dissolved in 1881, since which time Mr. Holmes has been alone in practice. He has been very successful, and has been employed in some very important cases, attracting wide attention and interest, in which his power as an advocate and an eloquent speaker have been felt. He is a thorough lawyer in either the civil or criminal practice, and ennobles the profession of which he is so honored a member.

JOHN L. THOMPSON.

JOHN LEVERETT THOMPSON was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1835, and was the son of William C. Thompson, who was a lawyer in that place. His grandfather, Thomas W. Thompson, who was United States senator and speaker of the house of representatives of New Hampshire, practiced law in Salisbury, New Hampshire, the birthplace of Daniel Webster, and it was in his office that Webster studied law, and during the period of their connection as preceptor and pupil was formed the friendship between them which lasted through the former's life. The subject of this sketch prepared for college at Meriden, New Hampshire, and entered Dartmouth College in 1852, where he remained two years, when he entered Williams College, remaining there one year. He then began the study of law in the office of Hon. F. H. Dewey, in Worcester, Massachusetts, attending for a time the law school at Poughkeepsie, New York, and afterward in 1856 entering the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1858, in

which year he was admitted to the bar in Worcester. Mr. Thompson then went to Europe to continue his studies and travel, and matriculated at the universities of Berlin, Munich and Paris, severally, and returned to America in 1860. He settled in Chicago the same year, and entered the office of Messrs. Scammon, McCagg and Fuller as a student and clerk, and remained there until the opening of the war, when he entered the army as a private in Battery A, Chicago Light Artillery, and served three months. He then entered the 1st R. I. Cav., as lieutenant, and afterward was transferred to the 1st N. H. Cav., of which he became colonel, being afterward brevetted brigadier-general. Serving with considerable distinction till the close of the war, in the Army of the Potomac, in Pope's Army of Virginia, and in the Army of the Shenandoah, under Sheridan, and in the principal engagements of these corps, Gen. Thompson was mustered out of the service in 1865. Returning to Chicago he reëntered the office of Scammon, McCagg and Fuller, and in the spring of 1866 began practice alone, and in the following October formed the partnership now existing between himself and Mr. Norman Williams, which is now one of the oldest law partnerships in the city, under the style of Williams and Thompson. Mr. Thompson's health failing, he has been traveling during 1881 and 1882, in the Rocky mountains and on the Pacific coast, with the desired result of restoring him again to strength and vigor. He was an alderman of the city from 1876 to 1878, is a republican in politics, but is not an aspirant for public office. He was in 1870 a republican candidate for the state constitutional convention, and is now prominently connected with the work of the Citizens' Association of Chicago. Mr. Thompson was married in 1866 to Miss Laura Chandler, of Concord, New Hampshire, and has two children.

ARTHUR DRAPER RICH.

AMONG the substantial lawyers at the Chicago bar Arthur D. Rich ranks high. He was born in Ticonderoga, New York, November 25, 1827. His father, Larned Rich, came from Richville, Vermont. His mother's maiden name was Amanda Pearce. She was a native of Bolton, New York. His father served in the revolution and was in the battle of Plattsburg. Arthur received his preliminary education mainly in the schools where he lived, and took a college course in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1851, when he came to Chicago and studied law with the then well known and strong firm of Judd and Wilson, and later, Judd, Wilson and Frink. He was admitted to the bar in 1853 when he commenced practice, and has been so engaged since, doing a general and successful law business, and attaining to a position among the best. He has earned and is accorded the reputation of being a faithful and reliable attorney and counselor, and has conducted to a successful issue some notable cases in the higher courts, which appear in the court reports, and are noted there as involving important points of law. Among them *Butler vs. Butler*, in 1872, which was an



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attempt to take minor children from the custody of the father and recover their estate, valued at over a quarter of a million dollars; *Jenkins vs. Jenkins*, a divorce case of consequence which was before the courts several times on various issues; the case of *Sims vs. Everhart*, involving a large tract of land, the case culminating in the United States Supreme Court in favor of his client; and other cases of note could be cited in the conduct of which he evidenced decided ability and a thorough and varied knowledge of law. In sound judgment, in patient industry, in painstaking research and clear conception of the spirit and scope of the law as bearing upon the case of his client, in his almost intuitive perception of the right, in his integrity and honesty of purpose, Mr. Rich ranks with the best. He is a man of generous impulses and of genial companionship, which qualities characterize his professional and social relations, and have won for him the deserved respect and regard of those with whom he comes in contact. He devotes his time and energies to his profession to the exclusion of politics, except to discharge his duties as a citizen. He is a member of the Swedenborgian church. In the year 1856 he married Esther Tenant Dyckman, daughter of the late Judge Evert B. Dyckman, of Kalamazoo county, Michigan. They have had nine sons and two daughters; eight of the former and one of the latter survive.

E. RAYMOND BLISS.

AMONG the more prominent and successful of the younger members of the Chicago bar is E. Raymond Bliss, present attorney of Cook county. He was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, September 3, 1847; son of George Ripley Bliss, D.D., an author and professor of theology in the Upland Seminary, in Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Mary A. Raymond; she was a daughter of Eliakim Raymond, of New York, who gave his children not only the advantages of excellent associations but devoted himself to their correct training and development. E. Raymond was primarily educated at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. He first came to Chicago in 1863, but was away from 1870 to 1876, during which time he attended the Columbia Law School, in Washington, District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1873 and was there admitted to the bar the same year. Upon his return he engaged in practice, first forming a partnership which existed but a few months, when he formed another, in 1880, with Mr. Leander D. Condee, under the firm name of Condee and Bliss, a firm which ranked high and conducted to a successful issue some important cases. Wherever the distinction of merit is preferred to and regarded as superior to ephemeral, accidental or incidental success, there the name of E. Raymond Bliss will be recognized as deserving of credit. He is yet a young man, but his life work up to this time is to his credit, and the firmness and persistency of his faithfulness to well founded principles, with his integrity of purpose, give promise of a successful future. The individual who devotes himself to an early imbibed principle, and

the profession or avocation of his choice, with earnestness, sincerity and persevering energy, is almost certain to rise above the majority of men in the way of success and develop his native abilities, his real character and his manhood.

He is an active and earnest member of the republican party, and takes the part in politics every good citizen should. September 1, 1882, he was appointed by the board of commissioners to the responsible position of attorney for Cook county, and is serving with ability and to the satisfaction of his great clientage, and protecting the interests of the county well. He is held in high estimation by all who know him.

WILLIAM J. ENGLISH.

WILLIAM J. ENGLISH is one of the most successful lawyers at the Chicago bar. Though comparatively young in years, he has attained to an enviable prominence in a quiet and unostentatious way. His life has been one of activity. He seems to have had the intuition to formulate his future, and the ability, singleness of purpose and integrity of character to consummate his early formed purposes. He possesses the tact, energy and application, which have enabled him to meet, contend with and eventually master emergencies, and hence conquer in his profession; such men usually attain to success, and often eminence. Gifted by nature with sturdy qualities of mind and body, he has trained and cultured them.

Mr. English was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, in the year 1845. His father, John English, was a business man there, and at one time county treasurer. Later he engaged in the wholesale business in Chicago, and is now residing here. He furnished William the advantages for obtaining an education, which were improved. After graduating at the Kenosha high school, he entered Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and graduated in the classical course in 1867. He was among the first in his class in all branches, and was a superior linguist. After graduating he remained with the institution, acquiring a knowledge of the modern European languages, and can now read fourteen different languages, including the Hebrew. He held positions in the university successively as Greek tutor, assistant librarian and curator of the museum, and lost no opportunity to add to his fund of knowledge of all subjects. He took a two years' course in the law school there, graduating in 1869, and was admitted to the Michigan bar. He then came to Chicago, and entered the law office of Walker and Dexter; later became assistant to Mr. J. M. Walker as counselor for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Michigan Central railroads, and the lines known as the Joy railroads. This was a valuable experience as it brought him in contact with the ablest minds of the country, including senators and members of the national house of representatives, and gave him an insight into corporation law, which he practices largely. In 1871 he formed a partnership with Thomas A. Moran, now one of the judges of the circuit court of Cook county, under the firm name of

Moran and English, and when the former was elected to the bench the firm became, and is now, Hynes, English and Dunne, one of the leading law firms in Chicago. As a lawyer he is studious, and prepares his cases with great care and research. A case well presented is already half tried, he thinks. He masters a case before he leaves it, and when presented to a court it is complete to that extent.

He is attorney for and manages a great number of estates, and has the implicit confidence of those who have intrusted their interests to him. He has the management of over one hundred estates, besides one of the largest common law dockets in the city, and a combination of legal and business qualifications are indispensable in the successful and faithful prosecution of the same. His education and experience have given him these qualifications. He is the attorney for a number of large corporations, including Chicago board of education, the Catholic Bishop of Chicago (a corporation), People's Gas Light and Coke Company, Hibernian Banking Association, Home National Bank, and Fortune Brewing Company. The management of the school property, amounting to millions, with an annual income of about \$200,000, requires special fitness which he possesses. So also of other large estates.

Mr. English was appointed a member of the Chicago board of education three successive times, and served seven years and declined a reappointment. On his retirement, the board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we part with regret with the valuable services of William J. English, who has discharged his duties faithfully as a member of the board of education during the past seven years, a great portion of said time acting as chairman of the committee on school fund property, who has ever proved himself a zealous and watchful guardian over the interests of the public schools of the city, and that our best wishes go with him in his retirement.

At the following election, however, the board, desiring to retain his services, elected him attorney of the board, which position he still holds. From his first appointment he was chairman of the committee on school fund property, requiring the highest business ability combined with legal knowledge. He had as assistants on that committee such successful business men and millionaires as D. A. Kohn, Perry H. Smith and E. G. Keith, the latter succeeding him as chairman. As attorney he now has the same charge of the fund. As the recognized scholar of the board, he was also accorded the chairmanships of the committees on high schools and of the judiciary. While a linguist, and having a special fondness for the Greek language, he did not hesitate to antagonize the prevailing sentiment in the board at the time when the finances of the city were straitened, and took radical ground in favor of giving primary children the full advantages of rudimental education, even if to the detriment of those pursuing higher studies, music, drawing and modern languages, at the expense of the public money designed to educate the poorer children in the fundamental branches. He was sustained in his position by the real friends of public schools, the mayor and the press, the latter approving his course in its editorial columns.

He is the adviser of many mercantile houses, which have confidence in his ability to advise them because he has evidenced his competency and knowledge of business management in having accumulated a handsome property himself. He is quiet and modest in his manner, and attends strictly to his professional business.

THOMAS CRATTY.

THOMAS CRATTY was born in Champaign county, Ohio, of Irish parentage, his great-great-grandfather having emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1760, and settled in Pennsylvania, where many of his descendants still reside. Several of the family were prominently connected with the current events of the day, and the grandfather of the above, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1763, bore arms as a soldier in the revolutionary war.

His ancestors were very long-lived, almost always exceeding the allotted time of man, and often nearly reaching the one hundredth year. His grandmother, who reached the age of ninety-three, when over eighty years of age made the journey on horseback from Delaware county, Ohio, to Butler county, Pennsylvania, a distance of over two hundred and fifty miles. Her mother died at the age of ninety-nine. Robert Cratty, a great-uncle, is still living in Marion county, Ohio, strong and erect, at the advanced age of ninety-seven.

William Cratty, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1805, but removed to Ohio when a boy, in 1814. In April, 1826, he was married to Miss Candis Bennett, who was born in Rhode Island, December 25, 1805, and they lived happily together up to the time of her death. He was an earnest, indefatigable abolitionist, and for many years, while in Ohio, he was thought to be a conductor, and his residence a station-house on the under-ground railroad running across the state into Canada. During those years of unparalleled struggle for freedom there was a standing reward of \$3,000 offered for his body, dead or alive, delivered south of the Ohio river, and many times while the devoted mother was at home alone with the children she could hear the curses of the slave hunters heaped upon her husband, as they hanged him (in imagination) to a neighboring tree. From their parents the children very naturally early imbibed their anti-slavery sentiments.

For many years, until broken down by hard work, William Cratty was a thorough, industrious farmer, and when old age crept on he was obliged to seek rest and a more retired life, and now resides with a widowed daughter in the beautiful town of Elmwood, Illinois, in the vicinity of all of his remaining children and grandchildren, who gladly minister to the wants of his declining years. He rests in the satisfaction of having done his work well, having raised up a family of twelve children, eight girls and four boys, of whom five girls and two boys are still living.

The death of Mrs. Cratty, which occurred in her home in Elmwood on January 27, 1875, was deeply mourned by all who knew her. Her family, who gathered around her during her last sickness, deeply felt the loss of the gentle hand and loving heart that had so long kept them in peace and happiness around the family hearth. Although tried almost beyond endurance by a long and severe illness, she was a consistent and exemplary Christian woman, an affectionate and devoted wife, and a loving mother. Her disposition was uniformly kind and gentle, and she was sincerely loved by her husband and children. Theirs was a happy family, and those remaining revere the memory of her to whom they owe so much of what they now are and enjoy. She and her husband early became members of the Presbyterian church, and they ever after adhered to their first choice.

The subject of this sketch, a farmer boy, was early trained to habits of industry and sobriety, and inherited from his parents a genius for hard labor. His education was mainly acquired from attendance at the country common school in the winter months, sandwiched between seasons of farm labor. His collegiate education was limited to the ownership of a scholarship. At an early age he began the work of a pedagogue in a district school, boarding round, and holding spelling schools Friday nights. This he kept up until the fall of 1854, when he took a trip through the southern states, as well for a recreation as to better acquaint himself with the institution of slavery. Being limited in means with which to pay his way, he taught school a portion of the time, and thereby had opportunities of witnessing results of the divine right which, when he returned to Illinois a year after, made him if possible more bitter than ever against slavery.

After his return, in 1856, he continued farming, struggling nobly against hard times and low prices, on a farm of several hundred acres. When in 1860 financial troubles brought his farming operations to a close, he saw in the ruins the long-hoped-for opportunity of entering the profession of his choice. Gathering together what little he could from the wreck, he commenced the study of law in the Chicago Law School, from which he graduated with honor in 1861, and was immediately admitted to practice by the supreme court, then in session at Ottawa. Not being able to pay cash for his tuition at the law school, he gave to the then professor in charge, Hon. Henry Booth, his note therefor, and paid the same out of the first moneys earned in his practice. For Prof. Booth he has always entertained the highest regard as a thorough lawyer and an accomplished gentleman.

During his attendance at the law school poverty compelled him to keep back, cooking his own meals and doing his own housework. It no doubt agreed with him, for it is said he did not miss a meal or a lecture during the year. He, with his companions in poverty, E. S. Abbott, of La Salle, Illinois, and P. W. Harts, of Springfield, Illinois, occupied a small room in an old house, still standing, on the corner of Green and Randolph streets. Many pleasant recollections are retained of the school and the faculty, by whom he was selected as one of four

graduates who participated in a moot trial at a public exhibition in Metropolitan hall, by way of graduating exercises.

After his admission to the bar he commenced practice in Elmwood, Peoria county, Illinois, with but little money and less furniture, and a library consisting of one small law book. For two years it was a struggle to get along, having to allow the fees earned of the merchants, to go toward paying his old farming bills. Had it not been for the kindness of W. H. Kellogg and Dr. J. J. Lobaugh, it might have gone even harder for the young lawyer; but when kindness was of some account, they extended it. As a village practitioner it became necessary for him to travel over the country considerably; but no inclemency of the weather or roughness of the roads ever prevented him from meeting his engagements.

In the fall of 1863 he entered into a partnership with Hon. W. W. O'Brien, a prominent lawyer in Peoria, but now of Chicago, with whom he did a pleasant and prosperous business for three years. Being of opposite political views, it was in the contract that politics should not be a subject of conversation between them, that they might avoid unpleasantness.

The present law firm of Cratty Brothers in Peoria, was formed in January, 1872, by the admission into the profession of Josiah Cratty, an only brother. They are doing an increasingly prosperous business. The collection department of their office has become so extensive that they now require the assistance of several clerks and a stenographer. Being a hard worker himself, he desires others in his employ to follow his example, and remember the meaning of the conspicuous sign in his office, "Time is Money," for to such industry does he owe his present position at the bar.

On May 1, 1880, Mr. Cratty came to Chicago and entered into partnership with W. W. O'Brien, under the name and style of O'Brien and Cratty (still retaining his office in Peoria), which partnership lasted four months, when Mr. Cratty became a member of the firm of Tenney, Flower and Cratty. This latter connection lasted until May 1, 1882, when the firm was dissolved, since which time Mr. Cratty has been practicing alone.

In politics he is a republican, but political fame has for him no allurements, he never having held or been a candidate for any office.

During the years 1871-2-3 he, together with Mr. Leslie Robison, published the "Peoria Review," a daily, weekly and tri-weekly republican newspaper, of wide circulation. Connected therewith they had an extensive steam job office and blank book manufactory and bindery. The newspaper requiring too much time and attention from their professional duties, they disposed of it, and its publication was discontinued. In the presidential campaign of 1872 the "Review" supported the late Horace Greeley for president.

In enterprises of public benefit Mr. Cratty has been among the foremost, not always regarding his own self-interest in the matter. When school houses were thinly scattered over the western prairies he assisted in organizing the first teachers' institute of Knox county, a feature that has become so invaluable to the

cause of education. The Elmwood Paper Manufacturing Company, the Chamber of Commerce Association of Peoria, the Merchants' Exchange, and the Peoria Public Library, are each indebted partly to the assistance and material aid of Mr. Cratty for their existence and success.

His ability as a speaker has received many compliments, not the least of which is his occupying the position of law lecturer in Cole's Commercial College, Peoria, delivering his lectures weekly for several years, both to citizens and to students of the college.

Although of a domestic turn of mind, it has never been his fortune to marry, and at this late day he is rather busy to pay much attention to the selection of a life partner. Being a man of firm integrity and untiring industry, a lawyer of honest purpose and an increasing practice, he has attained an enviable position in society and at the bar of his state.

ROBERT HERVEY.

ROBERT HERVEY was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 10, 1820, his father, Alexander, being a West India merchant and, like the long-lost brother in the novels of the time, owning a plantation in Trinidad. In his youth Robert attended the preparatory grammar schools, and entering Glasgow University was graduated in 1837. Shortly after this event he turned his face to the new world, and settling in Canada began the study of the law with Henry Sherwood, attorney general of the province. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and commenced practice in Bytown, now Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion. His ability and solid legal acquirements soon won him a very extensive and paying practice in Bytown; but the city was small and, after all, provincial, and desiring a wider field he readily yielded to the solicitations of an uncle, long a resident of Illinois, to settle in Chicago. Removing thither in 1852, he became a member of the firm of Morris, Hervey and Clarkson, a firm existing until the elevation of the senior partner, Buckner S. Morris, to the bench. Mr. Hervey continued with Mr. Clarkson until 1857, when he formed with Eliot Anthony the firm of Hervey and Anthony. In 1860 Mr. Galt was admitted to the firm, and the copartnership continued to 1877, and was then the oldest legal firm in the city.

He has always enjoyed an extensive and profitable practice in all the courts, state and national, civil and criminal. Mr. Hervey, indeed, has been retained in most of the cases of public importance, civil and criminal alike, which have come before our courts in his time. He assisted in the defense of the nineteen aldermen indicted for bribery, only one of whom was convicted. He also defended Arthur Devine for the murder of Francis McVey, one of his employes, and secured Devine's acquittal; and of all the capital cases in which he has been retained not one of his clients has suffered the extreme penalty of the law. He was retained by the state in the celebrated Hoops murder case, and again in the defense of the county commissioners, not one of whom was found guilty.

The list of his important civil cases would be too large for publication here. His firm were the attorneys of the complaining stockholders of the Galena Railway Company, and succeeded in preventing its consolidation with the Northwestern until their clients were paid the full value of their shares, and in almost innumerable cases of similar importance he has been counsel on the one side or the other. It may be said that he lives in the court, his special forte being trial of cases before a jury. He has fine literary attainments and is an accomplished linguist. His integrity as a lawyer and a man is unquestioned. No corporation ever purchased his conscience, no client ever retained it. He is a prominent member and one of the originators of the Chicago Bar Association, and has been frequently president of the St. Andrews Society and chief of the Caledonian Club.

He has been twice married: in 1843 to Maria Jones, daughter of Dunham Jones, collector of the Port Maitland, and in 1861 to Frances W. Smith.

In personal appearance Mr. Hervey is rather *distingué*. His form is medium height, very erect and well proportioned. His complexion is fresh, his whiskers are gray and worn in the English fashion, his hair is silvery, his head well shaped, his eyes gray and keen, and the *tout ensemble* that of a very pronounced Scotchman. In his demeanor he is very affable and courteous, and before a jury and in the examination of a witness, as well as in his treatment of opposing counsel, is always gentlemanly and considerate.

CAPT. STEPHEN F. BROWN.

STEPHEN F. BROWN was born in Swanton, Franklin county, Vermont, April 1841, and was reared on a farm. His maternal grandfather served during the revolution and was with Washington at Valley Forge. He received his primary education in the schools of his native town, and subsequently attended the academy at Swanton Falls spring and fall, teaching school winters and working on the farm in summer, until he had fitted himself for college, when he passed examination for admission to the Vermont University in the fall of 1862, immediately after which he enlisted in the service of his country, and graduated in the Army of the Potomac with an empty sleeve for a diploma. He enlisted as a private in Co. K, 13th Vt. Inf. and was elected first lieutenant of that company. The regiment enlisted for but nine months, and its term of service had expired just before the battle of Gettysburg was fought, but it continued in service and did itself great credit in that memorable contest. The second Vermont brigade, of which that regiment was a part, did effective service, and Capt. Brown distinguished himself, and his name has since been placed on the roll of honor for gallantry and daring, about which it is proper in this connection to state some facts.

The officers of Vermont regiments formed a reunion society after the war, and have held an annual meeting and banquet ever since. In January, 1882, that society met at White River Junction, Vermont, where an address was delivered



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by Capt. Albert Clark, of 13th regiment, and the following extract from it will explain an incident which has become historical:

"One personal incident of the Gettysburg campaign let me here contribute. We had marched an entire sweltering forenoon without a drop of water. A short halt was made and orders passed along the line 'to rest in place.' Notwithstanding this the commanding general had taken the precaution to place a safeguard over a neighboring well, he knowing what the troops did not know, that the well would prove totally inadequate to the wants of the brigade, and within an hour Frederick City would be reached, where an ample supply of water could be obtained. Disregarding the order and the safeguard, Lieut. S. F. Brown, from Swanton, went to the well and, in the face of threatened death, obtained some water and took it to a few of his famishing men. He was immediately put under arrest and deprived of his sword. When Gettysburg was reached, and all could see that there would be business for every one on the morrow, Brown went to Gen. Standard and asked for his sword, promising to return it if he survived the battle. The general found himself relieved from an embarrassing position, in which his generous sense of gallantry contended with his knowledge of the importance of discipline, by replying that the weapon had been sent with the baggage twenty-five miles to the rear. But nothing discouraged, Brown armed himself with a hatchet and went into the fight. All through the two terrific days that followed, whenever there was an opportunity near him for conspicuous gallantry, there that hatchet was seen swinging; and all through the live long night, while most of us were wrapt in slumber, he was hovering along the front, and even penetrating the skirmish line to help off the wounded and minister unto the dying. I hardly need add that after the battle he was allowed to wear a captured sabre. Nothing more was ever heard of the impending court-martial, and after his honorable discharge he again entered service as a captain in the 17th, lost an arm at the Wilderness and is now a prosperous lawyer in Chicago."

The error in the above statement is that although Capt. Brown is the personal friend of the general, the subject of the arrest has never been mentioned between them. The lieutenant-colonel was the one who just before the battle informed the captain of his release from arrest, but that his sword was away in the baggage with the quartermaster.

These facts became generally known through the newspapers. More than nineteen years had passed, but the veteran soldiers of the West determined that such gallantry merited recognition, and the subject of this sketch was, a few months ago, presented with a very elegant medal in commemoration of the event, concerning which the "Chicago Times" of May 28, 1882, contained the following:

"Capt. Stephen F. Brown, a well-known member of the Chicago bar, was the recipient of distinguished honors at the meeting of Post 28, G.A.R., on Tuesday evening. The occasion was particularly noteworthy, as this was the first instance where a veteran has been complimented by his comrades with a medal for any display of gallantry. The facts which led to the event noted were brought out inci-

dentally in an oration delivered before the Vermont officers reunion last winter, and were briefly set forth in the charges preferred at the past meeting. Capt. Brown was arraigned under the following specification: For having obtained water for his soldiers contrary to orders while performing a forced march to Gettysburg, and thereby having been ordered under arrest and deprived of his sword; for having gone into battle armed only with a camp hatchet after having been released from arrest, his sword being in the keeping of a quartermaster, who was in a safe place somewhere; for capturing a rebel officer in a hand-to-hand contest, and taking from the latter his revolver and saber; for having rushed into a place of extreme danger to save a wounded comrade, and, when wounded himself, refusing to leave the field until the fight was over. Evidence of the truth of these charges was supplied by members of his company, now residents of Chicago, and the captain was then sentenced to receive a gold badge of most beautiful design and workmanship. The guard bar is an angle, with crossed cannon below, a miniature hatchet of platinum, and suspended from this is a colonel's badge, from which depend charms supporting a five-pointed star, bearing the G.A.R. badge, surrounded by oak leaves. On the back is the inscription: 'Presented, May 23, 1882, by friends in Post 28, G.A.R., to Capt. Stephen F. Brown, for gallantry at Gettysburg.'

The facts and circumstances that surrounded Capt. Brown's breach of discipline are set forth in his extempore response to the presentation, which we copy from the "Chicago Weekly Freeman," of June 1, 1882, whose reporter was present at the time. After expressing his thanks for the beautiful and costly gift, and the kind expressions that accompanied its presentation, and stating that all commendations of his valor and patriotism applied equally to every worthy member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Capt. Brown said: "The device [the hatchet] upon this medal must have been intended by its donors to commemorate an episode in my army life, an event of my boyhood, upon which I have frequently reflected since maturity, and although I have discovered no valid reason for revising the conclusion I then formed, I can never forget that in obtaining water for my famishing men, I not only incurred the penalty of death for forcing a safeguard, but also disobeyed the positive orders of my superior officer. Hence in my mental horizon, have there floated the mists of doubt, and the hazy horror of the military maxim: 'A soldier's honor is to obey.' Contemplate the relief I now experience in such an indorsement from veterans, a majority of whom have held commissions, and many of them, including yourself, sir, of distinguished rank. This occasion furnishes an added illustration of the fact that no great principle can be extended beyond its proper limits, without crossing the boundaries of some other great truth.

"Comrades, you have often followed honor across barriers where death stood sentinel. You have suppressed the holiest and tenderest emotions, and bidden the heart keep still, while cold duty led you through hottest dangers, but you have admitted to-night that sometimes hearts find their way surer than heads to

wise conclusions. I do not take this occasion to cast any reflections upon the general who commanded. He is a man of noble and generous impulses. Except for him the history of this country might have been written differently. He is one of the bravest of the brave. He hurled his regiments upon the enemy in hand to hand conflict, and actually finished the fighting at Gettysburg. I am always ready to uncover in his presence, but I think now, as I thought then, that he did not fully realize the extremes of suffering we endured on the fearful forced march by which we reached that battle-field. You may the better judge of its rigors when you remember that our brigade (the 2d Vt.) was left on outpost duty in Virginia until the third day after the Army of the Potomac had passed us in pursuit of Lee, and that in six days after we started, we overtook that army on its forced march. Ours was, therefore, doubly severe.

"Our nine months' term of service had expired before we left Virginia, and we supposed our march would terminate at the first railroad leading to Vermont, and so the boys filled their knapsacks with every conceivable relic of camp, until they appeared more like a brigade of foot peddlers than soldiers, while the multitude of dogs they were taking home devoured their rations. However, before we reached the Maryland border, we were alike destitute of knapsacks, dogs and rations, but the boys were tired out.

"Col. H. W. Jackson recently delivered a lecture before the Historical Society in this city, wherein he very properly paid a tribute to the generosity and patriotism of the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, who are said to have welcomed the advanced guard of the Union Army with munificent hospitality.

"I pause now and here to respectfully recommend, that the first hundred pages of the history of the rebellion be kept free of any other matter, that thereon may be recorded the outlines of some slight tribute to the enormous appetite of that advanced guard, and of that army that consumed everything in its progress, and left its track as destitute of rations for its rear guard, as if it had been marching across the Sahara.

"I have offered, and have seen other soldiers offer, to those generous and patriotic citizens one dollar a loaf for bread, and no takers. There was none. Never before had these boys passed a summer beyond the cool breezes of their native mountains, but they then found themselves in a climate almost tropical, burdened with the weight of gun and ammunition, and clothed with heavy woollen garments, and thus they marched on and on, over a seemingly endless track, fatigued, hungry, exhausted, the perspiration pouring from them like summer rain.

"In many cases the rough stones of the macadam pike had worn through the soles of their shoes, and their tracks were blood-stained. They were too plucky to fall out when exhausted; they fell out only when they fainted.

"We actually marched past the prostrate forms of unconscious soldiers, struggling convulsively in the dust. So urgent was the march, that we were not allowed to stop and assist such a one. We were only permitted to leave the

ranks for water three times a day, and a canteen full, under the circumstances, would not last an hour.

"These were my school fellows. Their parents, their mothers had charged me with their well being. They were on the cruel road from Gethsemane to their Golgotha, like that innocent Nazarene, whom our order recognizes, and whom my mother had taught me to worship as a God, because he gave up his life for others. But these brave boys, amidst all the extremes of their suffering, were each bearing his cross toward his Calvary, there to offer up himself, a willing sacrifice for my liberty and for yours, and that of all the people that dwell in this broad land from ocean to ocean, and all the generations that are to come.

"These were the martyrs of liberty, and their piteous cries of distress went up to heaven. They were perishing from thirst with an abundance of water in sight. What less could man have done than what I did? And, except the pleasing consciousness that attends well doing, what greater pleasure can I now experience than comes to me from your generous indorsement of my act? Surely man in his dark strivings may still be conscious of the right way.

"I was ordered under arrest, and deprived of my sword. It was placed in the possession of the quartermaster, for it was supposed I had disgraced it. In my then situation, nothing for arms was obtainable but a common camp hatchet, and with that I encountered the enemy. But to-night, you encounter me with a hatchet of gold, and I interpret your peaceful attack to mean, that there are exceptions to all general rules, and that an intelligent, manly act, prompted by pure purposes, will always answer for its own consequences and furnish its own vindication. Upon the medal which you have presented to me, appears the hatchet, but no word of disgrace. I read upon it words of commendation. Surely, time dispels the illusions of opinion, and vindicates all things that in themselves are right. Again, sir, permit me to thank you and these friends for your kind words, and this elegant gift."

During this desperate engagement he was injured in the head by concussion from the explosion of a shell, while in the act of aiding one of his soldiers, who had had a leg carried away by a shell. The final result of this injury was the permanent loss of nearly all of the hair on his head. Notwithstanding this severe injury he remained on the field, refusing to be taken to the rear, and held himself in readiness to take part in any succeeding battle as his condition would admit of, but the battle was essentially closed, and he, with the regiment, was taken to Vermont and mustered out. Subsequently Vermont attempted to organize a veteran regiment from the discharged brigade, and he was commissioned recruiting officer for northern Vermont, and had a company of one hundred and sixty men ready to muster long before any one else. The veterans had confidence in him, and enlisted under him. He accepted the captaincy of the company; though he had not sufficiently recovered his health to again engage in the service, he listened to the call of duty, which was to him paramount to all other considerations. In the spring of 1864 the regiment was organized as the 17th Vermont, and imme-

diately took the field and participated in the Battle of the Wilderness, in which on May 6, following, he lost his left arm by a minie ball which entered his shoulder and came out at the elbow, while that arm was extended in giving orders to his men on the left. The arm was amputated, and after great suffering it healed. One of the fortunate results of this wound was his complete recovery from the injury in the head, the cerebral pressure being relieved by the excessive discharge of blood.

After his final muster out, and when he had recovered his health and strength sufficiently to admit of his pursuing his studies, he entered the Albany Law University, and graduated with the highest honors of his class March 3, 1868; was admitted to the bar and removed to Chicago, and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he has persistently followed since. When he commenced he had but twenty-five dollars in his pocket, and had never spent an hour in a law office, but as the result solely of his law practice he has accumulated a handsome fortune, including the Vermont block, where his office is, and real estate elsewhere. The great fire destroyed his building and a fine law library, but he has more than recovered all since. In pursuing the legal profession his courage has never faltered, and invention and enterprise have distinguished his career in Chicago.

The following illustrates his invention: After the great fire in Chicago, Capt. Brown rented for a law office a room on Desplaines street, Chicago, wherein was a pine table and upon it a copy of the New Testament. A man called for advice. He stated that as a collector he held money which he desired to use a few days, but that it belonged to his principal, who threatened to capias him unless he paid over. Capt. Brown told his client that he had the latest law on the subject, and opening the Testament read Mat. v, 25: "Agree with thine adversary quickly," etc. That law settled that case.

As we have said, he has been financially successful, but none of his gold is stained with blood, or rusted with tears. His purpose and practice is to render to every man his just dues without distinction. His present partner, Mr. Hull, relates an incident illustrating Capt. Brown's old fashioned notions of honesty and fair dealing: During Mr. Hull's earliest connection with the office as a clerk, one of his duties was to watch the court calls, and not being familiar with his duties, a case of replevin went by default, and a judgment in trover for \$290.45 was rendered against his client, and the term passed so that it could not be set aside. Capt. Brown promptly drew his check payable to his client's order for that amount, and no case has since gone by default in that office.

The subject of this sketch has not only never sought to be retained in cases merely for advertisement, but has, as now appears, sometimes declined retainers in cases that vainer men would gladly grasp. Two criminals in fleeing from the scene of a burglary they had just committed in Chicago, were arrested by police officer Hubner, whom one of them killed. James Tracy and Michael Rock, two discharged convicts, were arrested and held for that crime. Rock's father and

brothers knowing the captain's skill, ability and success as an advocate, offered him a retainer for the defendant Rock. Before accepting it, however, he inquired into the case, and the following letter from him to Mr. Rock, Sr., from whom the writer obtained it, illustrates points in Capt. Brown's professional methods.

JOSEPH B. ROCK, Esq.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1882.

Dear Sir:—I have inquired into the case of your son, charged with murder, and give you timely information that I cannot undertake the case, for the following reasons: First, Your son, apparently more anxious for Tracy's safety than his own, demands that we defend Tracy jointly with himself. Second, That we prove by members of your family that Tracy slept with Michael Rock at your house on the night of the murder, *which was not a fact*. Third, That if we fail to establish that false alibi for Tracy, Michael Rock threatens to be sworn and deny the testimony of his brothers and sisters, necessary witnesses in his own defense. Thanking you for the efforts you have made to change the insane purposes of your son, and fully appreciating the confidence that has induced you to request my professional services in a case of such moment to him and your household, I must decline to accept the retainer you so generously offer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

STEPHEN F. BROWN,

For Brown and Hull.

P.S. I am satisfied that your son is innocent of the murder, and I shall not fail to exert my influence in favor of his acquittal.

S. F. B.

James Tracy expiated his crimes on the gallows in Chicago, September 15, 1882, and the case against Michael Rock was *nolle prosequi*. Capt. Brown never sought a criminal practice, but has been uniformly successful in every criminal trial he has undertaken; and in some important cases he has defended, the evidence of the defendant's guilt seemed overwhelming; but the attorney fully believed in the innocence of his client.

In the McManus arson case defendant was a saloon-keeper, and lived on the same floor and in rear of the saloon. The stock in trade was insured for \$600, and there was not a pint of liquor or a cigar in the saloon, and when the fire department arrived defendant had his household goods packed and moved into the alley in the rear with his family. The fire was easily extinguished. The firemen found in the saloon a ball of candle wicking saturated with kerosene. It was therefore conceded that the place was set on fire. The case was stubbornly prosecuted, and the trial was a severe one. The fire department, an insurance company and an irate and wealthy landlord assisted the prosecution. But Capt. Brown's management of the case was as fearless and honorable as it was ingenious and masterly, and the jury acquitted the defendant.

Shortly after the great fire a maimed soldier, named Sommers, who kept a saloon on North Desplaines street, Chicago, was arrested for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. The circumstances attending the assault were that a mob had surrounded the saloon to obtain free drinks, and the accused, after vainly trying to disperse the mob, fired a pistol shot in the air above their heads, and that only caused derision. He next fired directly to disperse the mob, and the bullet lodged in the leg of a small boy on the outskirts of the crowd. Hence the arrest.

Capt. Brown sought to introduce evidence to prove among other things that as many as twelve of the individuals in that mob had since that time been indicted for various crimes, from highway robbery to petty larceny, but the court refused to allow the evidence; and though it was conceded to be the rule that if the accused was found to have acted as a man of ordinary prudence would have acted under similar circumstances the jury must acquit the accused, yet the court refused to admit testimony tending to show what the circumstances were. Thereupon Capt. Brown, as defendant's counsel, appealed from the court to the jury upon a question of law, under a provision of the Illinois statutes, and the jury discharged the defendant. It was an extraordinary proceeding, and one never resorted to in any other case that has come to the knowledge of the writer, but it was the only thing that could have saved the defendant from a verdict of guilty. It was afterward ascertained to have been the intention of the judge to have suspended sentence in the event of a verdict of guilty; but the attorney replied that he had no knowledge at the time as to any such intention, and thought the intention to convict was sufficiently manifest. The jury immediately rendered their verdict of acquittal, and the enthusiastic friends of the defendant lifted Capt. Brown upon their shoulders, much to his surprise and against his earnest protest, and bore him triumphantly from the court-house.

His practice has been largely in the civil courts, wherein he has had occasion to rejoice in many triumphs, while his defeats can be numbered on the fingers of one hand, and these only because occasionally misinformed by a client. In every sense of the term his career has marked the successful lawyer.

In the circuit court, before Judge McAllister and a jury, he defended Peter E. Reimond in an action brought by Richard Bonhomie to recover \$1,500, and actually recovered a verdict against the plaintiff in the suit in favor of the defendant for \$271 and costs.

Capt. Brown was intrusted with the prosecution or defense of many mechanics' lien suits brought after the rebuilding that followed the great fire of Chicago, and in every one of these suits he was equally successful, whether for plaintiff or defendant, and some of them were hotly contested. Not the least notable among them was the case of *Biggs et al. vs. Clapp*, in which he was opposed by Messrs. Fuller and Smith. That case was reported in the "Chicago Legal News" of 1875, p. 272, and in the seventy-fourth volume Illinois Supreme Court Reports.

Another notable case that he defended was *Holden vs. Bushnell et al.*, the last trial over which the late Judge Porter, of the superior court, presided. The amount involved was \$20,000, and the trial of the cause occupied the entire week preceding the sudden death of the judge.

Capt. Brown made a successful defense, closing the case with a masterly argument; and though he had not averaged three hours of rest out of every twenty-four during the trial, he was in good condition at its close, but both attorneys for plaintiff were exhausted.

A fine physical constitution and untiring industry, united with strong common

sense and natural tact, arm him with the power of "bringing things to pass," and his unassailable integrity gives him power with judges and jurors.

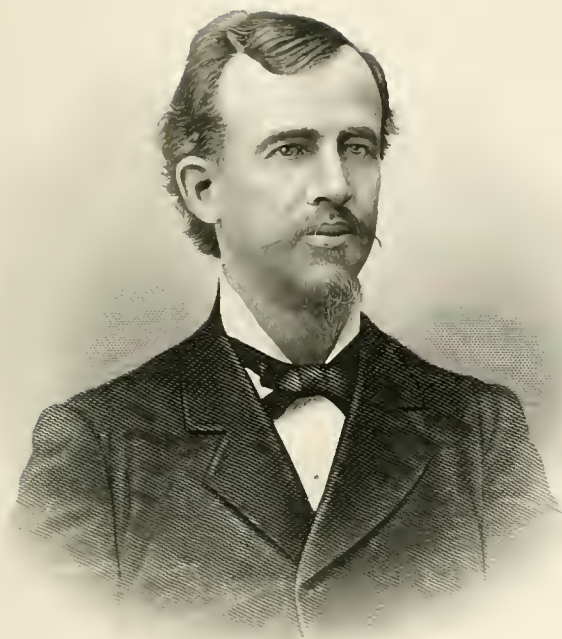
Capt. Stephen F. Brown has never yet been, but has thus far declined to be, a candidate for any political office. In 1873 a nominating convention sent its committee to tender him a membership in the legislature, which he declined. In 1868 the executive committees, on behalf of both political parties jointly, tendered him the nomination for alderman of the First, the ward containing the amassed wealth of Chicago. Dr. J. Ward Ellis, in tendering the support of the democracy, stated that his party expected Capt. Brown to accept the nomination as a republican. His charities and helpfulness to the poor and distressed have made him as universally loved as he is universally respected.

His father and mother, stricken with years, still reside in the valley of Lake Champlain, in Swanton, Vermont. He is all that remains to them, having lost his only brother, Lieut. S. G. Brown, Jr., in the war. He spends every court vacation with them.

Ambition for political distinction has not lured him from professional pursuits, but it is intimated among his friends that filial duty may induce him to abandon the law. There are circumstances aside from their earlier associations that render it impracticable for his parents to come west. But if Stephen F. Brown leaves the West, we shall hear from him in the East.

ALLAN C. STORY.

ALLAN C. STORY, the subject of this sketch, and one of the leading lawyers of the Chicago bar, was born in Allegany county, New York, August 1, 1835. His grandfather, Rev. Cyrus Story, was of an old Massachusetts family of English origin, a clergyman, and latterly a member of the old Genesee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his father, Rev. Asa Story, who with true heroism bore for many years the privations common to men of his profession in those early days. In 1828 he married Miss Minerva Davis, of Cazenovia, New York, a young lady of excellent family and religious character. There were four children born of this marriage, of whom Allan C. was the youngest. During infancy he suffered the loss of a kind and gentle mother, and at the tender age of twelve years was left an orphan by the death of his father, who died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to which place he had gone in the hope that a milder climate might restore his then failing health. His son Allan was thus a young lad thrown almost entirely upon his own resources, the expenses incident to his father's sickness and death in a strange land having exhausted the small savings of a frugal life, and left him only a father's good name as an inheritance. The struggle for an education at first seemed almost desperate, but with energy and some slight assistance from kind relatives he was able to attend school winters, working as a farm hand during the summer months. A bright



Yours Truly
Adam C. Stony

and precocious youth, he made rapid progress, and soon was enabled, as a teacher, to increase his income, and thus to acquire, in part at least, a collegiate education at Genesee College and the University of Albany, though he felt constrained by reason of his limited means to commence the study of law before completing a full collegiate course. In 1855 he entered the law office of Rogers, Lowman and King, at Elmira, New York, where he remained until 1856, when he entered the office of Hon. Ira Harris, at Albany, attending lectures at the law school of the university, and was admitted to the bar of New York in March 1857. He practiced in Livingston county until 1859, when he visited Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Thence he proceeded to New Orleans, where he landed an entire stranger. He there found that owing to the peculiar code of Louisiana he must again become a student before being admitted to the bar. He entered the law office of Whitaker and Fellows, where he prosecuted his studies with vigor, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of that state in 1860, and, remaining with that firm, was doing a prosperous business at the breaking out of the war. As all northern men were looked upon with suspicion at this time, he gathered together a few books, secured as much for his interest in the business as he could, reluctantly leaving the Crescent City, which he had intended to make his home, and returned to the North in April 1861. After visiting friends, he entered the office of W. J. Baxter, at Jonesville, Michigan, and was admitted in the supreme court of that state in November 1861. Desiring a wider field of labor, he removed to Chicago in June, 1862, where he has since devoted himself untiringly to his profession, being admitted to the bar of Illinois in September of that year. His name appears frequently in the reports of the state in connection with many important leading cases, most of them pioneers in the principles established. Among these *Mason vs. Dousay* is the leading case, holding a parol acceptance of a bill of exchange to be valid. *Burton vs. Curveya* holds that warehouse receipts are non-negotiable. *Green vs. Williams* is a leading case upon the measure of damages on a breach by the lessor of the covenants of a lease. *Commercial Insurance Company vs. Mehlman* establishes the right of a corporation to take a change of venue like other litigants. In *People ex rel. vs. Chicago City Railway Company*, involving important constitutional questions, he was acting attorney general appointed by the circuit court to bring the suit. *Garrick vs. Chamberlain*, one of his more recent cases, is remarkable in that a tax title was allowed to prevail in a court of equity, probably for the first time in any court. The principles here established were important and just, and have since been followed generally. *Insurance Company vs. Comstock*, in the United States Supreme Court, was a case where Mr. Story as counselor successfully established the right of a bankrupt after adjudication to take a bill of exceptions and writ of error upon the judgment adjudging him bankrupt. This case is a notable one, not only as to the theory and practice of the law in bankrupt cases, but also as to its practical effect. In August, 1863, Mr. Story was married to Miss Cornelia Witherell, a daughter of the late Henry M. With-

erell, M.D., of Waukegan, Illinois. In religion Mr. Story is an Episcopalian, and in politics has always been an ardent democrat. He was secretary for Illinois of the national democratic convention held in St. Louis in 1876, and has been frequently and favorably mentioned in connection with a congressional nomination. In July, 1882, he was appointed by Mayor Harrison to the board of education of Chicago, and has proved himself an active, efficient and prominent member.

He has a large and profitable clientage, and may be classed as an able and successful lawyer.

JOSEPH W. MERRIAM.

THE subject of this sketch is a well read lawyer in all of the branches of the profession. He was born in Coos county, New Hampshire, June 14, 1828, the son of David Merriam and Joanna (Smith) Merriam. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and was in the battle of Stony Point under Gen. Wayne; and was one of three men in the town of Northumberland to vote for Thomas Jefferson the first time he was a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Merriam received his earlier education in the common schools, and afterward pursued a classical and scientific academic course. He read law three years in Lancaster, New Hampshire, with Messrs. Burns and Fletcher, both of whom were very eminent men, and the most distinguished lawyers in New Hampshire at that time. Mr. Merriam's course of study was very thorough, and he imbibed deeply of the principles of the common law, and was well grounded in the rudiments of the profession. He went into the newspaper business in 1857, and was connected editorially with the New Hampshire "Patriot," where he displayed rare talent as a political writer, his paper taking rank as one of the ablest journals in New England under his leadership. He was afterward connected with the Memphis, Tennessee, "Avalanche," but severed his connection with it in 1860, not being disposed to continue with it after it had declared for secession, and commenced the practice of his profession at Memphis. Mr. Merriam was on a hunting expedition in Mississippi, some twenty-five miles below Memphis, when Fort Sumter was fired upon. He at once returned to Memphis, arriving there April 15, 1861, to find his partner prepared to start north. Mr. Merriam remained until April 25, when he embarked on board the last steamboat allowed by Gen. Polk to pass Columbus, and says "if ever a man felt grateful for a sight of the United States flag, it was I, when the old star spangled banner first met my view at Cairo," Illinois. He landed beneath its ample folds as it floated out over the Father of Waters, and cheered heartily for the Union. He then went to Grinnell, Iowa, and practiced law in that place one year with reasonable success. He removed to Chicago in 1862, and formed a partnership with Solomon M. Wilson, a well known Chicago lawyer, under the firm name of Wilson and Merriam; afterward associated himself with Mr. Alexander, under the firm name of Merriam and Alexander, a partnership which continued about fourteen years.

Mr. Merriam was in business by himself from 1877 to 1880, when the present firm of Merriam and Whipple was formed. This firm has a very respectable business, largely in chancery matters, and business connected with patent litigation. They also, to a considerable extent, engage in a general law business. As a lawyer, Mr. Merriam justly sustains the reputation of being a very thorough practitioner, discriminating and accurate, having a well balanced judgment, which, combined with that sterling integrity that characterizes the natives of the granite hills, has won for him the respect of all who know him, both as a lawyer and a citizen.

HON. E. A. OTIS.

THE subject of this sketch was born August 2, 1835, at Marengo, in Calhoun county, Michigan. His father, Hon. Isaac Otis, was one of the old settlers of Michigan, and at one time judge of the probate court of Barry county. His mother's maiden name was Caroline Curtis. She was a daughter of Hon. Gideon Curtis, of Courtland county, New York. Both his parents were Quakers, and natives of New York state, and of English descent.

Mr. Otis lived on a farm until nineteen years of age, attending school at Albion, Michigan, and afterward at the Michigan University. In the fall of 1856, he began the study of the law with Hon. Joseph Miller, at Kalamazoo, Michigan. After completing his legal course of study, he was admitted to the bar, and entered into the practice of the law at St. Paul, Minnesota, in company with his brother, Hon. George L. Otis, one of the leading lawyers of that state, and was in successful business there from that time until the opening of the civil war. He assisted in the organization of the 2d Minn. Inf., and was commissioned a lieutenant in that regiment, which, in October, 1861, was ordered to join the Army of the Cumberland. He was immediately detailed on the staff of Gen. R. W. Johnson, with whose command he served until after the battle of Shiloh, in which he participated. In the spring of 1862, at the request of Brig. Gen. Van Cleave, the old colonel of the 2d Minn., Mr. Otis was assigned to duty on his staff as assistant adjutant-general, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, through all of the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesborough, Perryville and Chickamauga, in all of which his command was very heavily engaged. He left the army after the battle of Nashville, in December 1864, being satisfied that the war was over. He was then serving temporarily on the staff of Maj. Gen. Rosseau, of Kentucky.

Believing that the southern country would be opened to northern emigration, he opened a law office in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1865, when he took an active part in the reconstruction of that state, and was a warm personal friend of the late ex-Gov. Brownlow. He was commissioned chancellor in the Nashville chancery district of Tennessee in 1868, being the youngest man, who, up to that time, had ever held that office in that state. He filled this position with great ability,

giving universal satisfaction to all having business connection with that high court, where he presided about one year. Judge Otis arrived in Chicago, June 10, 1869. On the 22d of the same month, when the court convened, over which he had presided, a meeting of his old associates at the bar in Nashville was held, at which the following resolutions were reported by a committee, composed of Col. William B. Reese, Hon. William F. Cooper, Gov. Neil S. Brown, Hon. Francis B. Fogg and H. H. Harrison.

"Chancellor E. A. Otis, having found it to be to his interest to remove from Tennessee to the city of Chicago, to engage in the practice of the law at that place, and having left the bench at the close of the term for which he had been appointed chancellor of this division, the members of the Nashville bar, desiring to attest their appreciation of his labors and merits, have met and

"*Resolved*: That we regret that circumstances have called Judge Otis from our midst, and that our best wishes for his success and prosperity in his new field of labor attend him.

"*Resolved*: That the industry and ability he manifested in the examination of questions brought before him while presiding as chancellor, and his gentlemanly bearing and courtesy to the members of the bar, in the discharge of his official duties, entitle him to our high consideration and esteem.

"*Resolved*: That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Judge Otis, and inserted in the Nashville papers, and that the chancellor be moved to enter them on the records of the chancery court."

Judge Otis was a prominent republican, and assisted in the organization of the republican party in Tennessee, and was one of the few northern men who had been prominent republicans in the South, and who came away, retaining the friendship of the ex-rebels. Among other able and leading men in this country, during his service in the army, and during his residence at Nashville, he made the acquaintance of Gen. George H. Thomas, and sustained warm personal relations with him up to the day of his death. He was employed by him in several suits in which officers who had served under Gen. Thomas during the war had been sued in connection with the reconstruction policy. Among others, was one brought against Hon. William B. Woods, now associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, in which he was entirely successful.

He was also employed by Gov. Brownlow to defend the constitutionality of the Tennessee franchise law, whereby confederate soldiers were excluded from voting. He made a very able and elaborate argument on that question before the supreme court of Tennessee, and afterward in the Supreme Court of the United States, and was successful in every case where a decision was rendered. Since coming to Chicago, Judge Otis has been in the general practice of the law, having numerous chancery cases, and a large amount of business for national banks in Chicago, and in the East. In all of his business he has been very successful.

He is a very thorough lawyer in all branches, possessing an analytic mind with great power of condensation. He is quick of apprehension, has large reasoning faculties, a retentive memory, a copious flow of language and is fertile in original ideas, and eminently skillful in arguing questions of law before a court.

He is a gentleman of fine presence, being of medium height and size, of light complexion, with a high, broad forehead and dark, large eyes. He is urbane in his manners, social in his intercourse with mankind, and sustains a reputation for honor, integrity and truthfulness second to no man. He has a keen sense of justice, which he upholds with an untiring energy.

He has been prominently connected with the Historical Society of Chicago, and the Chicago Literary Club, and is one of the founders of the society of the Army of the Cumberland, and also a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army, and other ex-soldier societies. Judge Otis belongs to a family of lawyers, and is one of five brothers, all prominent and successful in the profession.

WALLACE SMITH.

THE subject of this sketch is descended of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was born at Troy, New York, May 28, 1850, and, consequently, is in his thirty-third year. He was named after Sir William Wallace, the hero of his father's native country, but for many years, except on occasions such as being admitted to the bar, and the present one, he has abbreviated his name to read Wallace Smith, instead of William Wallace, having been so called from his boyhood up. His father, George Smith, was born in Paisley, Scotland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Maloy, was born in the County of Cavan, Ireland. After bringing Ireland to submission in the seventeenth century, Cromwell peopled this part of it from Scotland, therefore Mrs. Smith's ancestors must also have been Scotch.

Mr. Smith's parents were married in the city of New York in 1845, and afterward moved to Troy, where they resided for some years, and thence removed to Watkins, New York, where his widowed mother still resides. His parents belonged to different religious denominations, his father belonging to the established church of his native country, and his mother to the established church of England, but no religious restraint being placed on their children, they were permitted to attend the churches of either denomination or both. Mr. Smith's father having been a merchant, it was his intention to have his son follow that walk of life, and therefore his education was mainly directed to that end. After having attended the common schools, which New York state so amply affords, up through the high school, he was sent to the Watkins Academy for several years, where he graduated. Then he was sent to Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and after graduating in that institution, his father furnished the capital to carry on the boot and shoe business, which proving distasteful to his son was soon abandoned for a more congenial pursuit. Mr. Smith now decided to study law. After studying the law in his native state for a time, he came west and settled in Cincinnati, where he continued its study for over two years, at the expiration of which time he was admitted by the supreme court at

Columbus to the Ohio bar, his certificate bearing date January 19, 1875. After being so admitted, Mr. Smith continued to reside in Cincinnati, and practice law there till the spring of 1879, when he removed to Chicago. On June 12, 1879, he was admitted by the supreme court of Illinois at Mount Vernon, to practice in the courts of record of this state, since which time he has continued to live in Chicago, and practice law.

H. S. AND F. S. OSBORNE.

THE senior member of this firm, Henry Sayre Osborne, was born November 24, 1840, in New York city. The junior member, Frank Sayre, is a native of the same place, and was born July 24, 1844. Their father was Milo Osborne, a steel engraver of that city, who married Miss Phœbe A. Sayre, a descendant of one of the oldest and most honored families of New Jersey. In 1852 the family removed to Rock county, Wisconsin. While there both boys entered Beloit College, Henry graduating in 1862, and Frank in 1866. Immediately after graduating, Henry enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and at the same time became the western war correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune." He served through the four years principally in the East, and at the close of the war, was detailed to Texas to guard the frontier, and was mustered out of the service in February 1866. He at once returned to the North, and, settling at Chicago, commenced the study of law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar of Illinois.

Frank Sayre Osborne, after graduating at Beloit, in 1866, accepted a position as teacher in a public school in Long Island, a position which he retained three years, improving his spare time by studying law. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar of New York, and at once proceeded to Chicago, where, in the same year, in connection with his brother, he formed the present firm of H. S. and F. S. Osborne. In politics both are republican, although neither take an active part, but always vote at the polls and the primary elections. Frank S. was married October 20, 1874, to a daughter of Hon. J. Lawrence Smith, and since that time has resided in Hyde Park, his brother living with him. In religion Henry is a Presbyterian, and takes a very active part in all that pertains to church matters. Frank is an active and leading member of the Hyde Park Episcopal Church. As lawyers the Messrs. Osborne rank among the leaders of the younger members of the Chicago bar, and are both esteemed by the profession for their legal attainments and genuine upright manliness.

BENJAMIN M. MUNN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in West Fairlee, Orange county, Vermont, in the year 1828, on a farm, where he worked during his youth and early manhood, until he resolved upon obtaining a liberal education. He had attended the schools of his native town during the periods between the seasons of labor.

He was dependent upon his own resources, which consisted mainly of health, strength, determination, decision, willing heart and hand, a robust body and a well balanced mind. His education was obtained in the schools of Vermont, and in Williams College, Massachusetts. He commenced the study of law, the profession he had chosen, in Massachusetts, and completed his studies in Indiana, under Hon. William S. Holman; was admitted to the bar in 1852, after which he was principal of the Rising Sun, Indiana, Female Seminary, one year, when he moved to Charleston, Illinois, and taught the academy there one year, when he engaged in the practice of law in that place, and continued until 1861. During this time he practiced in the same courts with Abraham Lincoln, Leonard Swett, and other noted men who traveled that circuit, and practiced before Hon. David Davis and others. In 1861 he entered the Union service as private, and was immediately elected captain of a company in the 7th Ill. Inf., and served his country well. He now holds the oldest captain's commission in the volunteer service in this state. He settled in Chicago in 1869, and was made deputy collector of internal revenue in 1872 and 1873, and assistant counsel to the corporation of Chicago, under the late Hon. Jesse O. Norton, and was acting counsel for several months. In all of these different capacities in which he has acted for the public or individual client, he has devoted himself to the conscientious discharge of his duty, and has always been faithful and honorable, and has the respect of the profession. For several years past he has made a specialty of internal revenue practice, in connection with his partner, Theodore E. Davis, of Washington, D.C., and has collected large sums of money upon refund claims of distillers of spirits, paid upon erroneous assessments under internal revenue laws. He is now in active and successful practice here, and takes an active part in politics, invariably in support of the principles of the republican party.

HON. LEANDER D. CONDEE.

LEANDER DEVINE CONDEE is a native of Athens county, Ohio, his birth being dated September 26, 1847. His parents are Henry M. and Jane (Rickey) Condee. His paternal grandfather, Ami Condee, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his maternal grandfather was a member of the first board of trustees of Athens county. Leander farmed with his father until seventeen years of age; received an academic education at Kankakee, Illinois, the family moving to this state in 1854; read law at the same place, and is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, class of 1868.

Mr. Condee opened an office at Butler, Bates county, Missouri, and while there held the office of city attorney for three years. Early in the autumn of 1873 he removed to Chicago, and has been in practice there since that date. He was alone for four years, at the end of which time he became a member of the firm of Condee and Bliss, his partner being E. R. Bliss, present county attorney of Cook county.

The residence of Mr. Condee is at Hyde Park village, of which he has been attorney since the spring of 1879. In November, 1880, he was elected state senator for the second district, South Chicago, and still holds that office. He is a strong republican, very active during a political canvass.

In the senate he is chairman of the committee on corporations, a committee having great interests in Chicago to guard, and is also a member of the committees on judiciary, railroads, judicial department, municipalities, warehouses, canals and rivers, and military affairs.

Mr. Condee is a Knight Templar in the masonic order, and has passed all the chairs in Odd-Fellowship. He was married in March, 1871, to Miss Margaretta Stovie, of Butler, Missouri, who died in March, 1881, leaving three children; was again married August 24, 1882, to Mrs. M. J. Waterbury.

RICHARD S. TUTHILL.

THE subject of this sketch was the son of David B. Tuthill, and his wife, Sally Strong, daughter of Luke Strong, a prominent lawyer of Vergennes, Addison county, Vermont. Their ancestors on both sides are among the best New England families, and can be traced in its annals for many generations. The elder Tuthill was educated for an Episcopal clergyman, but on account of delicate health would not enter the ministry, and in 1819, with his wife, joined a company of pioneers, who settled on and gave name to Tuthill's Prairie, in Jackson county, in southern Illinois. The town of Vergennes was founded by them, and named by Mrs. Tuthill after her own native place, one of the oldest cities of Vermont. Mr. Tuthill became postmaster of Vergennes, and held the office for many years, under all administrations, without regard to their political complexion, though he himself was a whig and afterward a republican.

His hospitable mansion was the resort of all the noted men of the state and nation who chanced in that part of the state, such as President Lincoln, Judge Breese, Bishop Chase, John A. Logan, D. L. Philips, and many others.

Richard Stanley Tuthill was born in Vergennes, Illinois, November 10, 1841. He was the youngest of a family of nine children. His education began in a private school established by his father, and was continued in the St. Louis high school, in Jacksonville College, and finally completed at Middlebury College, Vermont, where he graduated with high honors in August 1863.

Immediately after graduating he joined the army before Vicksburg, with the intention of entering the ranks, but the promise of a commission delayed his doing so, and after a time he joined a company of volunteer scouts, and served with them on the campaign through Mississippi to Meridian. After spending some months in this most dangerous and exciting arm of the service he returned to Vicksburg to find a commission awaiting him. Gov. Blair, of Michigan, had sent him a commission as 2d lieutenant of Battery H, 1st Michigan Light Artillery,



Richard S. Luthill

attached to Gen. Logan's old division of the 17th army corps, Army of the Tennessee. He remained attached to this battery till the close of the war, taking active part in the campaign, which ended in the fall of Atlanta, and in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Altoona, and in the numerous severe engagements in front of Atlanta, and afterward in Gen. Geo. H. Thomas' campaign against the rebel Gen. Hood, in Tennessee, and in the final and victorious battle of Nashville. After the fall of Richmond, believing the war ended, and anxious to enter upon his profession, he resigned his commission on May 29, 1865, and returned to Nashville. He had with commendable energy and foresight spent his leisure hours in camp in the study of the law, and now he resumed his studies in the office of Hon. H. H. Harrison, at Nashville, Tennessee. In the latter part of 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession in the courts of Tennessee.

In 1867 he was elected attorney general of the Nashville circuit, and served until 1870, when a change in southern politics threw all republicans out of office. In 1872 he ran for presidential elector on the republican ticket, and made a vigorous campaign, stumping the district which was largely democratic, and only lacked a few votes of an election. In 1868 Mr. Tuthill married Miss Jennie Smith, a native of Vergennes, Vermont, by whom he had one child, a daughter, now living. Mrs. Tuthill's death occurred December 22, 1872, at Nashville, Tennessee, which, together with the breaking up of the republican party in Tennessee, and the general weakening of the ties which bound him to the South, sent him to Chicago in the early part of 1873. Here he found a more congenial and a wider field for his talents. He entered at once with determination upon the practice of his profession, to which he has devoted himself with unwearied diligence and marked success. In 1875 Mr. Tuthill was nominated by the republican party as its candidate for city attorney, and was elected with what was known as the reform council, by a majority of over 5,000. In 1877 he was again nominated and elected to the same office by a largely increased majority.

His service in the city law department was marked with unusual success. He soon became thoroughly familiar with the law of municipal corporations, and established a high reputation as a corporation lawyer, as is well shown by the fact that he has since been employed by the city to conduct in its behalf the highly important suits yet undecided in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the right of the city to impose a license fee of \$50 a car upon the street railway companies in Chicago, the amount involved not less than \$50,000 per annum, and the principles of law involved making the cases of the utmost importance. At the close of his term of service as law officer of the city Mr. Tuthill entered a law partnership with Col. David Quigg, an attorney of large experience and very high personal and professional character, which business association continues at the present time.

While not a politician in the professional sense, Mr. Tuthill takes a deep interest in all public concerns. He is still an earnest republican and active in all

party matters. He was a member of the state convention at Springfield in 1880, was one of the delegates to the national convention held in Chicago, and one of the phalanx of 306, who voted for the nomination of Gen. Grant. Mr. Tuthill is in the prime of life, full of vigor and of unbounded energy; he is master of his profession, full of ambition, enthusiasm, and personal magnetism, and is richly endowed with those qualities which manifest themselves only through the medium of an ardent and exalted friendship. He never betrayed a trust, never neglected a duty, never deserted a friend. Honorable in all things, he is a sincere hater of shams in business, politics or religion, and in the practice of his profession scorns to resort to subterfuges, or to secure victory by questionable means. He is a member of several military societies, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Veteran Club, and military order of the Loyal Legion.

January 2, 1877, he married for the second time. His wife was Miss Hattie McKey, the daughter of Edward McKey, a noted dry goods merchant of Janesville, Wisconsin, by whom he has had two children.

JAMES EDWARDS FAY.

JAMES EDWARDS FAY, of the widely known law firm of Bonney, Fay and Griggs, was born in Westborough, Worcester county, Massachusetts, June 20, 1830. His father, James Fay, was engaged in farming there. His mother's maiden name was Jane Bates; she was of Cohasset, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, and a sister of Joshua Bates, D.D., formerly president of Middlebury (Vermont) College. James' early education was obtained in the public schools of his native county. After passing two years in a store he went to Thetford Academy, Vermont, where he fitted for college, and entered the sophomore class in Williams College; graduated from that institution with high rank in scholarship in the class of 1856. Among his classmates were the late President Garfield and others distinguished in the different avocations of life. He is one of two classmates of Garfield now living in Chicago. After graduating, he was for one year principal of the Dickinson Academy at Southwick, Massachusetts. In 1857 he moved to Minnesota and began the study of law with Hon. William Windom, late Secretary of the United States Treasury, and now United States senator from that state. In 1858 he returned to Massachusetts and completed his preparations for the practice of law under the late Chief Justice R. A. Chapman, of Massachusetts, and at the Dane Law School of Harvard College; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and during the following year removed to Chicago and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1869 he formed the present partnership, which has remained substantially the same to the present time, ranking among the ablest and most successful law firms practicing at Chicago bar. While Mr. Fay is a general practitioner, he has given special attention to real estate law and its practice in all branches, and in this respect ranks high with the courts and the profession. He has, by his indus-

try, integrity and unblemished character, won an honorable reputation and a fair competency. He has never sought or held political office, but is a decided republican and takes part in politics only to the extent of discharging his duties as a citizen who has the general welfare at heart. He devotes his time not occupied in his profession to the cause of education and religion, being a prominent member of the Eighth Presbyterian church, of which he has been elder and held other offices for several years. In 1862 he was married to Julia A. Bush, of Southwick, Massachusetts, and has four children. His life is exemplary in all respects, and he has the esteem of his friends and the confidence of those who have business relations with him.

CALVIN DEWOLF.

AMONG the early settlers of Chicago, who have persevered in the face of stern adversity, and won for themselves a name long to be remembered, none deserve more honorable mention than he whose name heads this article. Calvin DeWolf, one of thirteen children, was born February 18, 1815, at Braintrim, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and is the oldest son now living. His father, Giles M. DeWolf, was born at Pomfret, New London county, Connecticut, November 7, 1782; and his mother, Anna Spaulding, of Cavendish, Windsor county, Vermont, was born April 22, 1786. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Cavendish, Vermont, his mother's native town, where he received his first schooling and religious instructions. In 1820, when he was five years old, his parents returned to Braintrim, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; and in 1824 his father purchased a farm at Pike, in the beech forests of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Here young DeWolf assisted in clearing and cultivating his father's farm, attending the district school during the winters, until he reached his twenty-first birthday.

Being of an ambitious and aspiring disposition, the advantages offered by the district school did not satisfy him; and there being in the neighborhood a gentleman of liberal education, young DeWolf procured a Latin grammar and dictionary and a copy of Virgil, and so economized his time that, with the help of his instructor, Mr. Woodruff, he gained a fair knowledge of the Latin language, and read six books of the *Æneid*. He also studied arithmetic, algebra and surveying under his father, who was a fine mathematician. When nineteen years of age he taught school in his own town at a salary of ten dollars per month, and when he was twenty he took a school in the adjoining town of Orwell, at twenty-five dollars per month. He left home in 1836, and entered the Grand River Institute, a manual labor school of Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he remained till the fall of 1837, when he removed to Chicago, then containing about 4,000 inhabitants, arriving October 31, with but a few dollars in his pocket, and poorly clad. Here he passed the requisite examination and applied for a school; but being unsuccessful, he started on foot across the prairies toward St. Charles, to

Elgin and the different settlements along Fox river, and finally obtained a situation as teacher in Hadley, Will county, Illinois.

In the spring of 1838 he returned to Chicago and engaged in teaching, till the autumn of that year, receiving as pay only certificates, when he was forced to seek other employment, and took a situation as collector in the meat market of Funk and Doyle, which he held until the summer of 1839, when he began the study of the law with Spring and Goodrich. He again engaged in teaching in 1841, and continued for two years, till May 1843, when he was examined by Hon. Richard M. Young, judge of the supreme court, assisted by Hon. J. Y. Scammon and Buckner S. Morris, and being found qualified was duly licensed to practice law in all the courts of Illinois.

Mr. DeWolf then entered upon the general practice of his profession, with good success, doing a large business, until 1854, when he was elected justice of the peace, an office which he held six successive terms, four by popular election, and two by appointment, in all over twenty-five years. During that time he heard and disposed of over 90,000 cases, a greater number than any other judicial officer in Illinois. Many of the ablest members of the Illinois bar who practiced before him, can bear testimony to his well balanced judgment, candor and honesty, with an ability to hold the scales of justice with an even hand. He held the office of alderman four years, from 1856 to 1858, and from 1866 to 1868. During the first period the ordinances of the city were revised, and Mr. DeWolf was chairman of the committee of revision and publication, and many of the most useful provisions of the present ordinances were originally framed by him or under his direction. From his boyhood he has possessed positive qualities and strong convictions. In the early days of the anti-slavery crusade, when political parties denounced abolitionists, when most of the churches, though opposed to slavery in the abstract, were opposed to disturbing the peace and harmony of our southern brethren, Mr. DeWolf was one of the most active and persistent advocates of the anti-slavery cause. He was secretary of the first abolition society formed in Chicago in 1839, Rev. Flavel Bascom being president and Hon. George Manierre treasurer. In 1842, at a meeting of the Illinois state anti-slavery society, an organization was effected to raise funds for establishing an anti-slavery newspaper in Chicago, with Mr. DeWolf as treasurer, and the "Western Citizen" was established with Mr. Z. Eastman editor and publisher.

In September 1858, an indictment was found against Mr. DeWolf by the grand jury of the northern district of Illinois, for the alleged crime of "aiding a negro slave called Eliza, to escape from her master," one Stephen F. Nuckolls, of the territory of Nebraska. Mr. DeWolf, together with George Anderson, A. D. Hayward and C. L. Jenks, who were indicted at the same time, were arrested and gave bail in the sum of \$2,500.

Under advice of counsel a motion was made to quash the indictments, because slavery did not exist by authority of law in Nebraska, and consequently a slave could neither be held in, nor escape from, that territory. Judge Drummond never

decided the point, and under the advice of Hon. E. C. Larned, United States district attorney, dismissed the case December 3, 1861.

Since 1879 Mr. DeWolf has practiced law with his son, Wallace L. DeWolf, a promising young lawyer. Mr. DeWolf is well posted in his profession, is discriminating in his practice, and has a clientage of many of the wealthiest business men and property owners of Chicago. He is a well preserved man of his age, is active, and walks with the elasticity of youth; he is also cheerful, courteous and kind, and enjoys the society of a large circle of friends, who respect and honor him for his manly and upright qualities.

LUTHER MARTIN SHREVE.

LUTHER M. SHREVE was born September 11, 1819, near Nicholasville, in the county of Jessamine, state of Kentucky, and was the youngest child of William and Ann Shreve, each of whom, at the time of their marriage, had a family of sons and daughters by former marriage. William Shreve, for many years judge of the county court of Jessamine, was born in Maryland, and while but a boy at a country school in his native state joined a passing company of volunteer infantry, and served the full term for which he enlisted in the revolutionary war, and was awarded a pension in after life. He emigrated to Kentucky in early manhood, where he acquired an ample fortune, and lived and died respected and beloved by all who knew him. A lofty shaft of Italian marble reared over his remains can be seen by every passenger upon the Kentucky Central, and though the beautiful farm has passed into other hands, the family burying ground with its broad approach is preserved in perpetuity, where repose his widow and many of the family. His eldest sons, L. L. Shreve and I. T. Shreve, of Louisville, engaged in the iron manufacture, and through his direction and financial indorsement, in every crisis which attended the business and closed every manufactory which could not withstand the fluctuations that changes in the tariff system produced, they were enabled to amass large fortunes, and L. L. Shreve is remembered by the people of Louisville to-day as one of the largest minded, public spirited men of that city. But three of the sons and daughters of William Shreve survive: Ann, the widow of L. Y. Martin, and mother of a numerous family of enterprising men and several married daughters; John M. Shreve, a resident of Louisville, and known as a man of large intelligence and great purity of life, and Luther M., the subject of this memoir, and the only member of the numerous family who embarked in the profession of the law.

Having graduated in the St. Mary's Collegiate Institute of Kentucky, the youngest graduate of the school, at seventeen years of age, he entered Cambridge, and was received by the president of the institute, Hon. Josiah Quincy, as a university student, being considered then too young to enter the law department. After remaining one year in this department, during which time he had the ben-

efit of the lectures of all the distinguished men who were then connected with that institution, under the direction of Hon. Joseph Story and Simon Greenleaf, he here pursued the study of the law, and in two years after received his diploma from that law school. The death of his father during this period left him, on his return to Kentucky, without the guidance and protection enjoyed by the older members of the family, but with ample means to commence the struggle of life.

The successful effort of the denizens of that portion of Mexico now known as the state of Texas to form an independent government was now in progress, and fired with the movement, after a few days passed with his aged mother he determined to join the army of Texans and hastened to the scene, but being delayed by want of conveyance for several weeks, reached the shores of the "lone star" too late to be a participant in that revolution in which his brother John was engaged from its commencement to its memorable close at San Jacinto.

He sojourned about two years in Texas, during which time sickness induced his return to Kentucky, where he soon afterward met the daughter of King Strong, of New York, who was visiting his brother, Dr. Henry L. Strong, and married her, and immediately settled in St. Louis and commenced the practice of his profession. He was soon after elected city attorney, and after serving a second term formed a law partnership with Hon. Uriel Wright, perhaps the most accomplished lawyer and eloquent advocate at the bar. This partnership continued until the war of the rebellion, when Mr. Wright joined the army of the South, and urged Mr. Shreve to go with him, but he refused. And though in full sympathy with the South and the justice of the cause, he declined to participate in the rebellion, and in a speech made from the court-house steps to an immense audience proclaimed the position he occupied in that eventful hour. On this occasion he declared his conviction that his people had just cause for complaint, just even to resistance, but whatever the grievance it should be righted in the Union, and that he would never join any military organization that did not wave the national emblem, the stars and stripes; that the rebellion must be fought in the Union, not out of it; that secession was death to the cause for which they contended; and firm in these convictions he took no active part in that unfortunate struggle. As a result of the war, proscriptive laws were passed in Missouri, and among these the notorious iron-clad oath which debarred every lawyer from practice who did not take and subscribe to it. This Mr. Shreve refused to take, and for some years was denied the privilege of pursuing his profession.

The death of his wife during the last year of the rebellion was a terrible blow, and for several years he devoted more attention to an unsuccessful culture of cotton than to the practice of the law, and in 1867 made a trip to Europe, where he renewed acquaintance with and married his present wife, Julia P. Aldershaw, the accomplished daughter of Hon. Aldershaw, master in chancery, of London, by whom he has two children living: Luther and Violet.

While Mr. Shreve positively refused to enlist beneath the folds of the bonnie

blue flag, with equal firmness declined to join the army of the Union, impressed with the conviction that he could not conscientiously take up arms against those among whom he was born and reared, nor fight their battles under a foreign flag floating upon the iconoclastic principles of secession. Despite this resolution firmly adhered to through the rebellion, he was court-martialed, tried and convicted for treason, the specific charges being outspoken expression and aiding the enemy in the purchase of quinine sent to the South for the benefit of southern soldiers shaking with the ague. The only proof submitted before the august drum-head, composed of the son of Gen. Curtis as judge advocate, and two soldiers of German origin, one of them known to him as the carriage driver of Hon. Luther M. Kennett, mayor of the city of St. Louis, and the other convicted of having robbed a stranger in his saloon, was that a small amount of money had been sent to Mr. Shreve to pay an order for some quinine, made upon the druggist who furnished it unknown to him. The conviction was promptly set aside by Gen. Rosecrans as soon as the facts were made known to him. Confiscation of private property was the order of the day, and even the furniture in the dwellings of those who refused to participate in the war, or became obnoxious to the ruling provost, was dragged from their houses and sold. Such an order was resisted by him, and when late in the evening attempted to be enforced by an orderly and a few subalterns, he stood upon the threshold of his own house armed for the occasion, and defied them with suggestive expression if they attempted to enter the house, which was at once reported to headquarters. The order was suspended until next day and never carried out; he being afterward placed under bonds of \$40,000, and enjoined not to leave the state, which he had no purpose of doing.

Amusing incidents sometimes occurred showing the fury of the times. On one occasion, having been paroled from imprisonment in the military prison upon honor to his own house, where his wife was lying on the bed of sickness and death, a lady friend visited Mrs. Shreve, and at nine o'clock was compelled to return home. As it was raining, Mr. Shreve, with an umbrella, escorted her to the cars two squares distant. During the walk he was observed by one of the spies officiating, the fact made known to the provost, and it was thirty days before he saw his wife again. Soon after the battle of Pea Ridge, knowing the commotion it would create in St. Louis, Mr. Shreve suggested to some friends that it would be a good time to go fishing. John J. Anderson, a well known banker of the city, and John Y. Page, a brother lawyer, neither of whom had taken any part in the drama enacting, and Hon. Asa Jones, then United States district attorney for that district, a noble son of Vermont, and as ardent a lover of the Union as any one, were his companions. Having procured two buggies, they proceeded to Mud river, intending to remain all night at the house at which they stopped on the bank of the river, and socially enjoying the evening retired to bed, but before twelve o'clock were aroused by the clatter of horses' feet and soldiers' gear, followed by the bursting of the door of the large room, and made prisoners by sixty stalwarts in the uniform of the United States. The captain

was much inclined to release Mr. Shreve, as he had done him some service on an occasion in the criminal court, but Jones they knew to be an arrant rebel, his lofty mien and jet black full beard and piercing black eyes fully establishing his rebel proclivities. As a consequence, they were all marched across the hills of the Merrimac fourteen miles distant to the fortress in the darkness of night, riding double upon the bare back buggy horses. The incident was subject of amusement to the newspapers, but never much enjoyed by the district attorney.

Soon after his return from Europe Mr. Shreve removed to Chicago, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. Since his residence here he has taken no part in politics. He is a democrat in feeling, believing the principles of the democratic party insure the largest liberty to the citizen, and are the surest safeguard to the perpetuity of republican institutions.

Although not a professor of religion, he declares that advancing years but more firmly convince him of the great moral truths of the Bible perhaps better illustrated in the teachings of the Christian denomination than any other, but dependent upon no profession to determine the hereafter.

ROBERT RAE.

ROBERT RAE is an accomplished gentleman of versatile genius, with a broad, comprehensive mind; he is learned in the law, possesses fine literary talents, and holds a high rank at the Chicago bar.

He is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is one of those refined, polished gentlemen, for the production of which that city has become famous. He was born October 3, 1830, and prepared for college at David Stroud's Academy, at Westchester, Pennsylvania, commencing the study of Latin at eight, and Greek at eleven years of age, and entered Lafayette College in 1844. At eighteen, he was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar. He read law with John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practiced in that city two years, when he removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, and edited the Erie "Chronicle" in the interest of the Sunbury and Erie railroad. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he volunteered, and was appointed lieutenant in a Washington regiment and remained in the service until the close of that contest.

In 1855 he removed to Chicago, where he resumed his profession and became identified with insurance and admiralty practice. He argued the case of Walker against the Western Transportation Company successfully. This was a leading case, involving the right of congress to limit the liability of ship owners, and is reported 5th Wallace. In the case of Aldrich vs. Etna Insurance Company, reported by Wallace, the decision, based on his argument, established the doctrine of the exclusive right of congress to legislate over the paper titles to vessels engaged in foreign or inter-state commerce. The case was taken from the New York court of appeals, where the right had been denied, and he succeeded in hav-



James Ingham Robert Rae

ing the decision of the New York court reversed. This established the present law ruling in all similar cases. He was also counselor for the Galena Packet Company against the Rock Island Bridge Company. He was instrumental in having the United States courts abolish the twelfth rule in admiralty which denied the jurisdiction *in rem* of the admiralty court in cases of supplies furnished domestic vessels; which overruled a series of decisions from the time of the case of the Gen. Smith until this change in the rule. He obtained a charter from the state of Illinois for the establishment of the chamber of commerce for Chicago, which he organized, and for which he acted as secretary one year, without remuneration, taking an active part in the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings.

At the opening of the war of the rebellion he entered the army as colonel of the Douglas brigade in Chicago, and was in command of Camp Douglas until 1863, when he resigned. In October, 1873, he called a meeting to organize and deliberate for the purpose of building a new rail route from Chicago to Charlestown; over three hundred delegates attended, and the result of their deliberations was the organization of the Chicago and South Atlantic Railroad Company. Mr. Rae was elected vice-president of the corporation. This road when completed will be an almost direct air line between Chicago and Charlestown, and the benefit to be derived therefrom by both cities, and the country traversed, can hardly be estimated, and will be a stronger bond of union than the combined congressional acts in that direction since the war.

Mr. Rae is largely interested in railroad and telegraph companies. He was burned out in the fire of 1871, and lost a large and valuable library.

In the spring of 1882 he went to London and argued a case in the English court of commissions involving one hundred thousand pounds sterling and interest. He was employed in the interests of the American Board of Underwriters, and was the first American lawyer who had ever appeared in any case in that court; he won his case and received high encomiums for his effort. He then visited Fishmongers' Hall and attended the convention of the shipbuilders of the world, and took drafts and copies of models from the earliest ages. He wrote a letter to the American government, urging that photographs be taken of all the principal models of ships and regretting that not a single American model was represented in the convention, and also urged upon the government to build a dozen or more first class passenger steamers, suitable to be used in time of war, for the defense of our seaports and commerce, and to employ the officers of the navy to navigate them, carrying freight and passengers in the time of peace, in order that the shipbuilders of America might be justified in obtaining the most improved tools and machinery to be used in the manufacture of vessels, and that the earnings of the vessels which should carry our produce and travelers to foreign countries, amounting to over \$150,000,000 a year, might be retained in this country.

In 1877, in addition to his professional duties, Mr. Rae wrote a play that was published, called "Newport," in six acts, being more of an idyl than an acting

play; it has been highly spoken of by dramatic critics for its pure English. He devotes his attention to fire and marine insurance law, and that pertaining to railroad and shipping, and sustains the reputation of being the leading maritime lawyer in Chicago, and has the largest practice in the United States Supreme Court of any lawyer in the Northwest.

Mr. Rae was married in 1850 to Miss Sarah Moulson, of Philadelphia, and has a family of six children; the eldest son, Robert, is an architect.

HON. DANIEL W. MUNN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Orange county, Vermont, in the year 1834, and was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in Thetford Academy, where he graduated. He came west in 1852, stopping first in Indiana, where he was engaged in teaching about two years, and incidentally initiating himself into the theory of law practice. In 1855 he went to Coles county, Illinois, and completed his studies under Judge Starkweather, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, and entering upon the practice of his profession, soon won the respect of the bar as a young man of more than ordinary ability. In 1862, impelled by that patriotism which has always characterized the Green Mountain boys, wherever they may be, a patriotism inherited from their ancestors, he entered the army as adjutant of the 126th Ill. Inf., and the following year was appointed colonel of the 1st Ala. Cav., an honor which feeble health compelled him to decline. Returning to Cairo, Illinois, he resumed practice, and for a time edited the Cairo "Daily News." In 1866 he was elected to the state senate, being the first and only republican ever elected from that district. His record during the four years in the senate was not an ordinary one. He delivered a speech on the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, which was conspicuous for the ability displayed, and was pronounced one of the ablest ever delivered before that body. In 1871 he was nominated for congress on the republican ticket, made a gallant fight against immense odds, and was defeated by but a small majority, greatly reducing the usual democratic majority, which evidences his popularity. He was appointed by President Grant supervisor of internal revenue the same year, his jurisdiction extending over Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, with headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. Munn is a natural orator, a scholar of varied attainments, a thinker and a logical reasoner; hence his services have been sought in almost every important political campaign during the past fifteen years, and his eloquent voice has been heard in many of the northern states. He moved to Chicago in 1875, to make it his permanent residence, since which time he has devoted himself to the practice of law, largely criminal law. His success in many important cases has been decidedly notable. He has conducted with marked ability, and won some of the most important cases ever tried in the Northwest. Among them may be men-

tioned the Clark-St. Peter murder trial, in which Col. Munn defended and cleared Mrs. Clark, charged with the murder of her husband jointly with Joseph St. Peter, and this too with the police and detective forces earnestly opposing him. Several other cases, notable in criminal annals could be cited. He has attained to a first rank among the leading criminal lawyers of the Northwest.

He has always been an earnest, consistent republican, taking an active interest in politics, and whatever pertains to the public welfare. He is devoted to his profession. He was a poor boy in Vermont, who started out alone for the Great West, to make his own way in the world, comparatively unaided by any influence except what his own inherent ability, tact and character could attract and secure. How well he has succeeded, this brief mention will partially indicate.

HON. JOHN M. THACHER.

JOHN M. THACHER was born at Barre, Washington county, Vermont, July 1, 1836, and is the son of Rev. Joseph Thacher and Nancy (Attwood) Thacher, both of Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont. His father was a well known clergyman of the Congregational denomination, and descended from an old English family. The founder of this branch of Mr. Thacher's family in America was Rev. Thomas Thacher, the first pastor of the old South Church, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was the son of Rev. Peter Thacher, minister of St. Edmunds, and came to this country when a lad of fifteen years of age with an uncle, Anthony Thacher, landing in Boston in June, 1635. Rev. Thomas Thacher was a noted scholar and preacher. It has been said of him that probably no man of his time deserved more than he the title of "universal scholar." He was the progenitor of not a few worthy descendants, among whom was Oxenbridge Thacher, Jr., an eminent lawyer of Boston, who was associated with James Otis in the great controversy of 1763 respecting writs of assistance, "which," says Drake in his history of Boston, "was nothing more nor less than the cause of independence." He died in 1765, while yet in the prime of life, at forty-five years of age. In the direct line of descent down to Mr. Thacher's father all were clergymen with but two exceptions, his grandfather and great-grandfather, the latter being Capt. Samuel Thacher in the revolutionary war, who took his young son into the army with him.

Mr. Thacher received a good elementary education in the common schools of Vermont, and was there fitted for college at Barre Academy, in his native town, then under the charge of J. S. Spaulding, LL.D., one of the most noted instructors of youth in Vermont. He entered the freshman class of 1855 at the University of Vermont, Burlington, and graduated with honors in 1859, standing fourth in his class.

Mr. Thacher's father died when his son was a lad of only eight years, leaving his mother with four children, two of them girls older and a brother still younger

than himself, and with very little of this world's goods. Then commenced the oft repeated struggle of life. His mother possessed the sterling qualities of a New England woman—a strong will, indomitable energy, and solid good sense. With a mother's devotion she unhesitatingly determined to keep her little family together and make them true men and women, and with singleness of purpose she pursued this task, replete with pain and toil and suffering known only to American mothers who have trod the same thorny way. When but a child John M. felt that he must work, so that what little he could earn might be of benefit to his mother; but his love for books and study was predominant, always being first in his classes at school. Though this early experience gave him a gravity and soberness far beyond his boyish years, it did not quench the thirst for knowledge or quell a youthful ambition in looking forward to the future. His mother inculcated the good Puritan habits of New England, and home influences prevented him from yielding to evil influences when away, and he was always known in his home village as a quiet, studious, industrious boy, and one that could be trusted implicitly.

After graduating from college he accepted an invitation to become the principal of an academy at Lyndon, Vermont, and being under the influence of strong religious impulses, he became a member of the Congregational church at Barre, Vermont. Family predilection, and the influence of others, added to some personal sense of duty, directed his thoughts to the ministry, and he left college with the intention of making this his profession. After teaching a year, he left Lyndon to enter the theological seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, in the autumn of 1860. During the year the war of the rebellion broke out, financial embarrassment obstructed his progress, and all his plans were disturbed. He suspended his studies, and in the autumn of 1861 accepted an engagement as associate principal of Barre Academy with his old preceptor, Dr. Spaulding. In the summer of 1862 came the call for 300,000 volunteers for three years' service, followed shortly by a call for a like number for nine months' service. This was just after the close of the academic year, and with a patriotic desire to have some part in the struggle for national life, he felt the time had come for him to go. He enlisted, and raised a company of nine months' men, known as Co. I, 13th Vt. Vols. (a nine months' regiment), and entered the service with the rank of captain. When the regiment was mustered out, in 1863, he returned to his old position in Barre Academy.

The patronage of all the higher schools of learning had at this time, owing to the war, become very light, and Mr. Thacher did not see his way clear to resume his studies, and in fact had begun to doubt whether the ministry was his proper life-work. At this period he was quite unsettled in his aims and purposes. An apparent accident turned his attention to the United States patent office, in which he obtained an appointment in June, 1864, as an ordinary clerk, but was assigned to duty in the examining corps of the office as an assistant examiner. This duty he found suited to his tastes, and for which he seemed to be well adapted. He

then determined to prepare for the legal profession, and for the special department of patent law. Diligent study, and careful, conscientious discharge of official duties, were rewarded with remarkable success, promotions following in rapid succession, and in less than twelve years he was at the head of the patent office, having been appointed first assistant examiner the last of 1864, principal examiner in 1866, examiner of interferences in 1869, examiner in chief in 1870, assistant commissioner in 1872, and commissioner in 1874, the last three presidential appointments requiring confirmation by the United States senate. In the meantime he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Virginia in April, 1870, at Alexandria, where he then resided. Promotions had retained him in official life much longer than he intended, and in the autumn of 1875 he resigned the office of commissioner of patents to enter upon the practice of his profession, having formed a law partnership with L. L. Coburn, of Chicago, an old friend and college classmate.

Mr. Thacher's duties for the last five years of his official life were almost entirely of a judicial nature, and the official reports of "Commissioner's Decisions" from 1872 to 1875 contain many of his opinions, some of them in important cases, which are recognized as evidencing good judgment and sound learning. He was the first commissioner of patents attaining to the position through the ranks of the examining corps, and when appointed was the youngest man that had ever held the office, his promotions having been almost entirely on merit, as he had little political influence, and was not disposed to seek assistance from this source. On entering active practice at Chicago, Mr. Thacher at once took rank with leading members of the legal profession in the West in the department of patent law, to which he had given exclusive attention.

In 1871 Mr. Thacher was appointed a member of the civil service sub-commission for the interior department, under the national commission, of which Mr. Geo. William Curtis was president. The work of organizing and practically carrying into effect the contemplated reforms in appointments and promotions in the executive departments at Washington was substantially delegated to the sub-commissions under the general rules of the national commission. Mr. Thacher exercised a controlling influence in carrying out this work in the interior department, and it has always been admitted that during the time he remained on the commission the experiment was a decided success, and a great benefit to the department. In the year 1873 Mr. Thacher was appointed by the president to represent the United States in an international patent congress, held at Vienna, Austria, during the exposition of that year.

Mr. Thacher is a republican in politics, though not a strong partisan, being a conservative republican. During most of his official life in the patent office he resided at Alexandria, Virginia, and took a somewhat active part in the political reconstruction of that state, and was a delegate from Virginia to the national republican convention at Chicago in 1868 that nominated Grant and Colfax, and in 1870 was a member of the republican state central committee of Virginia. He

has been repeatedly asked to become a candidate for elective office, but always declined.

Although still retaining his ecclesiastical relations with the church of his forefathers, Mr. Thacher has kept abreast of the religious progress of the period. Rooted and grounded in the fundamental truths of Christianity, he has outgrown somewhat the narrowness of earlier life. He has never been married. A gentleman of pleasing manners, good conversational and oratorical powers, national reputation in the branch of his profession to which he has devoted himself, and free from stain in record or character, he is a conspicuous illustration of the higher possibilities open to every American youth, however untoward may be his surroundings, provided only he possesses intellectual capacity and aspirations.

ARBA N. WATERMAN.

ARBA NELSON WATERMAN is a native of Orleans county, Vermont, and was born at Greensboro, February 5, 1836. His father, Loring F. Waterman, a merchant, was born at Johnson, Vermont, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Stevens, was born in Greensboro, her father being a mill owner and prominent business man in that town. The paternal great-grandfather of Arba was a captain in the revolutionary army, and had a number of sons who were substantial men and among the leading citizens of Lamoille county, Vermont. One of them, Arunah Waterman, grandfather of our subject, was a woolen manufacturer at Montpelier, and served in the state senate for several years.

Mr. Waterman received a first-class academic education at Johnson, Montpelier, Georgia, and Norwich military school, all in his native state; taught one year in the Georgia Academy; studied law at Montpelier and the Albany (New York) Law School; was admitted to practice in 1861; opened a law office in Joliet, Illinois, and in 1862 enlisted as a private in the 100th regiment Ill. Vol. Inf., made up in Will county and connected with the department of the Cumberland; was in numerous engagements, including Chicamauga, Resaca, Dalton, and Altoona Mountains, etc. At the first named battle he had his horse killed under him, and was afterward shot through the right arm and in the right side, but did not leave the service until August, 1864, being mustered out as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. On leaving the army Col. Waterman opened a law office in Chicago, with residence in Waukegan until 1868, when he removed to this city. He is doing a general civil business, and has good class of clients, who impose in him the most implicit confidence. He is a thorough lawyer, and maintains the esteem and respect of both bench and bar.

Mr. Waterman represented the eleventh ward in the city council for two years, 1873-1874, that being the only civil office that he has ever held. He is a decided and somewhat active republican and a Master Mason.

He married in December, 1862, Ella Louise, daughter of Samuel Hall, formerly a merchant in Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Waterman has been a student all his life, and has a keen relish for scientific studies. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Philosophical Society, before which he has lectured on one or more occasions. He is president of the Irving Literary Society, which is composed of professional men and others residing in the west division of Chicago.

NOAH E. GARY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Du Page county, Illinois, in 1844, and is the eldest son of Erastus Gary, now a wealthy citizen of Wheaton, who came to Illinois in 1832 from Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, and is of old revolutionary stock, his ancestors having settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1631. Noah E. was educated at Wheaton College, and left there in 1862 and enlisted in the 105th Ill. Inf., which served on detached duty until the spring of 1864, when it was attached to the Twentieth Army Corps under Gen. Hooker, and advanced with him on Atlanta. Mr. Gary was severely wounded in four places at Resaca, and was sent to Nashville to the hospital. He was mustered out November 1, 1864, and suffered from the effects of his wounds until the following spring. He returned to Wheaton and engaged in business pursuits and teaching school until the spring of 1868, employing his leisure hours in the meantime in the study of law. He then entered the office of the clerk of the superior court of Cook county, and served there until October, 1872, being chief deputy during 1871 and 1872. Mr. Gary was admitted to practice by the supreme court in January, 1875, having, however, been a partner of his brother, E. H. Gary, in practice of law since October, 1872. In 1879 Judge Cody retired from the bench and became a member of the firm of Gary, Cody and Gary, which still continues.

Mr. Gary was for two years (1879 and 1880) president of the town council of Wheaton, and in 1879 was appointed master in chancery of Du Page county, which office he still holds. He is a republican, and takes a very active and prominent part in the politics of his native county. His life has been one of honest, persistent effort, and as the result of a faithful adherence to right and loyalty to his own manhood, he sees that life crowned with a most satisfactory success.

JOHN H. S. QUICK.

THE subject of this sketch is the son of John S. Quick (deceased), formerly an enterprising and prosperous business man of New York, and Mary Quick. He studied in the grammar school of Columbia College, New York, and afterward at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut. He entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1858. He then went to Europe and attended lectures at the University in Leipsic. Re-

turning to New York he read law with Scudder and Carter, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1861. He then practiced law successfully three years, at the end of which period he removed to Chicago, where he was engaged in the practice of the law by himself until 1871. He then formed a partnership with George Herbert, a lawyer of decided ability. In the great conflagration of 1871 the fine partnership library and the large personal library of Mr. Quick were consumed. This partnership continued doing an extensive general law business up to 1876, when John S. Miller was admitted as a partner into the firm, and the name became Herbert, Quick and Miller, and so continued until the sudden demise of Mr. Herbert, October 9, 1882, when it was changed to Quick and Miller.

Mr. Quick is a well read lawyer, who is patient in research of authorities. He possesses an analytic mind and is a sound reasoner. He has never sought public position or preferment, but has been fully absorbed in the work of his profession and the management of his estate. He is a gentleman of refinement and culture, and inspires all who come in contact with him with confidence and respect.

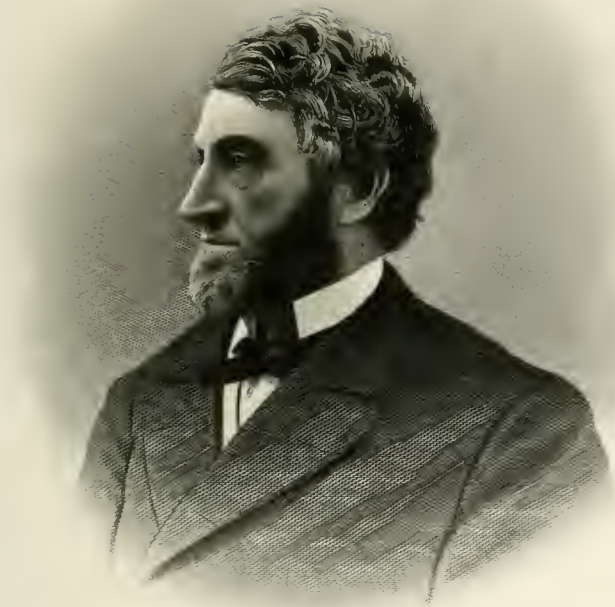
He is a member of the Episcopal church, and in political sentiments is a democrat. He has passed to the Knight Templar's degree in Masonry.

Mr. Quick has a fine presence, is of medium size and height, with high, broad forehead, blue eyes, and a luxuriant growth of auburn hair slightly tinged with gray. He was married October 3, 1861, to an estimable lady of refinement and education in the person of Miss Henrietta B. Carter, daughter of H. Kendall Carter, of Hartford, Connecticut. They have an interesting family, consisting of one daughter and three sons.

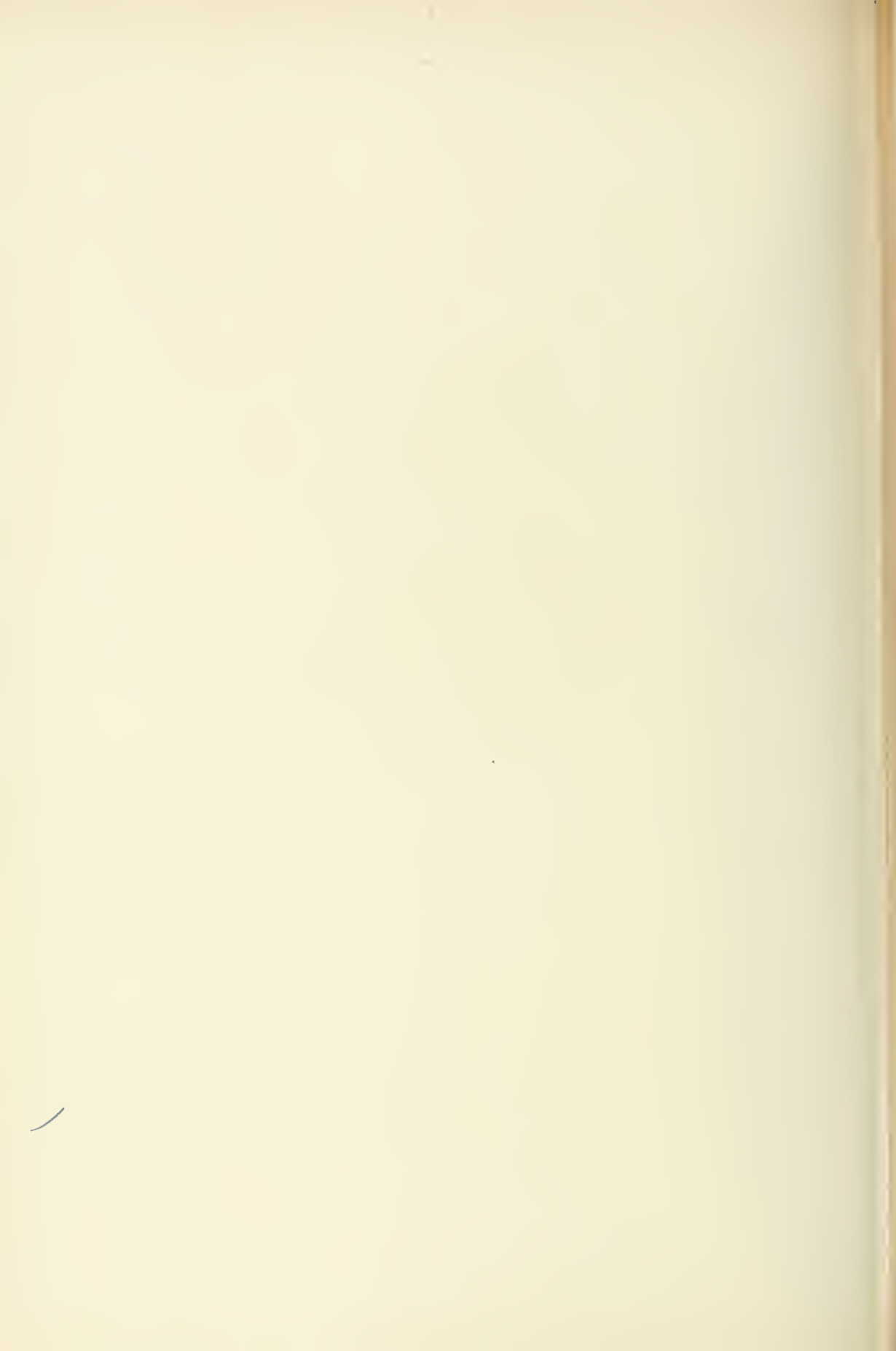
NOEL B. BOYDEN.

NOEL BYRON BOYDEN has been an attorney in Chicago since 1864, during which time he has been prominently identified with local jurisprudence. He was born in Belleville, Jefferson county, New York, February 18, 1824. His father, Samuel Boyden, was a manufacturer of potash, and a tanner. His mother's maiden name was Eunice Fish.

He secured his education at the public schools of Belleville, graduating from the Belleville Academy, a most excellent institution of learning, when about twenty-four years of age. On the day he was twenty-one, he was nominated by the democratic party, and elected, town superintendent of schools for his native town, and successively reelected for three terms. He was possessed of unusual talent as an educator, and naturally turned his attention to teaching upon the expiration of his last term as superintendent of schools. He pursued this occupation in his native town, studying and teaching till he was about twenty-five years of age, when he went to Sackett's Harbor, in the same county, and entered the law office of Hon. Augustus Ford, a prominent and successful lawyer of that place.



W. E. Boyden



After having had some practice in Sackett's Harbor, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of New York, at Albany in May 1849. He first opened a law office in Watertown, New York, where he practiced for about eighteen months, when, in 1851, he removed to the West, and settled in Mineral Point, Wisconsin. Here he remained in the practice of his profession until the year 1857, when he received the appointment of receiver of public moneys, at the land office in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, from the President of the United States, James Buchanan. Dr. W. T. Galloway received an appointment as register, and together they organized that district. After discharging the duties of this position for three years, he resigned, and opened a law office in the town, where he practiced several years successfully. At the end of that time, in 1864, he removed to Chicago, and there resumed his profession.

In 1871 he was appointed justice of the peace, for Chicago, by Hon. John M. Palmer, then governor of the state of Illinois, and served his term of four years with more than ordinary ability. In 1873 he was appointed by the then mayor, Hon. H. D. Colvin, police magistrate of Chicago, serving the full term of his appointment. In July, 1875, Mayor Colvin appointed him prosecuting attorney, and in connection with the last appointment the board of county commissioners appointed him a prosecuting attorney, that there should be a conformity in the prosecution of cases in the criminal court, as well as before justices of the peace.

After the expiration of his last appointment, he engaged in the practice of law until the fall of 1882, when he was elected to the high and important office of coroner of Cook county, and is now serving his official term.

JULIUS S. GRINNELL.

THE designs and purposes of the boy are the beginning; the results and difficulties met with in the execution of these purposes are the middle; the resolution and unraveling of them, the end of a man's career. What a man accomplishes, and what he develops into, are the outcome of his inherent nature, modified by the direction given by himself, and not the result of chance. In this mention of Julius S. Grinnell, it is correct to say that he has so controlled and directed his own course that he has attained to a creditable success; first, because he had the necessary native elements in him, and second, because he has made good use of his capabilities and opportunities, as the details will evidence.

He was born in Massena, St. Lawrence county, New York, in the year 1842, and is of French-Welsh extraction as to remote ancestry, but thoroughly New England as to immediate ancestry. His father was Dr. J. H. Grinnell, of New Haven, Vermont; his mother, formerly Alvira Williamson, also a native of Vermont. The Grinnell family is among the oldest and best families in the East. It may be traced back to its ancestral town of Grinnelle, now a considerable manufacturing town, just within the new fortifications eastward from Paris,

France; the town named after the family. The monumental fountain there is also named from them. They emigrated to Wales, thence to this country, one branch settling in New York, where the name is a distinguished one, Moses Grinnell and others being descendants; another branch in Connecticut; a third in Vermont, and from this latter the subject of this sketch is descended, all families of note. His early education was obtained in the common schools in his native town. He fitted for college in Potsdam Academy, St. Lawrence county, New York, and entered Middlebury (Vermont) College in 1862, and graduated in the fall of 1866, ranking high in his classes, and during his young manhood foreshadowed future success in whatever profession he might engage, and his career up to the present time has been a fulfillment of this early promise. He chose the profession of law, and to that end engaged in studying (after he graduated) in the office of Hon. William C. Brown, in Ogdensburg, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of New York in 1868, and commenced practice in that city, which he continued two years; taught the Ogdensburg Academy one year, giving excellent satisfaction in that capacity. In December, 1870, he came to Chicago, and engaged in the practice of his profession, depending upon his own energy and abilities to obtain success. He was an almost entire stranger here, there being but two persons, so far as he knew, with whom he had had any previous acquaintance. He had faith in himself, and in the future of Chicago, and trusted to his own efforts to attain success at this bar, contending with able and older practitioners. One of the decided characteristics of his nature is self-reliance, backed by decision of character, and the public accord him the credit of possessing integrity and sincerity. He has won a success few men of his age win.

When the great fire came, and swept the main business portion of Chicago out of existence, he had scarcely gained a foothold in his practice, but in the reorganization and reestablishment of business, he was one of the number who had the force, courage and confidence in the rebuilding of the city, to assert himself and resume practice with renewed energy. He has come to the front, and must be accorded a position at the bar among the foremost of young Chicago attorneys.

In the municipal election of 1879 he was nominated by the democratic party for the important office of city attorney, over competitors older in years and time of residence in the city, which facts indicate his popularity with the people. At this time the democratic party was not in power, and the city largely republican, but he was elected by a handsome majority, and served with such universal acceptance that he was renominated in 1881, and reelected by a still larger majority, indeed, led the ticket in point of number of votes, with the single exception of Mayor Harrison, and but a few votes short of his total. In this capacity he is acknowledged by all to be an efficient and vigilant law officer of this great city, with its multiplicity of interests, which the city attorney is expected to protect. He has discharged his duties well. He succeeds some of the oldest and ablest members of the Chicago bar, and has maintained the dig-

nity and prestige of the office, and proven the equal of any of his predecessors, which is a deserved compliment, and carries with it its own significance.

He married Miss Augusta Hitchcock, daughter of Dr. William Hitchcock, of Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont, October 5, 1869. They have two children, a boy and a girl, and a pleasant home. Mr. Grinnell is a gentleman of unexceptionable habits. In those walks of life in which intelligence, honor and manliness are regarded for what they are worth, he has, by the practice of these virtues, achieved an honorable and influential position in the community, and is respected by all who know him, either personally or by repute. He is in the prime of life, and has a future full of promise before him.

HENRY M. MATTHEWS.

HENRY M. MATTHEWS was born in Covington, Wyoming county, New York, April 16, 1845. His father, Isaac V. Matthews, was a farmer, and a prominent man in that county. His maternal grandfather, although not a lawyer, was one of the first judges of the county court of Genesee county, New York. His great-grandfather, David Brooks, a graduate of Yale College, was a clergyman, but before he settled over any congregation, became an officer of the revolutionary army, and, after peace with England, served in several important civil capacities.

Henry's preliminary education was obtained in the schools in and about his native place. During the civil war, he enlisted as a soldier in the 136th N. Y. Inf., and served to the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Resaca. His leisure hours in camp were spent in study, principally of mathematics, for which he had a liking. When he was mustered out of the service, he entered Union College at Schenectady, where he remained three years, when he went to Amherst College, and joining the senior class, graduated in 1869 among the few of first rank in his class. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. From college he went to the Columbia (New York) Law School, under charge of the eminent Theodore Dwight, after which he read law with Lanning, Fulsom and Willett, of Buffalo, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, when he became managing clerk in the office of Dorscheimer and Lansing, of Buffalo.

He removed to Chicago in 1873, a stranger, and engaged as a law clerk for a time, before commencing practice on his own account. By steady, hard work, he has attained to a business which will compare favorably, in extent and quality, with that of any of the younger attorneys at this bar. He has been successfully engaged in some important corporation suits, notably that of the Singer and Talcott Stone Company *vs.* Wheeler; the Hinsdale Granite Company *vs.* Tilley and the city of Chicago; the Union Foundry Works case in United States courts, and others of importance. He is engaged in general practice. He is a pains-taking

and reliable attorney and counselor, and has the confidence of a first-class clientage. Such, in brief, has been the career of Henry M. Matthews. What a man is, and what he accomplishes, are but the solidification and outcome of his real principles, directed and controlled by himself; an evolving of himself by himself. The man who attains success, having unlimited opportunities, and surrounded with the most favorable circumstances and conditions, is not entitled to the same credit as he who is obliged to make the circumstances, and submit to the conditions and surroundings, and make the most of them. To the latter class Mr. Matthews belongs. He had the capacity to comprehend and measure himself, and the conditions surrounding him, and has turned his abilities into the channel of his natural inclinations, and made the most of his opportunities, and developed in himself a true manhood. He is industrious in his profession, and is respected by the bar and the courts. He is now senior member of the firm of Matthews and Dicker.

ALFRED S. TRUDE.

AMONG the younger members of the Chicago bar who have within a few years been brought prominently before the public is Alfred S. Trude, an illustrious example of self-made fame and promising greatness, possessing rare talents and all the qualifications which, with native genius, place him among the leading criminal lawyers of Illinois. He is of English descent, the son of Samuel and Sallie (Downs) Trude. The latter is of a family well known in British history, her father having been an officer of rank in the British navy and her brothers now being in that service. His parents were natives of England, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. They emigrated to the United States in 1847, and Alfred was born on shipboard April 21, while the vessel on which they made the journey was lying in quarantine off the New York port. After landing they settled in Lockport, New York, where Alfred first attended school. Subsequently he entered Union College, graduated at the age of 17; removed to Chicago, and entered the Union College of Law under Hon. Henry Booth, at the same time studying under the tuition of Mr. A. B. Jenks, and was admitted to the bar in 1871, and at once entered enthusiastically into the work of his profession.

Mr. Trude has always been a close student and zealous worker, always entering into all his duties with his whole heart, body and soul. He has a thorough knowledge of the law, is well educated and read on all points, is quick of perception and firm and imperative in his actions. He is a fluent speaker, powerful in argument, and possesses a peculiarly powerful magnetism which invariably makes him one of the most successful jury lawyers and a dangerous opponent on the merits of a case. Mr. Trude, by energy and perseverance, has become one of the most successful criminal lawyers, having conducted thirty-four murder cases,—thirty-three men and one woman,—all of which, with one exception, he tried alone, and in all, with the exception of three, he secured verdicts of acquittal. Some of these were the most noted cases of the kind now on record.

The most recent case of notoriety, in which there was displayed more talent and skill than in almost any other case on record, was that of the woman, Theresa Sturla, or the Stiles case, in which Mr. Trude defended the murderess against the strongest efforts of States Attorney Mills, who made a vigorous attempt for her conviction with death penalty sentence. Mr. Trude displayed great talent, research, perseverance and adaptation, almost accomplishing a complete victory, she being sentenced to only one year in the penitentiary.

The first case of importance in which Mr. Trude appeared prominently before the public was the Linden divorce case, where Linden, a coachman, married the daughter of Mr. Hancock, a rich packer, Linden representing himself to be a British lord while in pursuit of his victim. In this case the question of marriage was discussed at great length, there being found a misrepresentation in the inducements to marry. The validity of the marriage was determined by the question of cohabitation and decided in favor of the husband, and a divorce denied. The question was as novel as it was delicate, and stands alone as a precedent in the wide domain of legal literature.

Another was the defense of the Reno brothers, who were arrested at various places and finally at Seymour, Indiana. Mr. Trude first cleared Saul, who, on his acquittal, was seized by a mob and lynched, and afterward the other, who took refuge in the jail, but was sought after and treated in a similar manner. Another was the defense of Joe Tansey, *alias* Johnson, for killing Albert Gates, a well known case. Another was the defense and acquittal of William Gerbick, who was charged with arson and murder, he having been accused of setting fire to a house and burning his alleged mistress. Another was the defense and acquittal of Thomas Mangaw, indicted for the killing of Kelly on St. Patrick's day. Another important case was the defense and acquittal of Maguire, McGarey and O'Brien for killing three Bohemians at a dance. He first obtained permission for a separate trial, and by a vigorous effort and strong fight secured the acquittal of McGarey, and after he was out of the reach of the law, and once in jeopardy, put him on the stand, and by his confession of the crime and evidence cleared the other two. Another case was the defense and acquittal of Father Forhan, a Catholic priest charged with stealing \$3,600 from the parish of St. Mary. Another was the defense and acquittal of M. C. McDonald, who was charged under nineteen different indictments, one of which was with intent to kill. Another was the defense and acquittal of Jim Martin, charged with killing St. James, on Clark street. He was also attorney in the Lizzie Moore diamond robbery case, when ex-Chief of Police Hickey was a supposed accomplice. He was also the attorney for a number of conductors in 1875 when they were charged with larceny from the railroad companies with which they were connected. He was also attorney for Clem Periolat and the county commissioners, better known as the "court-house ring crowd," all of whom were acquitted. He was also attorney for R. K. Turner and Howard Turner, in the celebrated land-forgery case, in which over three millions of dollars were involved, and for which he succeeded in obtaining

an acquittal for both. He is the attorney for several railroad associations, and in connection with Pinkerton has conducted different noted cases in which persons were charged with various crimes against the railroads, with eminent success. He is now attorney for the Chicago City Railway Company, and is one of the attorneys for the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

Mr. Trude has figured with a great many extradition cases, one of which was the "Newburg poker case," in which \$150,000 was won from Weed by Scott and Hedges. The defendants' attorneys attempted by a writ of habeas corpus in the circuit court of Cook county to procure the discharge of the defendants, but through the efforts of Mr. Trude they were remanded. In 1876 Mr. Trude became attorney for the Chicago "Times," and defended the editor, Mr. Wilbur F. Story, in the celebrated extradition case, when Mr. William Beck, chief of police of Milwaukee, appeared for the prosecution, together with his attorneys. In this case an effort was made to take Mr. Story to Wisconsin to answer to the crime of libel against the laws of that state. The point raised by Mr. Trude was that as Mr. Story had not fled from the requiring state under the act of congress relating to fugitives from justice, he could not be sent to that state without a plain violation of the law. Gov. Beveridge, who was governor at the time, discharged Mr. Story, and the attorney general, Edsall, concurred. Mr. Trude has tried on behalf of the Chicago "Times" fifty-two libel cases, most of the verdicts being "not guilty," while others varied from one cent to a dollar, except in the case of Alice E. Early against Mr. Story, when a verdict was rendered against Mr. Story for \$500. On a previous occasion, when Messrs. E. A. Storrs and Wirt Dexter defended, the verdict was \$25,000, and it was immediately following this verdict that Mr. Trude became the attorney for the "Times." Two years ago Mr. Trude became attorney for the Chicago "Tribune," also, and has tried several cases for that paper with perfect success.

Mr. Trude was married in 1868 to Miss Algenia D. Pearson, of Lockport, New York, a young lady of great musical attainments and of high social qualities.

F. W. TOURTELLOTTE.

MR. TOURTELLOTTE was born in Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, in 1837; the son of Joseph Tourtellotte and Amy (Joslin) Tourtellotte. The family was prominent in that locality, the father and sons having held important positions of trust for a succession of years. Young Tourtellotte pursued his preparatory studies mainly at Providence, Rhode Island, and was afterward a student in Brown University, which he left in 1856, being among the foremost in his class. He then attended the Albany Law School, where he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. The following year he settled in Chicago and commenced the practice of law, in which he has since been constantly engaged, with the

exception of a few months while in the military service as major of the 127th Ill. Inf., connected with the Army of the Tennessee. Mr. Tourtellotte has attained a wide reputation as a painstaking, safe, able and successful lawyer, and ranks high at the Chicago bar. During his practice he has been engaged in some of the most important cases that have come before the higher courts, notably the Craig-Sprague breach of promise case, in which the largest verdict (\$100,000) ever obtained was given by the jury in favor of his client; also the noted meat canning case, which was won after laborious trials, in which the opposition employed some of the most distinguished counsel at this bar. Mr. Tourtellotte eschews politics, and devotes himself closely to his profession. He has a large and varied practice, both before the state and United States courts. He is a safe counselor and an earnest and convincing advocate, being an interesting and forcible speaker before court or jury.

In 1861 he was married to Miss Julia Isabella Judson, only child of Dr. Judson, a wealthy citizen of Chicago, and has one son, Frederick Judson, about fifteen years of age.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Monroe county, New York, and is now fifty years of age. His family moved to Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1846, where his father, who is now living, and widely known, formerly was engaged in the practice of his profession, that of a physician. William chose the profession of law, and to that end fitted himself by a thorough course of study, and was admitted to the bar in that city, where he practiced several years. He has always been a decided democrat in politics, but when the civil war broke out, he was a war democrat, and with Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, who then lived in Rock county, and was also a war democrat, he was active in urging enlistments, and made many speeches in support of the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union. In 1866 he removed to Chicago, and soon secured an extensive and lucrative practice, mainly of admiralty or maritime law in the admiralty courts, and attained to a position among the foremost in this specialty. He has made some especially happy and effective arguments before the United States courts in the course of his practice in Chicago, notably his argument in what is known as the *Kate Hinchman* (name of a vessel) case in the United States circuit court, before Judge Drummond, in which he reviewed the opinion of Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, in the noted *Lottawana* case. The argument was at once able, unique, classical, clear and forcible, and attracted the attention of the court and those who heard it, and Mr. Mitchell was complimented by the court on account of it. He lost largely in the great fire, and after that disaster, and the succeeding financial crisis, this class of business declined to a degree that made it of little consequence, and Mr. Mitchell engaged in general practice.

He is a man of literary taste and attainments, and an author and lecturer. His temperance lecture, "Chicago by Gaslight," was well received by the public and the press, both as to matter, and manner of delivery. He is author of a pamphlet, "Humors of the Times," a satire upon the political corruptions of 1876-7; a play, "The Conscript," in six acts, founded upon Dumas' "Conscript," as to characters only; he contributes to the press, and evidences ability, humor and sarcasm in a measure which the majority of professional writers do not possess. His descriptions of scenes and events have been compared by the critics to some of the best efforts of Dickens. On the platform he is an actor as well as orator.

Mr. Mitchell is a bachelor, and will probably remain so. He devotes himself to his profession, to the exclusion of politics, with an occasional venture in the literary field for recreation.

JOHN M. GARTSIDE.

JOHN M. GARTSIDE was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1849. His parents, Benjamin and Caroline (Measey) Gartside, are both natives of Lancashire, England. They immigrated to the United States early in life, and for many years lived in Philadelphia, where the father became an adept in the delicate art of steel engraving, and for a number of years pursued that occupation. In order the better to provide for his growing family he removed to the West, and settled at Iowa City, in the state of Iowa. This was in 1855. Two years later came the financial crash that swept over the country. His means were limited; the change of climate and other causes incident to settlement in a new country, combining, so wrought upon his health, that during the succeeding year and a half he was prostrated upon a bed of sickness, leaving the care and support of his family to his devoted wife and oldest son, the subject of this sketch. The lot was a hard one; but young as the boy was, he faced it with a cheerful and brave heart, and during the six years that followed, chopped wood, worked on a farm, often filling a man's place and doing a man's work, and never allowing an opportunity to go unimproved, whereby he might contribute to the needs of the family. In 1861 the family removed to Davenport, Iowa, where John was, in a measure, enabled to gratify his ardent longing for an education. He at once obtained work in the merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. P. L. Cone, at one dollar per week, reserving a portion of his time for study. In this manner, for some four years, he worked and attended the public schools, and pursued a course in the high school of Davenport, and later attended the evening sessions of the Bryant and Stratton Business College of that city. He was a good scholar, with a clear, comprehensive mind, and a retentive memory; was fond of reading, and by economizing his time, and faithfully improving his opportunities, gained a good knowledge of the English branches, and a thoroughly practical business education.

He remained with Mr. Cone about seven years, and during that period was promoted from time to time, until at its close, in 1868, he had almost the entire charge and control of the business.

During the next two years he was employed as book-keeper, cashier and office manager of the Davenport agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago. The change was to him most opportune, and the performance of the duties of his responsible position, in a marked degree, developed his latent abilities. The boy became a man. Catching glimpses of the busy world lying outside and beyond the limits of that to which his life thus far had been confined, and discovering in himself a peculiar tact and skill to deal with men, he was unable longer to content himself in the narrow routine of clerical life, and resolved, at any cost of self-sacrifice or labor, to fit himself for the practice of law. He had formed several business acquaintances in Chicago, and knowing its importance as a commercial center, was attracted thither. Arriving October 1, 1870, with a well defined and determined purpose, he at once set about its accomplishment. His desire was to place himself under the tuition of some able lawyer, where, in addition to the privileges of study, and the benefit of his preceptor's experience, he could, at the same time, receive a salary sufficient to defray his expenses. This he found after a week of weary and anxious searching, a week of anxiety such as those only can appreciate who have passed through similar experiences, in the law office of Dent and Black, his duties being to keep the books of the firm, and to perform other general office work, his salary being fixed at \$7.00 per week. He went to his task with a will, and soon became a proficient law clerk. In addition to his law studies, he devoted his attention assiduously to other branches under private tutors, and thus early and late applied himself to study and work. In June, 1873, being thoroughly prepared, he went before the supreme court, sitting at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and, passing a rigid examination, was admitted to the bar. He continued with Dent and Black until February, 1876, as chief clerk of their office, and, being thoroughly qualified, was entrusted with many important matters in the courts, and during the last year of his clerkship received, aside from the privilege of practicing on his own account, a salary of \$1,200. To most young lawyers this would have seemed most favorable and satisfactory; but Mr. Gartside, with characteristic independence, felt that he would rather devote his entire energies to establishing a reputation and practice for himself, and accordingly resigned his position, and opened an office on his own account. The decision proved a wise one in every respect. The few clients who had entrusted their business to him while a law clerk, continued with him, and brought others, and from the first he had a fair practice, which has gradually grown, each year exhibiting a marked increase of business.

As a lawyer he shows thorough and careful professional training; readily analyses and comprehends the bearing of questions presented; quickly applies his knowledge, and in whatever he undertakes shows himself a skillful master of the situation. As a counselor his advice and opinions are reliable; as a special

pleader he excels; while as an advocate before court or jury, he ranks among the most successful.

Personally, Mr. Gartside is amiable, companionable, genial and generous. Domestic in his tastes and habits, he finds his chief delight outside of his business, in the comforts and pleasures of his own home, and is a friend always and everywhere to be relied on.

His wife, Annie Louise (Davis) Gartside, is a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Fory) Davis, of Davenport, Iowa; an intelligent, charming and thoroughly accomplished lady, who presides with dignity over her own home, and among her many friends and acquaintances is most highly esteemed. They were married in September, 1874, and have one child, Lillie Claribel, an interesting and charming little miss of five years.

JUDGE JOHN C. CHUMASERO.

THOUGH a late acquisition to the bar of Chicago, the subject of this sketch is a lawyer of long established standing and reputation. John C. Chumasero removed from New York with his parents to Rochester in 1832. He is descended from an old Dutch family. Being protestants, his ancestors were driven from Spain by the inquisition, during the dark days of the sixteenth century, finding for a time a refuge in Holland, but eventually going to England, whence descendants of these heroes of protestantism in its rise emigrated to America. He received his education in the public schools of New York, and at an early age commenced to seek his own maintenance, entering a business house as clerk, where he remained until he attained the age of eighteen. His parents having moved to Rochester in 1832, and his tastes leaning toward professional life, he abandoned business pursuits, and entering the office of Bishop and Sampson, began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, October 8, 1838, and the same day was united in marriage to Miss Tryon, daughter of Moses Tryon, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Chumasero at once started in practice in Rochester, forming with a Mr. Bishop a partnership which existed until the death of Mr. Bishop in 1843. In 1844 Mr. Chumasero was elected justice of the peace, which office he held four years. He was alderman of the city of Rochester from 1848 to 1850, and was thereafter elected a member of the board of education, and later was appointed master in chancery, which latter appointment he held for four years. In the meantime Judge Chumasero had formed a law partnership with Joseph A. Eastman, and continued in practice until the year before the opening of the civil war.

After the close of the war Judge Chumasero was appointed county judge of Monroe county, New York, and held office for ten years, and after his retirement from the bench, resumed the practice of his profession, and was referee in many important cases, where as well as on the bench, his decisions were marked by an

acute grasping of the salient points in the matters at issue, and a clear and concise reasoning. In May 1879, his wife dying, Judge Chumasero removed to Chicago, and has been practicing here since then. He is a staunch republican, and was at the head of his party in Monroe county, New York, for many years.

During the administration of the subject of this sketch, as judge of Monroe county, and while he at the same time occupied the positions of chairman of the war committee and drafting commissioners, in the arduous duties of which he was greatly assisted by the services and patriotic efforts of Hon. Addison Gardiner, lieutenant governor, and subsequently chief-justice of the court of appeals of New York, who was also a member of the war committee. Many thrilling incidents, illustrative of the soul stirring times of the great rebellion, and constituting part of its unwritten history, occurred. It will doubtless be remembered, that during the hottest period of the war, when bands of traitors, under the name of Golden Circles, were established in every northern city, meeting and concocting their nefarious and treasonable plans for the subjugation of the North in darkened rooms at midnight, and by all means within their power, embarrassing the administration, and lending aid and comfort to its enemies, one Andrews, with a band of choice conspirators, had arranged the plan of firing the city of New York, and other northern cities, and laying them in ashes. Rochester was among those marked by the fiendish gang, and included in its destruction was the contemplated massacre of the most prominent citizens, who were most conspicuously active in the support of the government and the Union. The conspirators met in secret, and marked for death on a scroll the names of their selected victims. Judge Chumasero, who was at that time president of the Union League, had, by his active measures, officially and otherwise, entitled himself, in the opinions of Andrews and his colleagues, to a high place on the condemned list, and was marked for vengeance. He had in his service at that time an Irish girl as a domestic, who was strongly attached to the family, and proved herself, in this instance particularly, to be a good and faithful servant. This girl happened to have for her sweetheart one who had been thoughtlessly drawn into the conspiracy, and whose humanity and good nature revolted at the crimes he was called upon to participate in, and to her he disclosed the plot. She of course communicated the intelligence to the judge, and the whole thing was thus nipped in the bud. About this time, a traitor in the camp disclosed to Judge Chumasero, as president of the Union League, that there was to be a general rising of the supporters of the rebellion in Rochester, which was to involve the slaughter of the obnoxious ones, and the burning of the city. The Union League, at this time, consisted of five hundred members, who met together every evening for purposes of consultation, and perfecting themselves in drill and military discipline. They had been engaged in the service for months, and had been fortunate enough to secure as drill master and disciplinarian the noble Captain Gardner, of Fort Sumter fame. Under his tuition and instruction they had become in point of fact a well drilled band of soldiers, well able to cope with any mob, in case neces-

sity might demand it. The occasion fixed upon for the contemplated rising was one evening when Senator Nye, of Nevada, was announced to address the people on the subject of the struggle, and to deliver one of his famous war speeches. The meeting was to be held in the open air, in the court-house yard. The wide spread reputation of the orator, and the intense excitement then prevailing, were expected to draw together an immense assemblage. The plan of the rebel sympathizers was, to mix up with the crowd, and at a given signal commence the riot, while their outside coadjutors were to fire the city at once in different places. The Union League assembled together before the time fixed for the public gathering, and it was resolved that each member, thoroughly armed, should attend the meeting as though nothing was known, and without any apparent concert of action but that the moment the court house bell tolled one, which was the signal agreed on, each man should leave the crowd and fall into rank, presenting a band of five hundred well armed, thoroughly drilled men, ready for any emergency, and prepared effectually to dispose of any unorganized mob of twice their number, on the shortest possible notice. But

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft a'glee."

Whether a traitor in our camp, or whether cowardice prevailed in theirs, or whatever the cause was, we never knew, and all passed off quietly. Nye made a glowing speech, and true patriots imbibed new vigor and enthusiasm on the occasion. But it would require a large volume to portray all the thrilling scenes occurring even in Rochester and vicinity during the progress of the terrific struggle between treason and the Union, and the foregoing must suffice.

HENRY McKEY.

THE subject of this sketch is a rising Chicago lawyer, and a member of the well known firm of Doolittle and McKey. He was born December 8, 1846, and is a son of the late Edward McKey, an enterprising merchant and capable business man of Janesville, Wisconsin. Upon the death of his father, which occurred at the time of Henry's early manhood, the business of settling a large estate was left to his charge, thus giving him large business experience. At an early age, he discharged the duties of his responsible trust with energy and faithfulness, and out of that and numerous other matters many thousands of dollars have passed through his hands by which he has gained the reputation of being a man of strict integrity and rare business talent. He graduated from Racine College in the class of 1867, and received the degree of A. M. from the same college in 1870. He pursued a course of law studies in the law department of the Michigan University, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1869.

Five years later, in 1874, he commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, associating himself with Hon. James R. Doolittle and J. R. Doolittle, Jr.,

both gentlemen of eminence in their profession. Mr. McKey has been employed in the settlement of several very large estates, and gives special attention to real estate and probate law and to chancery practice, in which he is an expert. He has the confidence of all who know him, and is held in high esteem by all of the members of the bar, who are favored with his acquaintance. He is a thorough lawyer, and a man of great industry, and energy of character, which, combined with his keen perception and unqualified integrity, render him a man in whom implicit confidence may be placed. He was married October 25, 1876, to Adella S. Parkhurst, daughter of William S. Parkhurst, an eminent lawyer, late of Rome, New York.

M. A. DELANY.

MARTIN A. DELANY was born of Irish parentage, October 4, 1844, in New-port township, Lake county, Illinois. His father, John DeLany, came to Chicago in the year 1840, while yet a young man; after working a short time as a laborer on the Illinois and Michigan canal, he went to Lake county, Illinois, then a part of McHenry county, and selected a tract of wild land, which he purchased from the United States government, when it came into market. Here he settled, and shortly afterward marrying, with his wife, whose maiden name was Maher, undertook the privations and hardships of a pioneer life, seldom seeing the outside world, except when they visited Chicago, some forty miles distant, for the purpose of securing their family supplies. In this pioneer home grew up a large family of children, of whom Martin A. was the second eldest, and who, as they advanced in years, took part with their parents in the work of clearing and developing the land, by no means a light task. The settlement being new there were no schools; nor were there township or even county organizations, except so far as that territory was considered a part of McHenry county, and Mr. DeLany took an active part in all the preliminary movements which resulted in the creation of Lake county, and in the township and school district organizations. In his house was held the first meeting of settlers for the purpose of building a school house in that neighborhood, a work which was accomplished by voluntary subscriptions of small amounts of money and the joint labor of the people, the building being located on Mr. DeLany's farm some eight miles northwest of the present site of Waukegan, that place being then known as a steamboat landing and called Little Fort. In this school house the subject of this sketch obtained what education he could in the common branches, and at the age of eighteen commenced a course of study at an academy in Waukegan, which, however, he did not complete, as his services were required on the farm. Being of a studious mind he utilized all his spare time at home, eagerly reading all the books within his reach. At the first opportunity he returned to the academy, but soon left it to take charge of a district school, which he taught during two winter terms, in the meantime reading law from books borrowed from lawyers in Waukegan; after two years reading in

this way, he in 1866 entered the law department of Michigan University, and pursued the full course of study. Graduating in 1868, he went to Chicago, and in the spring of that year was admitted to the bar, after which he tried the practice of law in Elgin and St. Charles. Meeting with little success, he soon returned to Chicago, and opened an office on Dearborn street where he remained but a short time. His means being exhausted, he again resorted to teaching, this time at Libertyville, in Lake county, during the winter of 1868-69. In May following he returned to Chicago, and opened a law office, firmly determined to succeed. In the great fire of October, 1871, he suffered the loss of all his personal effects, but immediately after the fire reopened business, and up to the present time has been very successful, his practice being chiefly in probate, commercial and real estate law, and the law of contracts.

In 1876 Mr. DeLany was elected to the Illinois state senate, from the sixth senatorial district, North Chicago, and served in that body during the sessions of the 30th and 31st general assemblies, being active as a democrat in the memorable struggle, which resulted in the election of Hon. David Davis to the United States Senate. He also took a prominent part in the passage of the laws establishing the appellate courts in Illinois; and, besides being the author of the act creating the probate court, was chiefly instrumental in securing its passage.

He was in 1879 appointed a member of the Chicago board of education, and after one year's service in that body, was elected its president, and at the expiration of one term of office was unanimously reëlected to the same position. During his term as a member of the board of education he was active in advocating all measures tending to the welfare of the public schools of the city, and a leading spirit in the movement which resulted in the election of Mr. George Howland as superintendent of schools in 1880. He is also a member of the Chicago bar association. As a lawyer he is faithful to his clients, and in all his dealings sustains the dignity and honor of his profession. Mr. DeLany was married in December of 1870, to Miss Kate Wetzel, daughter of Nicholas Wetzel, of Waukegan, by whom he has three daughters. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

COL. DAVID QUIGG.

DAVID QUIGG was born in Litchfield, New Hampshire, December 17, 1834. His father was a farmer. He commenced his preparatory studies at the age of thirteen, and three years later entered Dartmouth College and graduated in the class of 1855. He soon afterward removed to the West, and studied law in the office of Swett and Orme at Bloomington, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. At the opening of the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the 4th Ill. Cavalry, serving as second lieutenant until the summer of 1862, when he was made major of the 14th Ill. Cavalry, of which regiment he subsequently became lieutenant-colonel, and with which he remained until the close of the war,

being mustered out of the service in July, 1865. Settling in Chicago, he became a partner in the law firm of Higgins, Swett and Quigg, and remained in that connection until 1873, when Mr. Higgins retired and the firm was dissolved. Mr. Quigg then formed a partnership with Cyrus Bentley, which continued until 1877. In 1878 he formed a partnership with Col. Richard S. Tuthill, which continues to the present time (1883).

His army service was mainly in Tennessee. He was seven months a prisoner of war, held in Charleston and Columbus, South Carolina.

As a lawyer he ranks high, and has a large and lucrative practice.

MAJOR LUMLEY INGLEDEW.

LUMLEY INGLEDEW was born in Bradford, England, November 28, 1837. On the father's side of Scotch, on the mother's English, extraction. When he was eight years of age his parents came to this country and settled in West Troy, Walworth county, Wisconsin, engaging in farming. He worked on the farm until sixteen years of age, when he determined to obtain a better education than the schools in that vicinity afforded, and went to Milton (Wisconsin) College, where he graduated in 1861, working his way through college by teaching winters. Thence he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, and commenced the study of law, and was in the offices of the late Judge H. S. Conger and of Henry K. Whiton, after which, in 1863, he was examined and admitted to the bar in Madison. During the same year he was commissioned by President Lincoln commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Cumberland, where he remained during the war, with the exception of nine months when he was prisoner of war under circumstances which would try the metal of any man. During three months of this time he was one of the six hundred Union officers in Charleston, South Carolina, who were placed by the confederate authorities in buildings exposed to the fire of our own batteries, a stratagem resorted to by them for the purpose of deterring our batteries from opening fire on them, knowing the buildings to be occupied by their comrades. This was during the siege and bombardment of Charleston by the Union army. He was subsequently promoted by Mr. Lincoln to the rank of brevet major in the same branch of the service, in which he made an honorable and creditable record. He was mustered out in the fall of 1865, when he removed to Chicago, took a course in book-keeping in the Eastman Business College, and was subsequently principal of book-keeping and commercial law in that institution for eighteen months. In 1867 he engaged in the real estate and law business in Chicago, and has been so engaged since, doing an extensive business. He has won the confidence and regard of those who have had dealings with him, and established a reputation for honorable dealing, and won the respect of all as being a reliable and trustworthy gentleman. He has won this success by his quiet industry, energy, careful habits and application to business.

In April, 1866, he married Ella E. Wheeler, then a teacher in the Janesville, Wisconsin, high school. While in Janesville he was one of the originators and promoters of the young men's literary society, and took an interest in whatever tended to improve and elevate.

SIMEON W. KING.

THE life history of him whose name heads this sketch, while possessing many points in common with that of every self-made man, has yet many characteristics peculiarly its own, and fairly illustrates what may be achieved by hard work in the prosecution of a determined and persistent purpose.

His parents, Hiram Rogers King and Deborah (Woodrow) King, who were highly esteemed members of the Society of Friends, at the time of their marriage settled on a section of land in Penn township, Morgan county, Ohio, which the grandfather of our subject had given to his children, and which is still known as King's Section. Here Simeon was born, August 18, 1838. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were descended from William Penn's colony, and all belonged to the Society of Friends. In this society Mr. King still retains his birthright, although early in life he identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal church. When with Quakers he speaks their plain language, but when absent from them no one would suspect that he had ever seen a Friend. Aside from our subject, there were in the family two brothers and five sisters. The former, William Thomas and Hiram R., enlisted in their country's service in the early part of the war of the rebellion, one in the 7th Maryland, and the other in the 190th Pennsylvania "Bucktail" regiment. Both were captured at Weldon Cross Roads, Virginia, whence they were taken to Belle Island and Libby prisons, and then to Andersonville prison, Georgia, of infamous memory, where William perished of starvation. Hiram was subsequently removed to Florence, Alabama, and there suffered the same unhappy fate, thus leaving Mr. King the only surviving brother.

When Simeon was about five years old his father engaged in an extensive speculation in peaches, which ultimately caused his pecuniary ruin, owing to which misfortune the family was broken up and scattered, our subject being put in charge of his grandmother King, who lived at Little Britton, Pennsylvania. Two years later he was virtually cast upon his own resources, being put out to work for one Nathan Blake, a farmer, with whom he lived two years, attending school a part of the time. During the next three years he lived with an uncle on a farm, where he was privileged to spend a portion of the winter season in school. He was now twelve years old; and with a thirst for knowledge, and an ambition to push his way in the world, he sought employment that would bring him some pecuniary compensation. With this purpose in view he went to work for Mr. Edwin Haines, at Rising Sun, Cecil county, Maryland, also a farmer, receiving



Lincoln P. King



\$80 a year and his board, and buying his own clothes. He was thus employed three years, and during that time attended school about three weeks of each winter, paying his own tuition. The dull monotony of such a life was wholly unsuited to his tastes, and finding in it little opportunity for acquiring an education, which he felt he must have at any sacrifice, he resolved to abandon it. Making known to his employer his decision, he received the small sum of money that was due him, viz., \$30, and with his little bundle, containing all his earthly possessions, on his back, he set out barefooted and ragged for Wilmington, Delaware, some thirty miles distant. There he found employment during the summer, and in the fall entered the academy of T. Clarkson Taylor, a Friends School, where he spent two years, making rapid and permanent progress in his studies, and working for his board out of school hours. It was while here that he first determined to enter the legal profession, the desire to do so being awakened by listening to an eloquent address, delivered in a criminal case, by Hon. David Paul Brown, a celebrated lawyer of Philadelphia. With the hope of bettering his condition, and the determination to gratify this desire, young King, at the age of seventeen years, now started for the West, arriving in Chicago October 19, 1855, with sixteen dollars in his pocket. In his search for employment his money became exhausted, and in addition he had contracted a board bill of \$70, for which his note was accepted. He finally secured a temporary situation in the grocery house of George C. Cook and Company, and afterward was given employment in a planing mill, by a friend, Isaac P. Poinier, more from sympathy than anything else, at seventy-five cents per day, from which he was able, after paying his board, to save one dollar per week. Thus he struggled and met his obligation, with interest. In the midst of all he kept up a brave heart, never for an instant relinquishing his purpose to prepare himself for the legal profession. Previous to this he frequently visited a free soup-house, then situated where now stands Marshall Field and Company's wholesale dry-goods house, and was only too glad to enjoy that privilege. Soon afterward he obtained a position as clerk in the office of Wilsee Brothers, sewer contractors, in addition to which he, in the following winter, with Rev. Robert Collyer and Miss Linda Gilbert, taught an evening school held under the auspices of the ministry at large. At this time he was borrowing law-books, reading the same and returning them with thanks. In the spring following he secured the privilege of studying six months in the office of a lawyer, but not admiring the manner in which he did business, left him, and soon after formed the acquaintance of William James, then coroner of Cook county, whom he found a true and sympathizing friend, and now mourns his recent death.

Although too young, Mr. King, at the time the *Lady Elgin* was wrecked on Lake Michigan, involving the loss of hundreds of lives, was chosen by his late friend as one of the coroner's jury. The investigation lasted two weeks, and the compensation which he received for these sad services really gave him his start in life. He next secured a position, with a small salary, in the law office of Good-

rich, Farwell and Smith, with whom he remained four years, occasionally attending lectures at the Union Law College, and after passing a very creditable examination by the committee appointed for that purpose, April 4, 1863, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois, and likewise was admitted to practice in the United States courts.

During Mr. King's struggles with poverty, it may be added that he kept his purposes a secret from his relatives at the East, and when the news of his admission to the bar and his subsequent appointment to office reached them, it found at first somewhat incredulous listeners, they saying, "It is only one of his jokes," but pleased with his success, and rejoicing with him to know that he was trying, under such adverse circumstances, to make himself a name.

In the summer of 1864, by the death of Col. John A. Bross, a vacancy occurred, and through the kindness and influence of his preceptors, Goodrich, Farwell and Smith, Mr. King was appointed by Judge Thomas Drummond United States commissioner for the northern district of Illinois, being as was then stated, the youngest man ever appointed to that office. As an evidence of his fitness for this position, it need only be said that he still holds the office. He is, besides, commissioner of deeds for every state and territory in the Union, commissioner for the United States court of claims at Washington, District of Columbia, United States passport officer at Chicago, and notary public. On November 20, 1882, Mr. King was selected as a commissioner of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, a responsible office to which is attached great discretionary power, and on December 23, following, was appointed by President Arthur, unsolicited, commissioner of deeds for the District of Columbia, at Chicago, Illinois.

During the war of the rebellion, Mr. King, as notary, swore into the United States service, without compensation, company after company with a "God bless you," while others insisted on having their pay. He was not able to enter the service himself, owing to his father and mother having departed this life and leaving a sacred duty devolving upon him, that of caring as best he could with the scanty means at hand for those wholly dependent upon him for support; but, although there was no draft in his ward, he employed, paid for and sent to the front a worthy representative, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. He, himself, while a student, in 1862, spent several weeks caring for the wounded after the terrible battle of Shiloh, and for his commendable service was appointed by Gov. Richard Yates a member of his staff. In politics he is a firm and uncompromising republican, and ever since he has been a voter has taken an active interest in the affairs of that party. In this, as in every other department of work to which he has been called, his abhorrence of shams and pretenses, together with his loyalty to principle, have secured to him the highest esteem and admiration of his fellow citizens, who have rewarded him with many offices of public trust. The first elective office which he was called to fill was that of assistant supervisor of the town of South Chicago, which under the then law made him a member of the board of supervisors of Cook county. This was in 1866. In the following

year he was reëlected to the same office, and by the board of supervisors selected county attorney. In the fall of 1869 he was elected supervisor of the town of South Chicago, and became president of the board of auditors and treasurer of the town funds. He was also made chairman of the judiciary committee of the old county board of supervisors, and again chosen county attorney, filling that office three terms in all, of one year each. Mr. King has also served as clerk of the town of South Chicago, and besides has received from his party, unsolicited, the nomination for representative in the state legislature, and other honorable offices, which he declined.

While Mr. King was serving in the county board he rendered valuable service toward organizing and perfecting the normal school system of Cook county, he being one of its first advocates and earnest supporters at a time when the project was not looked upon with general favor, but was frequently denounced by the press as being, in a manner, worthless and too expensive; but after much contention and labor in the interest of education, this important educational system was first established at Blue Island, and afterward at Englewood, where the school and its management now reflect honor upon Cook county, and also speak well for those who had the foresight to establish such an institution for the benefit of the young, irrespective of sex, who may be desirous of becoming thorough teachers.

A leading characteristic of our subject is his thought and care for others, and it must be said, to his honor, that while yet struggling with poverty, and after he had established himself in business, his care for his sisters prompted him to gather them together, educate them, and provide for their wants, one of them Mary, an idolized sister, being for fifteen years bed-ridden and a helpless invalid; after those long and weary years of great suffering borne with Christian fortitude and faith, she has but recently passed to her reward, in the blessed hope of an immortality and lasting peace, where pain and sorrow come not, and death is unknown; yet her brother has not become reconciled to his loss, so deeply was and is the attachment for this loved one. He is a man of high social attainments and generous impulses, and in his professional or official capacity, prompt, energetic, conscientious and careful.

Prior to the great fire of 1871, Mr. King had accumulated a handsome property, but came out of that dire calamity with nothing, save his fair reputation. His own life was providentially saved at the time of the fire; but for an unaccountable impulse to spend the night with friends in another portion of the city, he certainly would have perished in that awful conflagration, it being then his unbroken custom to sleep over his office, in furnished apartments he had for years occupied. The building in which were his rooms was destroyed early on that memorable morning of October 9, and lives lost. One of the earliest telegrams that left the city that day for the East was the following, sent by Mr. King to his sisters: "Lost all, but saved." He afterward made favorable investments in real estate, and was on the eve of retrieving his losses, when the financial crisis

of 1873 involved him, the second time, in the loss of all he possessed. In addition to his other misfortunes, he was, in 1876, made the object of a dastardly and unprovoked assault which so impaired his health that for several years he was unable to attend to his business, and from the effects of which he has but very recently fully recovered.

Mr. King is a man of indomitable will; whatever he does is prompted by the most conscientious motives, and having well considered and entered upon the prosecution of any plan or purpose, nothing can change or swerve him. He began life with nothing save his own native talents, and by honest, persistent and unaided effort, has risen to an honest position in business, political and social circles.

COL. LOREN H. WHITNEY.

LOREN H. WHITNEY, an attorney at the Chicago bar, was born in Berlin, Erie county, Ohio, September 12, 1839, the oldest son of James W. Whitney who came from Yates county, New York, and settled in Berlin in 1825, and married Miss Betsey Harper, a young lady of fine natural abilities, a relative of the famous Harper Brothers, New York. In 1848 the family moved to DeKalb county, Illinois, where Loren H. received his early education, until he was about sixteen years of age, when, lured by the glowing representations made of the attractions and advantages of Mississippi, he joined a number of young men in his neighborhood in a resolution to go to that state and seek a fortune, but when the time came all changed their purpose excepting young Whitney, who started on foot with staff and carpet bag alone, with but \$1.75 in his pocket. His father refused him assistance, hoping to deter him from going, but he was not "made of the stuff that yields" when he had once formed a purpose. In two and a half days he walked to Peru, seventy miles from home, and after paying for a meal he balanced his cash account and found but ten cents in his favor; something had to be done in the emergency. He offered his services to the engineer of a little steamer lying at the wharf, and about to move out; he represented that he could do anything and everything, and was engaged as a boy of all work, with the stipulation that he would be paid whatever his services were considered worth; continued in this employ five weeks and was paid \$28 and promised \$50 per month to continue, but declined the offer and went to Bolivar county, Mississippi, where he passed the winter. He contracted with a planter to throw up a levee on the banks of the Mississippi river and made a handsome amount of money on his contract — perhaps the youngest contractor on record; this indicated his independent and self-reliant nature. He went to California in 1855 with a company of gold hunters, across the plains, and there worked a gold mine and made money enough to enable him to return and complete a college course, which was the object of his young ambition — completing a four years' course in two years. He was a bright and apt student, always among the foremost in his

class. He then entered the law office of the late Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, Belvidere, Illinois, and subsequently attended Asbury University, Indiana, and still later was admitted to the bar, the committee which examined him complimenting him highly on his proficiency, though he had read law but one year. When the war broke out he was engaged in practice, but entered the army as captain in the 8th Ill. Cavalry, one of the best regiments in the Army of the Potomac, a fact largely due to his exertions. When McClellan advanced on Manassas, Capt. Whitney, at the head of Sumner's Cavalry, led the way. While sitting on one of the Quaker cannons at Manassas he conceived the idea of writing for the press, but before an hour's thought, concluded to write a full history of the war and carried this purpose into execution and his first volume was published in 1863. He served with valor and bravery in the Peninsular campaign and in the battles around Richmond, and was offered the position of major on Gen. Sumner's staff, but declined, to accept an offer of colonelcy, as he understood, of one of the new regiments of this state; but when he returned, it proved to be a lieutenant colonelcy that was intended, and he declined it, but was instrumental afterward in organizing two more regiments, which went to the field. During this time he wrote and published the first volume of his history of the war of the rebellion, a work which will compare favorably with the best of the many histories of the great conflict. It is a clear setting forth of the inciting causes and philosophy of the rebellion, and an accurate and full history of the facts and incidents attending its prosecution and culmination. Gov. Yates requested him to organize another regiment of infantry, which he did in three weeks' time, and, being made its colonel, led it to the front in Mississippi. In 1864 he was put in command of a force sent out to intercept and drive away Gen. Forrest, who, at the head of a large force of cavalry, was committing depredations on our railroad and telegraph lines, and destroying our communications, and Col. Whitney was not defeated in a single contest with the noted rebel chieftain, though he had many fights and skirmishes, and succeeded in driving him away. From there he went to Missouri with his command and was engaged against Gen. Price in 1864. During his service, he participated in twelve great battles and forty skirmishes, and was wounded twice. As an evidence of the appreciation of his bravery and of the estimate in which he was held as an officer and man, his officers and men presented him with an elegant sword, case of pistols and a field glass, the sword, blood-stained, is still retained as a reminder of the great conflict.

When returning from Washington in 1866, where he had been to settle his accounts, he became acquainted with Miss Mary Munson, who was on her way home from college, and a year later married her. After leaving the service he settled at Chicago in the practice of his profession and has been successful, standing well at the bar as an honorable and faithful attorney and counselor. In 1875, on account of his wife's health, he went to Topeka, Kansas, and while there wrote a compendium of Kansas Reports, making an octavo volume of 900 pages, which added to his reputation as an able and thorough lawyer. He was solicited

to run for congress while there, but declined. He returned to Chicago in 1877 and resumed the practice of law and is now so engaged. He is a stalwart republican, a fluent, ready, graceful and forcible speaker, and his voice is heard in advocacy of the principles and platform of that party in all important campaigns. He has a commanding presence, is six feet two inches in height—the regulation height of a genuine Buckeye—and is one who, even on first sight, leaves the impression of being more than an ordinary man in all respects. He stands well in the community and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him intimately.

In July, 1882, he presided at the Cook county convention which elected delegates to the republican state convention, and was the following fall nominated for the legislature from the twelfth ward, but declined to be a candidate, although he received the largest majority of any one ever nominated in that ward. He is yet a young man, but his life work up to the present time, so far as it is known and read of men, is to his credit.

ADOLPH MOSES.

ADOLPH MOSES was born February 27, 1837, in Speyer, the capital of the Palatinate, Germany. He attended the public and Latin schools of his native city, until he immigrated to the United States, October 19, 1852, arriving at New Orleans, Louisiana. Following the wish of his father, he intended to fit himself in his native country for the bar, but the disabilities prevailing against Israelites, were the moving cause for his emigration to America. After following the occupation of bookkeeping in Clinton, Louisiana, Mr. Moses felt an awakening inclination to fit himself for the practice of jurisprudence, and for that purpose entered the law office of Francis W. Kernan, prominent at the Clinton bar, where he progressed far enough to enter the Louisiana University at New Orleans, where he finished his legal education under Randall Hunt, Christian Roselius and McCaleb, graduating in the month of March, 1861. He was finally admitted to the bar, by the supreme court of Louisiana, presided over by Chief Justice Merrick. During the presidential election of 1860, Mr. Moses took an active interest in behalf of Judge Douglas, and voted with the minority of 7,000, headed by Pierre Soule, ex-senator of the United States. Like all Southerners, Mr. Moses was drawn into the civil war, and served a time as an officer in the 21st La. regiment, but came north in 1863, and settled in Quincy, Illinois, where he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1869 he removed to Chicago, and engaged in an active and successful general practice.

Mr. Moses is a prominent member of the Chicago Bar Association, and has been diligent in the prosecution of irregular members of the bar before the supreme court of Illinois, and has always stood up for a proper *esprit de corps* among the fraternity. Mr. Moses evinces a strong interest in the welfare of his

profession, and is ardently devoted thereto, paying attention to the progress of jurisprudence, being a great reader of legal literature.

Mr. Moses has never held a political office, but holds at present a directorship in the Chicago Public Library. His acceptance of this position, and his devotion to its duties, furnish added proofs of the public-spiritedness which has marked his entire career in Chicago. He is an active member of several benevolent societies, and has done much for the advancement of music and the arts. The Beethoven Society in particular has found in him an ardent promoter and participant. Several public addresses delivered by Mr. Moses have produced a favorable impression of his literary and oratorical powers.

Mr. Moses has an extended acquaintance among the various nationalities in Chicago, his familiarity with the leading foreign languages having become well known. The supreme and appellate court reports of this state show that Mr. Moses has long been a diligent and successful practitioner in cases, frequently of considerable interest and importance. He also practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, having been admitted to that court some years ago. Many creditable briefs and arguments have been filed by him in all these courts, some of which are among the collection preserved in the library of the Chicago Law Institute, of which body Mr. Moses is a member.

While the bankruptcy law was in operation he had an extensive practice in the United States courts in that department, and it was generally conceded that no member of the Chicago bar was more familiar with the administration of that branch of the law in all its details. Although not restricted in the range of his practice, which is general and miscellaneous, Mr. Moses notably excels on questions of commercial law and court practice.

In the contests of the forum he is courteous and candid, more ready to sacrifice some measure of his own right than to take any unfair or questionable advantage of his adversary. The bent of his mind is analytical and critical.

HON. JOSEPH EMERSON SMITH.

JOSEPH EMERSON SMITH was born in Augusta, Maine, in March, 1835; was the son of ex-Governor Samuel E. Smith. He graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1854, read law with Henry Ingalls, of Wiscasset, and after he was admitted to the bar became a partner with him in 1857. He was collector of customs of the port of Wiscasset in 1858-9. While holding this position he built, or supervised the building of the custom-house there, for which he received special credit for his faithfulness and efficiency in caring for the interests of the public. In 1864 he was one of the delegates from the third district of Maine to the national democratic convention in Chicago, which nominated Gen. McClellan for the presidency, and represented the state on the committee to notify him of his nomination. He sprang from a distinguished ancestry, and was a

prominent man in Maine. In 1869 he removed to Chicago and formed a partnership in the practice of law with his cousin, Hon. Melville W. Fuller, which became one of the prominent and successful law firms of Chicago. In 1876 he was elected to the legislature of Illinois, and served his constituents to their satisfaction. While in the legislature he originated, introduced and carried through the bill appropriating \$50,000 to build a monument to his distinguished friend, Stephen A. Douglas, to whose interests and success he was devoted when that statesman was alive. Through Mr. Smith's persistent efforts and direct supervision this monument has been erected. Again he was candidate for judge of the county court—the nomination having been urged upon him. He was, at the time of his death, jury commissioner of the federal courts for the northern district of Illinois. Mr. Smith was married three times; his first wife was the daughter of William Cooper, of Pittston, Maine, a well known shipbuilder; his second, a daughter of John Babson, of Wiscasset, now of Boston, by whom he had three children; his third wife, and now widow—an accomplished woman whom he married in 1877—is a daughter of Col. W. W. Bowie, of Baltimore, and a niece of the noted Gov. Bowie, of Maryland. He had an interesting family and a beautiful home on the south side of the city. The widow and two children survive him.

Mr. Smith died suddenly June 16, 1881. He was a man held in high esteem, and his death was universally regretted. He was a genial and whole-souled companion, an excellent lawyer and a good citizen.

WILLIAM S. FORREST.

THE subject of this biography is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was born July 9, 1852. As a boy he was energetic and industrious, fond of study, and among his companions a leader in their boyish sports. His native tastes inclined him toward the legal profession, and early in life he determined to prepare himself for its duties. After a careful and thorough preparation, William entered the freshman class of Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, where he pursued the regular classical course of study, and graduated with the class of 1875. In college he was popular among his fellow-students, ranked high as a scholar, and was honored with an election to the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

Soon after leaving college he began reading law in the office of Gaston, Field and Jewell, of Boston, Massachusetts, whence in 1878 he removed to Chicago, where, in October of the same year, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois. Although his professional career may be said to have only begun, Mr. Forrest has already attained a wide and worthy reputation at the Chicago bar. He has a clear, logical and judicial mind, and is a forcible and eloquent speaker. Although well versed in the various branches of American jurisprudence, and thoroughly qualified and eminently successful in the general practice



William S. Forster.

of his profession, he has devoted his special attention to the study and practice of criminal law, and achieved, as the result of his efforts, a most satisfactory success. In this practice he has been called to defend men charged with almost every crime known to the law, and has carried to the supreme court of the state many cases that have been remanded for a new trial. Among the more important cases with which he has been identified as attorney may be mentioned that of *The People vs. Charles Schank*. This man was indicted for the killing of Fredrick Kandzia. The defense, which was interposed, and upon which the defendant was fully acquitted, was that the deceased came to his death not by the dagger of Schank, but by the malpractice of the surgeon after the stabbing. Another case exciting public attention was that of *The People vs. Wing Lee*, a Chinaman. Upon the trial of this case a plea of self-defense was interposed, and the jury, standing eight for acquittal and four for conviction, were discharged in the absence of the defendant, Wing Lee being at the time of their discharge a prisoner in the custody of the sheriff. When the case was again called for trial a plea of former jeopardy was interposed and sustained by the court, on the ground that the jury was illegally discharged and the trial unlawfully ended. Wing Lee was discharged. Mr. Forrest was also one of the attorneys for Mrs. Ada Roberts, on her application for discharge, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, from the insane asylum where she had been confined two years, having been adjudged insane and sent thither by the jury upon her trial for the killing of Theodore Webber. But a case which attracted perhaps as much public attention as any on the criminal calendar of Illinois was that of *The People vs. John Lamb*, who was indicted for burglary and for the murder of Albert Race, a member of the Chicago police force. Mr. Forrest was Lamb's attorney from the time of his arrest until his final acquittal, a period of three years. Lamb was first tried for murder, and convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but upon appeal to the supreme court the case was remanded for a new trial. Lamb was subsequently tried for burglary, and acquitted. He was then tried a second time for murder, and acquitted. The prosecution in these cases was most vigorous and relentless. Public opinion was wrought up, a general belief prevailing that Lamb was the real murderer. A cloud of witnesses appeared for the state, two testifying that Lamb was the man who actually fired the fatal shot, one of them being an accomplice. Lamb himself had been known to the detectives of the Northwest as a notorious character for twenty years.

The case has a special interest to lawyers, from the fact that in their decision the supreme court passed fully and fairly on the extent of the liability of a conspirator for the acts of a co-conspirator.

Mr. Forrest is now in the full vigor and strength of manhood, and, with his present achievements, may hopefully look to the future. Untiring in his efforts, and zealous in all his undertakings, he cannot but attain a first rank in his chosen profession. He is a member of the masonic fraternity, and in politics adheres to the principles of the democratic party. He was married at Chicago, April 17,

1879, to Miss Elizabeth Whitney, of Boston, Massachusetts, and daughter of the late Melvin Whitney, for many years a prominent merchant in New York city.

Mr. Forrest is a man of fine social and personal qualities, and is known among his friends as a genial companion. He is domestic in his tastes, and with his native fondness for study and literary culture, finds in his own home the most pleasant and agreeable respite from his professional cares.

CORNELIUS VAN SCHAACK.

CORNELIUS VAN SCHAACK is a member of one of the old Knickerbocker families, and is the youngest son of Hon. Henry Cruger Van Schaack, one of the oldest and most distinguished lawyers in New York, having been in practice sixty years. He is also a grandson of Hon. Peter Van Schaack, LL.D., one of the most distinguished jurists this country has ever produced, and of whom the Chicago "Legal News" of March 4, 1882, thus speaks:

"The statutes of New York were revised but once before the revolution, and Peter Van Schaack was appointed sole revisor of the same. The revised laws of Van Schaack were published in 1775, in two portly folios. A copy of the work, with the signature of Van Schaack on the title page, in the law library of Hon. Aaron J. Vanderpoel of New York city, is justly prized by him, for it was inherited by his wife from her grandfather, the revisor. Peter Van Schaack was a remarkable man, a learned and profound lawyer, an accomplished scholar, and is one of the worthies of New York legal history. While temporarily residing in London, he was designated by the attendants at his lodgings as 'the gentleman with a hard name.'

"He was born in March 1747. At the age of fifteen years, he entered the Freshman class of King's (now Columbia) College, in the city of New York. It was there he formed an interesting and valuable acquaintance with John Jay, Egbert Benson, Richard Harrison, Gouverneur Morris, Robert R. Livingston, and many other illustrious men, whose enviable reputations now constitute the richest property of their country. Between the four first named individuals and the subject of this sketch, the greatest intimacy existed, and an uninterrupted friendship continued through life.

"As an illustration of Mr. Van Schaack's friendship with Gov. Jay, the first chief-justice of the United States, no better evidence can be given than Jay's own letter penned at Paris, in 1782. It was while the latter was engaged on his mission as one of the five commissioners to negotiate peace with Great Britain, and while the former was, with heroic fortitude, suffering from the fear of total blindness that constantly stared him in the face, that Jay wrote his old college chum: 'While I have a loaf, you and your children may freely partake of it. Don't let this idea hurt you. If your circumstances are easy, I rejoice; if not, let me take off their rougher edges.' Mr. Van Schaack's 'circumstances were easy,' but Mr.

Jay had good reason to think otherwise, and it is certainly a rare instance of elevated and disinterested friendship.

"Mr. Van Schaack survived his old friend three years, and Mr. Jay's epitaph fell from the blind man's lip. While at college he received several premiums for scholarship, and ranked first in his class, and sixty years after his graduation the following toast was drunk at the anniversary meeting of the alumni of his *alma mater*, and which deserves to be mentioned for its appropriateness and classic beauty: 'Peter Van Schaack, admired for his knowledge of the law, and for his classical attainments, and beloved for the virtues which adorn our nature. *Quis jure peritior, quis virtute prestantior?*'"

"At the January term, 1769, of the New York supreme court, after a shorter period of study than was required by the strict rules of court, he was licensed to practice as an attorney. It was considered a very remarkable circumstance at the time, that three young gentlemen should have been admitted to the bar at one term. In November, 1770, the lawyers in the city of New York formed an association called The Moot, at which disputed points of law were formally debated for their mutual improvement. In these discussions, which were conducted with great regularity and order, the subject of this sketch took a conspicuous part, and to him was intrusted the keeping of their records. Some of these are still preserved, and are matters of curious reference for a modern lawyer.

"The deliberations of the club were rendered highly useful by the regular attendance of the elder members of the bar, who participated in the debates upon a footing of perfect equality with their juniors. And the names of those veteran lawyers, William Smith, Samuel Jones, John M. Scott, Richard Morris, William Livingston and Benjamin Kissam (not to specify others) need but be mentioned to prove that the debates in which they participated, could not have been barren of legal sagacity, or of profound research into the hidden wisdom of the common law. Among the junior members we find the names of John Jay, Egbert Benson, Robert R. Livingston, Jr., James Duane, Gouverneur Morris and Peter Van Schaack.

"The decisions made upon these debates acquired great authority, and the law on several points in particular, which had been thus discussed and decided, was considered as settled by the bar generally, and The Moot almost acquired the authority of a court of the last resort.

"At an early period, Mr. Van Schaack gave evident proof that he was destined to become a profound lawyer. His ideas of business, and of the proper manner of doing it, were distinguished for precision and accuracy from the commencement of his professional career. In writing to a brother of the profession, he thus rebukes the carelessness of his friend: 'Permit me to observe that the deed drawn in your office was rather slovenly copied, and by its many alterations afterward looked rather out of the way. There was, besides, in several parts of it an etc., which I cannot think proper, as it is merely nugatory, and cannot, I think, make the deed better than it would otherwise be. Excuse the freedom of these hints, but we cannot be too attentive to matters of this kind. A lawyer's

reputation, like a woman's, is often lost by one error. If any part of my letter is exceptionable, point it out. Nothing clears difficulties like candid reasoning. By collision of sentiment, the truth is struck out like fire from flint and steel.'

"He formed an early matrimonial alliance with the ancient and distinguished Cruger family, of New York city. His brother-in-law, Henry Cruger, the colleague of Edmund Burke, in the British Parliament, was the first American member of that most august assembly, having been elected with Burke in 1774, to represent the city of Bristol in the English House of Commons, while sojourning in England. Shortly after his admission to the bar, unlike most young attorneys he found a rapidly increasing business intrusted to his charge. Respected for his talents, and with an ambitious nature, and a reputation unsullied, bringing to the profession habits of industry, and a disciplined mind, and having also an extensive and influential family connection, the world looked bright upon the dawn of his professional career, and little he thought of the gloomy night of darkness in store for him. It is rare that a young attorney has entered upon his professional career under such flattering circumstances, but rarer still that human nature has met life's vicissitudes with such heroic fortitude.

"In 1773 Peter Van Schaack was appointed to the important and responsible office of collecting and revising the statute laws of the colony of New York. The execution of the work was intrusted to him solely, and it was performed in a manner highly creditable to his judgment and industry. At this time he was only twenty-six years old. His revision embraced the legislation of the colony from the year 1691 to 1773, inclusive, being a period of upwards of eighty years. The assiduity with which he applied himself to this work had an unfavorable effect upon his vision, and he was always of the opinion that it was a leading cause of his subsequent blindness, with which he was threatened soon after the completion of this work, and the dread of which was ever before him. At an early day, his vision had become so much impaired as to render necessary the employment of an amanuensis. He continued, however, in the active practice of his chosen profession, for twenty years afterward, by which time the dreaded storm had overtaken him. But he still clung to the life boat, and lived up to his chosen family motto, '*superanda fortuna ferendo*,' which was the philosophy of his life, and as interpreted in his own language, means 'that fortune is to be overcome by enduring it with patience and fortitude.'

"During a good portion of his life he was totally blind, and occupied himself with training others for the profession which he had practiced for more than forty years. One of his pupils was Judge William Kent, the only son of the chancellor. Another is the venerable Frederic de Peyster, president of the New York Historical Society, and to whom he wrote in his eighty-third year: 'You see that like an old coachman, who loves the smack of his whip, I still have some professional regards; indeed, I have some professional occupations, as I have two students on whom I bestow much of my time and attention, of which, I trust, they will enjoy the fruits.'

"He continued to give counsel in his profession, and occasionally gave a written opinion in critical cases, until he had reached four score. He might be seen in his study, with his law students around him, imparting instruction nearly up to the time of his death. His blindness did not shorten his days, for he lived until September 27, 1832, dying at his native Kinderhook in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

"Nearly a hundred young gentlemen were educated at the feet of this learned lawyer, including the sons of Theodore Sedgwick, William W. Van Ness and Ambrose Spencer. It was the latter who wrote to his son, while studying law with Mr. Van Schaack: 'It has been my pride to be marked with the friendship of such a man. I have never been his pupil, and yet I must acknowledge that I have caught much from him, and his example has materially influenced my legal attainments.'

"To see him seated in his study, surrounded by his pupils, and imparting to them from the rich store of his knowledge, one was reminded of the lines of his favorite Pope:

'Though blind, a boldness in his looks appears;
In years he seem'd, but not impaired by years.'

"Mr. Van Schaack was extensively familiar with English literature, and was probably the finest Latin scholar in the state of New York, and was extremely partial to the writers of the Augustan age—of these Virgil was his favorite. He could repeat many of the Eclogues, and a great portion of the *Æneid*, and he had the minutest parts of the story at his tongue's end. So, also, he could recite large portions of the odes and epistles of Horace, and of the orations of Cicero in the original. His opinions and other papers on legal subjects were always drawn up with logical precision, and in a style of peculiar purity and elegance. These accomplishments, so rare in the legal profession, and so ornamental when possessed, in connection with his profound knowledge of the law, procured for him from Columbia College the honorary degree of LL.D. It was said of Mr. Van Schaack, as a lawyer, by Egbert Benson, the first attorney general of the state of New York, that 'he never erred.' As a jurist, he was distinguished by the extent and depth of his learning, and Alexander Hamilton expressed his admiration of Mr. Van Schaack's manner of speaking, and of the soundness and accuracy of his views on all questions of civil jurisprudence. Hon. Henry C. Van Schaack, of New York, is his sole surviving child. This son has been in active practice as a lawyer for nearly three score years, and is one of the oldest lawyers in New York, and has frequently lectured before the historical societies of New York and Chicago. Cornelius Van Schaack, the grandson of the subject of this sketch, is a counselor-at-law of many years' standing in Chicago, and Henry Cruger Van Schaack, a great-grandson, is now a member of the Chicago Law School. There are also numerous other descendants of this distinguished jurist in this city."

The subject of this sketch was born in Manlius, New York, August 18, 1842, and graduated at Hobart College, Geneva, New York, in 1863. He then entered the

army, soon rising to the rank of captain, serving through the war under Sheridan, and was on the picket line with Gen. Custer at Appomattox Station the day before Gen. Lee surrendered. He was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, and having begun the study of law with his father, removed to Chicago, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has acquired a large and lucrative practice. During the same year he formed a partnership with Joseph P. Clarkson, which was dissolved by the death of Mr. Clarkson in 1877. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Van Schaack formed a partnership with William H. Barnum, which continued until 1879, when Mr. Barnum was elected to the bench, since which time he has been practicing alone. Mr. Van Schaack has been prominently connected with, and has been very successful in dramatic litigation, having been attorney alone, and in connection with his late partner, Mr. Clarkson, in most of the leading dramatic cases before the courts in Chicago. He inherits one trait that was very strongly marked in his illustrious grandfather, viz., accuracy and talent for preparing legal documents, and has no superior in this respect at the Chicago bar.

GEN. ISRAEL N. STILES.

ISRAEL N. STILES is an advocate who has few peers at the Chicago bar; a gentleman of excellent traits of character and of high personal worth. He has made his impress upon the times in which he has lived. He was born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1833. His father, Anson Stiles, was a farmer and Israel worked at farming summers and attended public schools winters, and finally attended the Connecticut Literary Institute. When he was about nineteen years of age he moved to Lafayette, Indiana, where he studied in a law office, having read law one year before he came west. Later he engaged in teaching school near Lafayette, teaching singing school nights and at the same time pursuing his law studies. The following year he opened a private school and continued his law studies until 1854, when he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice. He soon attracted wide attention as a public speaker of rare oratorical qualities. About this time "Bleeding Kansas" was attracting public attention and sympathy, and Mr. Stiles made public speeches which astonished all who heard or read them. From that time he came rapidly into prominence as an orator, and is now ranked among the most eloquent, fluent and entertaining public speakers in the West. Running through his speeches and addresses is a vein of wit, humor and sarcasm, which cuts to the quick and lays bare fallacy and sophistry, and convinces his hearers of the merits of what he advocates. During the Fremont-Buchanan campaign he made a great number of effective speeches throughout the country to large and pleased audiences. He was prosecuting attorney two years, and a member of the Indiana legislature in 1857-8.

When the war broke out he was engaged in successful practice, but was among the first to raise a company of soldiers; however, someone else was

elected to the captaincy, and he himself enlisted as a private, but was made adjutant of the 20th Ind. Inf. He was taken prisoner at Malvern Hill and was confined in Libby prison six weeks, when he was exchanged. He was then made major of the 63d Ind. regiment and was rapidly promoted to the ranks of lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the same regiment, and finally brevet brigadier-general for gallantry in battle at Franklin, Tennessee. These promotions were for bravery and merit as a soldier and officer. After the war closed he settled in Chicago, and practiced law alone until he formed a partnership with W. K. McAllister in 1867; when the latter was elected to the bench the partnership was dissolved. In 1869 he was elected city attorney of Chicago and served as such until 1873, when was formed the partnership of Tuley, Stiles and Lewis, which was one of the strongest law firms, at the time, in Chicago. Mr. Tuley being elected to the bench later, Mr. Stiles continued practice under the firm of Stiles and Lewis. He has always done a large, first-class law business, and is doing such now.

Gen. Stiles has remarkable versatility, great energy and perseverance, and is studious and painstaking in his cases, leaving little undone which may enable him to win the cause of his client. He is an advocate of great power before court or jury—the peer of any at this brilliant bar; logical and convincing, often humorous, again pathetic and always sarcastic. When he presents a case it is understood by the court, so thorough and accurate is he in presenting it. In his management of cases he is adroit and sagacious, and is seldom outwitted by opposing counsel; he has a power and quickness of repartee, and an ability to avail himself of emergencies, that are decidedly effective. He generally quits with a victory or ends with a salient point in which he gains an advantage, and wins so handsomely that each victory brings new clients. He is, withal, honorable in his methods and detests machination and trickery in practice. He knows how, to examine a witness and when, and does it artfully; he knows when to cross-examine, and above all when *not* to cross-examine. He is earnest and sincere; often brilliant and rhetorical; vivid and graphic in illustration, with a fund of anecdote and story—a gifted advocate, clear, ringing and forcible; ready, fluent and logical, with an incomparable power of mimicry, pathos and sarcasm. His friends are loud in their praises of his studiousness and correctness of his habits, the quickness of his apprehension, the modesty of his demeanor, the firmness and decision of his character, stability and sagacity, which make him a leader in his profession. He has signalized himself by his achievements in litigation, as an advocate, and in his forensic efforts. He has the true elements of oratory seldom combined in a lawyer.

In personal appearance he is slender, of medium height, with gray hair and beard, and keen, full dark eyes. He is much liked socially for his ready conversational powers, which are tinged with a flavor of satire, wit, humor and apt illustration which are enjoyable. He is liberal in his views of religion, politics or any other subject; is a polished and genial gentleman.

He has been twice married. First, in 1860, to Jennie Coney, of Sag Harbor, New York, who died in Chicago in 1877; second, in April, 1881, to Miss Antoinette C. Wright. He has three children, one daughter and two sons.

WILLIAM J. MANNING.

AS an example of what may be attained by persistent, hard work, the life-history of him whose name heads this sketch, is well worthy of a place among the prominent and successful members of the Chicago bar. A native of Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, he was born April 15, 1838. The son of Rockwell Manning and Sarah (Warner) Manning, the latter a daughter of Col. Seth Warner.

His paternal ancestors were of English descent, and settled in this country at an early day, and for several generations prior to our subject's birth had lived at Waterloo. His father, a farmer by occupation, was a man of sterling worth, highly esteemed in his community, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace. In 1849 he removed with his family to Warrenville, in Dupage county, Illinois, where he was engaged in a general merchandizing business. William possessed a natural fondness for reading and study, and being fortunate in having good educational advantages, made the most of his opportunities. At Warrenville, he pursued the full course of study in the Warrenville Seminary, graduating in 1859, being then twenty-one years old. During the next two years, he was employed in his father's store, and having previously decided to enter the legal profession, devoted all his spare time to the study of law. At the age of twenty-three, he engaged in the dry goods trade on his own account, at Aurora, Illinois, and afterward removed to Chicago, and there continued the same line of business. During these years, still adhering to his determination to make the practice of the law his business, he kept up his legal studies, and in 1870, after graduating from the Union College of Law at Chicago, was admitted to the bar, and opened an office on his own account.

For some three years after the great fire of October 9, 1871, besides attending to a large commercial business, which he had built up, he devoted much time to the adjustment of fire losses, insomuch that it became somewhat of a specialty, and gained him a fine reputation for proficiency in insurance matters. Since 1874 his practice has been general in its character, and yearly increasing, and to-day he ranks among the ablest chancery and real estate lawyers at the Chicago bar. An important case with which Mr. Manning was actively connected, was that of the *United States vs. Henry Feuerstein and Charles Pfluger*. These parties were jointly indicted for defrauding creditors in violation of certain provisions of the bankrupt law, Mr. Manning representing the creditors. The trial of the case occupied four days, and resulted in the conviction of both the defendants, Feuerstein being sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, and Pfluger to



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six months in the county jail. The case is worthy of mention, since it was the only case of conviction and sentence under the bankrupt law ever had in Chicago.

Mr. Manning has always given especial attention to the collection of accounts, and numbers among those for whom he does business in this particular department, many of the leading firms of New York, and other eastern cities. As a lawyer, he honors his profession. Prompt, sagacious and watchful of a client's interests, he is withal upright and honorable in his dealing, careful and conscientious as a counselor, and firm in his adherence to honest conviction. His personal and social qualities are of a high order, and have attracted to him a wide circle of warm friends, who esteem him for his genial manners, his gentlemanly candor and his true, manly merit.

In politics he is an active, earnest republican, and for a period of ten years was a member of the Dupage county central committee. Although Mr. Manning was reared under Baptist influences he is not a member of any church organization. Liberal and generous in his views and opinions, he is ready to recognize the right and denounce the wrong, wherever he may find them and in his judgments of others, grants that same freedom of opinion which he asks for himself. Mr. Manning was married on August 15, 1877, to Miss Ellen P. Curtis, a daughter of N. B. Curtis, formerly a prominent banker of Peoria, Illinois.

Although he has scarcely reached the meridian of life, Mr. Manning has achieved a most satisfactory success, and may justly be proud of his attainments. In the face of many obstacles, he persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose, and gained, as his reward, that success which inevitably follows continued application of honest effort to the accomplishment of an honest purpose.

DAVID M. HILLIS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Decatur county, Indiana, February 15, 1841, and is the son of David Hillis, and Patsy (McConnell) Hillis, both natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky. Their ancestors were from Virginia, and originally from England. His father was an early settler in Decatur county, and the early life of our subject was spent on a farm, working in summer and going to country school in winter, giving him early in life good physical and moral training. At seventeen years of age he entered what was then known as the Northwestern Christian University, now the Butler University, of Indianapolis, graduating in the regular classical course in 1864. He stood well in his classes and high in the literary societies, and whenever a speech was to be made he was usually chosen. He made and delivered the valedictory of his class on commencement day, and gained considerable notoriety as a speaker even at that early age.

He then read law one year with Cumback and Bonner, at Greensburg, Indiana, and then spent one year at Yale College Law School. In November 1865, he went into the law office of Polk and Hubbell, at Des Moines, Iowa, and there

had the benefit of two years of thorough law practice. In January 1868, he opened an office on his own account in Chicago, where he has been in the general practice of the law ever since, doing an extensive business.

Mr. Hillis is a lawyer of discrimination in his legal practice, a good judge of human nature, and an eloquent advocate. He has an excellent flow of language, and his arguments abound in logic and apt illustrations. His practice is largely in real estate matters, and in cases where the titles to real estate are in question. He has the utmost confidence of all who know him, and is entrusted with large estates involving millions, where parties depend upon his honor and strict integrity as a sufficient security to insure faithful performance in all matters, however large and important. He is a gentleman of fine presence, being of medium size and height, having a splendid physique and an intellectual countenance.

December 28, 1871, he was married in Chicago, to Miss Dora E. Knights, an estimable lady, daughter of Darius Knights, one of the oldest settlers of Chicago.

In religion Mr. Hillis believes in the principles of the reformation as promulgated by Alexander Campbell, and is a member of the Disciples, or as otherwise known, the Christian church.

In politics, when a boy, he entertained anti-slavery sentiments, and has always been a firm believer in the fundamental principles of the republican party, though not a partisan, and has never taken an active interest in politics.

MYRON A. DECKER.

MYRON A. DECKER was born February 21, 1837, in Livingston county, New York. His ancestors on the paternal side belonged to an ancient and eminent family in Holland, a branch of which about the middle of the seventeenth century immigrated from Amsterdam and settled in New York on the Hudson river, from which branch his father, Henry Decker, descended. In 1816 his father married and settled in the Genesee valley, in western New York, and was largely engaged in agriculture, and ranked among the ablest and most highly respected citizens of Livingston county. His mother, Martha (Mather) Decker, traced her descent through the Connecticut branch of the Mather family to the Massachusetts branch, and to Increase and Cotton Mather, whose history is a part of the early annals of New England.

His mother died when Myron was fourteen years of age, and his father removed to Lima, where were located the Genesee College and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, in order that his family, of whom Myron was the youngest, might receive a liberal education at these popular institutions. Here Myron pursued his studies till he was nineteen years of age, when he resolved, owing to some financial embarrassments into which his father had fallen, to rely wholly upon himself, and from that time till the completion of his literary and legal studies he had to encounter and overcome difficulties which invariably prove the

best school for training a youth to habits of sturdy self-reliance and confidence so essential to success in after life.

In the spring of 1860, at the age of twenty-three, he was admitted to the practice of law by the supreme court of New York, at the city of Auburn. He at once entered upon the practice of law at Lima, and met with flattering success for nearly two years, when the war of the rebellion began, and as legal business was generally suspended he accepted a position which was tendered him in the United States treasury at Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained till the war closed. When he left the department he held the highest grade and had charge of a division. During this period he pursued with untiring assiduity further legal studies, and in February 1865 was, upon motion of Senator Howe, now postmaster general, admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia.

At the close of the war and the general resumption of business he resigned his position in the treasury, inspired by a laudable ambition to establish himself in the profession of his choice, and soon thereafter accepted a retainer to procure the setting aside of fraudulent titles procured from the United States to some large and valuable tracts of pine land in northern Wisconsin, and his success was such that he received numerous other retainers in the same line of business, which kept him in constant service for more than three years in Wisconsin and Washington, District of Columbia, and his success for his clients proved a financial success for himself.

Mr. Decker was married April 29, 1869, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Kittie L. Knox, daughter of Hon. Thomas M. Knox, deceased, formerly judge in the city of Watertown, Wisconsin.

Early in 1870 Mr. Decker removed to Chicago and entered upon the practice of his profession, and soon, by his energy and ability, acquired a lucrative practice. In the great fire of 1871 his office and his library, with many valuable papers, were consumed. In 1873 Mr. Decker was prostrated by the extreme heat while in Baltimore, and shortly after, in New York city, met with an accident which caused internal injury. From these causes his nervous system, already severely strained by the cares and anxieties of his large practice, was for the time completely prostrated, and he was compelled to take a partner to meet the urgent demands of his increasing business. He therefore associated with himself in Chicago Henry Decker, then of Lima, New York, and the firm, under the name of Decker and Decker, continued for about two years, when Myron found that it was absolutely imperative that he should have complete relaxation from all business cares, and devote himself to the restoration of his health. He therefore surrendered his entire business to Henry Decker, and passed three years in travel and recreation. In 1879 his health was sufficiently restored to warrant his resuming the practice of his profession, and he again opened his office in Chicago, where his ability and integrity being fully recognized, he at once attracted to himself a large and lucrative practice, which he now enjoys.

Mr. Decker is an attorney of rare tact and sound judgment, fertile in resources and untiring in energy. These qualities, united with marked financial ability and an unusual skill in delicate negotiations, cause his services to be in much request by corporations and large companies, to which class of practice his time is mainly devoted. He is the owner of considerable improved city property, and with the requisite attention given to its management and to the interests of some eastern capitalists, the care of whose investments is entrusted to him, Mr. Decker finds little time for recreation.

In politics he is a staunch republican, but has ever confined himself strictly to his profession, and whenever his name has been mentioned for any office or political preferment has invariably declined. Throughout all his business and professional engagements, involving frequently sums of great magnitude, he has ever sustained the highest character for integrity, veracity and unblemished honor.

GEORGE WILLARD.

GEORGE WILLARD was born in the village of Natural Bridge, Jefferson county, New York. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Becker. She was a daughter of Conrad Becker, a native of Kinderhook, New York, but who for many years was a resident of the village above named. His father, Johnson Willard, was one of the pioneers of northern New York, he having moved from Worcester, Massachusetts, his native place, to the town of Le Ray, in Jefferson county, as early as 1805. Johnson Willard was fifth in the line of descent from Simon Willard, who was born in Horsmonden, Kent county, England, in 1605, and immigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1634.

Mr. Willard removed from his native village to Chicago, arriving in 1858, and after a temporary absence in Wisconsin and Kansas, returned in 1861 and entered upon a course preparatory to the study of law. Two years later he became a student in the law office of Sanford B. Perry, and in 1864 engaged as a law clerk in the law office of Blodgett and Winston. He attended a course of lectures before the law school of the University of Chicago, graduated therefrom in 1865, and was admitted to the bar in that year. He remained with the firm until 1870, when he was appointed local attorney for the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, and in 1873 became assistant solicitor for the Pennsylvania Company, operating the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway. He held both positions until 1875, and the latter, with slight intermission, until 1881, when he, in company with Mr. George Driggs, late assistant counsel for the Pennsylvania Company at Pittsburgh, were, under the firm name of Willard and Driggs, appointed solicitors for the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company at Chicago. The business of the firm is not wholly confined to those two railway corporations, but includes attention to other corporate and individual interestss.

In the month of June 1864 Mr. Willard temporarily laid aside his books and enlisted as a private in Co. B, 132d regiment Ill. Vol., under the ninety days' call, and served therein until the regiment was mustered out in October following. He was secretary and treasurer of the Western Railroad Association for five years, master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county for six years, and was twice elected treasurer of the village of Hyde Park, where he has resided since 1868.

On November 6, 1865, Mr. Willard was married to Miss Fannie J. Rodden, daughter of William and Margaret (Wiggins) Rodden, of Burlington, Vermont. They have four children, named respectively, George Rodden, William Blodgett, Bessie and Grace. William Rodden was a native of Belfast; immigrated to Burlington, Vermont, when a young man, and made the latter place his home during the remainder of his life.

In politics Mr. Willard is republican, but has not taken any active part therein beyond recording his vote, his first vote being cast for the late Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

JOHN T. DALE.

JOHN T. DALE was born at Sandbach, in Cheshire, England, April 25, 1841, and is the only son of Thomas and Jane Dale, the latter a daughter of an old and respected Cheshire family named Burgess. His father was a master machinist, one of those men endowed by nature with mechanical and mathematical genius, who, when in his prime, delighted to figure out and calculate the relationship of cogs, levers, fly-wheels and pinions to distances and powers. He was gifted with a fine musical ear, and when a boy of sixteen made a violin with the rude tools at his father's house, and learned to play upon it. While holding a responsible and lucrative position in a large manufacturing establishment, the reports from many friends who had emigrated to distant lands made him long for a broader, freer life, and he determined to remove to a foreign land. He at first thought of going to Natal in South Africa, but was influenced by friends in America to change his purpose, and in 1849 removed with his family to the then territory of Wisconsin, and settled in Salem, Kenosha county, where he purchased a farm. The community was composed mainly of intelligent people from the New England and middle states, who were interested in having as good a district school as their means and circumstances would allow.

John lived at home until he attained his majority, working on the farm in summer and attending district school in winter. In the common school, together with a limited attendance at an academy in the neighborhood, he obtained a good practical English education, with some of the higher mathematics; but his higher education was obtained from books, he being intensely fond of literature. At fourteen years of age he gained the prize for the best English composition and recitation of the same. The production was a poem of considerable length on "The Glories of Ancient Greece and Rome"; and before he was sixteen he had

read most of the English poets and many other standard works. His experience in early life was similar to that of most farmer boys, hard work and plenty of it; but this did not prevent him from improving his leisure moments with study, and laying the foundation of a solid and firm character. As with others who have risen to eminence, the knowledge gained and imparted in teaching district school was of great advantage to him, and this he did for two winters.

In the spring of 1863 he removed to Chicago with only a few dollars in his possession, without friends or influence, but with that energy, hope and courage that belongs to youth, and a determination to win. For about twelve months he obtained temporary employment in various ways, and in the latter part of 1863 entered the law office of D. C. and I. J. Nicholes as a student and law clerk. He remained with them two years, and in the spring of 1865 was admitted to the bar. He afterward attended a course of lectures on real estate law in the Chicago Law School, given by Hon. Henry Booth, then professor in that institution. Out of that class of about fifty students many have become bright ornaments in their profession, and some have already obtained eminence in public life, among others Hon. Robert Lincoln, now secretary of war. In 1867 Mr. Dale formed a partnership with Judge E. S. Holbrook, a lawyer of ripe experience in chancery practice and real estate law, and continued that partnership till the great fire of 1871. Their practice was principally in real estate matters, besides which they conducted several important patent cases. In common with almost every other law firm in the city, they lost in the great fire their library and nearly all their papers, and as a result the partnership was dissolved. Some time after the fire Mr. Dale opened an office and formed a partnership with Sidney Thomas, which lasted for about one year, and since that time he has been alone in the practice.

In 1870 he removed to Winnetka, a beautiful suburb within forty-five minutes' ride of the city, and identifying himself in the interests of the village was elected for two years president of the board of trustees, and for four years also was one of its most useful and active members. In 1864 he became a member of the independent order of Odd-Fellows. He is a member of the Congregational church. He is, and always has been, a decided republican, but has not taken any very active part in politics.

He was married in September 1880, to Miss Leila W. Graves, of Chicago, a young lady of fine musical tastes, who had spent several years in the best conservatories of Paris and Stuttgart to acquire a thorough musical education.

Mr. Dale is a man of fine literary taste and ability, and in 1876, after a visit to the centennial exposition in Philadelphia, wrote a book entitled "What Ben Beverley Saw at the Great Exhibition." The work was published by subscription, but owing to the embarrassment of its publisher, did not meet with the sale that was anticipated; it, however, reached three editions of about 2,500 copies. As a lecturer, also, he has shown himself of no mean ability; his lecture on "The Rise and Romance of the Common Law," and other addresses on various subjects, he has delivered before various literary societies in Chicago.

Having faith in the future of Chicago, Mr. Dale has, by judicious investments and close attention to business, acquired a handsome fortune. He is a man of sterling qualities, fond of good companionship, generous and benevolent, and a worthy member of many charitable institutions. His aim in life has been to make the most of himself, and to reflect in all his acts the dignity and honor of a genuine manhood. He is a lawyer who honors his profession, and by his daily intercourse with men furnishes an example worthy of admiration and emulation.

JOHN M. ROUNTREE.

JOHN M. ROUNTREE was born February 13, 1836, at Plattville, Grant county, Wisconsin. His parents, Hon. John H. Rountree, and Mary Grace (Mitchell) Rountree, were early settlers in the West, and his father, who was one of the earliest and most distinguished pioneers of the Wisconsin bar, held many prominent offices during his professional career. John received his early education at Plattville Academy, and subsequently, at the age of seventeen, went to Hamilton College, New York. After finishing his collegiate education, he began the study of law at Galena, Illinois, under Hon. John M. Jewel, and when twenty-three years of age was admitted to the bar of this state. In 1856, Mr. Rountree went to Milwaukee, and began the practice of his profession, in the office of Hon. H. L. Palmer, where he remained until November 1, 1857, when he removed to Chicago. He at first entered the office of Scammon, McCagg and Fuller, where he remained until the spring of 1858, when he formed a copartnership with Alexander C. Carpenter, a well known member of the Chicago bar. This partnership continued until 1864, and during its existence Mr. Rountree was engaged in many very important cases, of which may be mentioned Kingsbury *vs.* Chicago and North Western Railway Company, involving the title of the river front and the depot ground, which was decided in favor of the railroad company, he at that time being their attorney. Mr. Rountree was president of the Chicago Law Institute in the years 1864 and 1865, and continued an active member of the bar until 1867 when, by reason of impaired health, he was compelled to abandon his professional labors, and under the advice of his physician traveled through various portions of the United States in search of a suitable climate. With proper care and respite from all labor, he was again restored to his normal, healthy and vigorous condition, and returned to Chicago, which has since been his home. Resuming his practice at the Chicago bar, he has met with even more brilliant success than before. Soon after his return to Chicago he was nominated and elected by the democratic party, to the state legislature, by a very satisfactory majority, and performed the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In the fall of 1872 he was one of the committee on the revision of the statutes of Illinois, whose work was not completed until the season of 1873. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Rountree was elected attorney for Cook county, for a term of four years.

During these years there was a vast amount of tax litigation, a branch of law in which Mr. Rountree displayed great skill and ability, as well as in other departments of work attaching to his office. At the close of his term of office he resumed the general practice of his profession, being the attorney for numerous large corporations, railroad companies, banks, etc. Mr. Rountree has always been a democrat, except in the Grant and Greeley campaign, when he supported the republican ticket. As a member of the Chicago bar, Mr. Rountree is recognized as an able lawyer, and a man of right purposes, who is governed in all his doings by a conscientious adherence to principle and manly dealing.

WILLIAM P. BLACK.

WILLIAM P. BLACK, a lawyer, residing and doing business in Chicago, Illinois, a member of the firm of Dent and Black, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, November 11, 1842.

The family dates back in this country to ante-revolutionary times, when the Scotch ancestry found homes in the colonies; first in South Carolina, and, moving thence, afterward in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In the revolutionary struggle they were on the patriot side, contributing their share alike of blood and their scant treasure to the cause of liberty. In those days the family was represented in Pennsylvania by Rev. John Black, a Presbyterian minister, whose son and great-grandson followed the same calling. The last mentioned, Rev. John Black, D.D., was the father of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Black, last named, passed his ministerial life mostly in the South, and closed a short but brilliant life in his thirty-eighth year, dying at that age, February 13, 1847, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, at which time he was pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church of that place. The maternal great-grandfather was William Findley, for twenty years a member of the United States senate and house of representatives from Pennsylvania; a man of marked ability, and descended from the Scotch-Irish dissenters, the family removing to this country from North Ireland long prior to the revolution.

Mr. Black's mother was, prior to marriage, a Miss Josephine L. Culbertson, of the family located at Culbertson's Row, Pennsylvania, whence her father removed and settled in Madison, Indiana, where they resided at the time of her marriage to Rev. John Black, in 1834. Born in 1813, this minister's widow was left, in 1847, with a family of four children, the eldest but eight, and William, the second son, then but little more than four years old. She removed the same year with her little ones to Danville, Illinois, and there in 1850 married Dr. William Fithian, an eminent and worthy gentleman, reputed an able speaker and politician, and successful business man. To the care, affection and ability of his noble mother, aided by her husband, is Mr. Black indebted for much that is elevated and meritorious in his life.



Yours Truly,
W. P. Black-

From childhood he was a close and successful student, his zeal having to be held in check on account of delicate health and a frail body. He entered Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, an institution justly esteemed for its thorough course and honorable alumni, in the fall of 1860. He at once took a leading place in his class as a diligent and conscientious student, and in the societies as a clear, powerful and brilliant speaker, and was affectionately esteemed by all. At this time, having joined the Presbyterian church at fifteen years of age, he was studying with reference to entering the ministry.

But the outbreak of the war interrupted the collegiate course, never to be resumed. April 15, 1861, Mr. Black enlisted, with about forty other students of the college, including his only brother, as a private soldier in Co. I, 11th Ind. Zouaves, commanded by Col. (afterward Maj.-Gen.) Lew. Wallace. Sharing with this regiment in its three months' campaign, chiefly in western Virginia, he was mustered out as corporal, and at once engaged in assisting in the work of recruiting a company in Vermilion county, Illinois, for the three years' service, of which company he was elected captain, and which was mustered into the service as Co. K, 37th Ill. Inf., at Chicago, September 18, 1861, the regiment then being known as Fremont Rifles, and his commission as captain, dated September 1, 1861, being received by him before he had reached his nineteenth birthday. This position he filled faithfully for over three years, sharing with his regiment in its marches, skirmishes and battles, chief among which may be mentioned Pea Ridge, Arkansas, Prairie Grove, Arkansas (where one-third of the federal forces were killed and wounded), the siege of Vicksburg, in the latter part of which Capt. Black held the responsible and most dangerous position of brigade picket officer, having charge of the rifle-pits of his brigade; the occupation of Texas, and the observation of the empire of Maximilian. Of his military career it is enough to say that, undertaken not from choice but under an exalted sense of the duty he owed an imperiled and loved country, every service required was performed quietly, unostentatiously and thoroughly. He could always be depended upon implicitly, possessing that quality of courage which is the result of entire devotion to duty, even at the cost of complete self-sacrifice.

Commencing the study of law in October, 1865, in the office of Arrington and Dent, Chicago, he was in about sixteen months admitted to practice, and returned to Danville to enter upon his professional career. There he remained for only a year, however, returning to Chicago in March, 1868, to form the association with Mr. Thomas Dent, which has since continued; Mr. Dent's former partner, the late Judge Alfred W. Arrington, having died December 31, 1867. Mr. Black's career as a lawyer has been unusually successful. The reputation of his firm is of the very best, both on the score of professional honor and ability, and also by reason of the spotless personal character of the individual members. Possessing varied gifts and powers, so that they admirably supplement each other, and governed in all their conduct, personal and professional, by the code of a pure Christianity, these gentlemen have secured one of the largest and most respecta-

ble clientages in their city, while the records of all the courts in the city and of the supreme courts of Illinois and of the United States attest their large success.

Mr. Black is an unusually clear, earnest and vigorous writer, and gives much attention to the themes of present vital interest. In 1881 he prepared and delivered before the Chicago Philosophical Society a lecture on "Socialism as a Factor in American Society and Politics," which was published in the Chicago "Times," republished in pamphlet form, and extensively quoted and noticed in various parts of the country. It was a remarkably clear, interesting and philosophical consideration of the great question of the social relations of the wage classes in our growing republic. A year later he delivered before the same body a lecture on "Russia and Nihilism," which has since been delivered, by request, before the Liberal League of Chicago and the Industrial Reform Club of the same place, and which has been printed in the "Weekly Magazine," and reprinted in tract form. Concerning this lecture, and as evidencing the literary ability and style of Mr. Black, it may not seem out of place to print two short letters, which speak for themselves, one being from Wendell Phillips, the other from the pen of the versatile John Swinton, chief of the editorial force of the New York "Sun." Following are the letters :

123 EAST 62D STREET, NEW YORK, July 4, 1882.

COMRADE,—I feel especially obliged to you for favoring me with a copy of Col. Black's lecture on Russia. It is a masterpiece, and has given me profound pleasure. The comprehensiveness and accuracy of the author's knowledge, the elevation of his spirit, the charm of his love for truth, justice and man, the generosity of his sympathy, and the boldness and freshness of his manner, riveted me to his pages as soon as I had opened them.

Astonishment mingled with pleasure as I passed from sentence to sentence. It is a most worthy contribution from a man of whose existence in Chicago I am delighted to know. Copies of it should be sent to Vera Sassulitch, Lavroff, Krapotkin and Tchaikovsky, and to Dr. Orloff and Wendell Phillips and others, and to public libraries and newspapers, etc.

I don't believe there is any sale for such a thing; it must be given away.

I shall mail you a copy of my "Travels" and other of my things for Col. Black, asking you to mail them to his address.

JOHN SWINTON.

E. A. Stevens, 319 W. Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois.

BOSTON, July, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—Hearty thanks for your instructive and eloquent address on Russia and Nihilism. Such a masterly and logical summing up of the case against the Romanoffs must give our people pause, and *make* them think. Then we shall see a public opinion more worthy of our past and our national position among civilized states.

I have read and reread your statement, each time with fresh admiration, and added thanks that any American has been found ready to make it—an honor to us and a service to the world.

Yours with great respect,

Col. W. P. Black.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. Black is in no sense of the word a politician, though taking a keen interest in the affairs of the country, to whose service in the tented field he gave three and a half years of his life. In his views he is thoroughly independent, casting his vote and his influence always with what he believes the better side of every cause. In the summer of 1872 he devoted a little time to the advocacy of the Greeley

movement, which he supported as opposed to the increasing corruption in public affairs. His speeches in this campaign elicited much praise, and added to his already high reputation as an earnest, logical and eloquent speaker, fearless in exposing and rebuking wrong. Prior to 1872 he had been a staunch republican; but since that time he has not been actively identified with either of the great parties, though usually working with the democratic. He took no part in politics, however, after the campaign of 1872, until in 1880, when he made one speech near the close of the canvass in advocacy of the election of Gen. Hancock, which was published in full in the Chicago "Times," and which was very highly esteemed on account of its thoughtfulness and force.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Black became a candidate for congress upon the unsolicited nominations first of the anti-monopolists in their convention, then of the democracy, and afterward of the independent republicans. The campaign was short and vigorous, and although Mr. Black was defeated, it was yet only by treachery in the democratic camp, and then by a majority of less than 2,400, in a district that, two years before, had given his successful opponent a majority of over 6,000. Mr. Black's candidacy elicited unusual enthusiasm, and became the pivotal contest in his district, while it elicited some most remarkable tributes to his character and attainments. Among these may properly be mentioned a tract, written by Mr. Henry L. Turner, a prominent real estate dealer, and a lifelong republican, under the title, "*Patriotism versus Party*," and published by him anonymously. After opening with the question, "Shall I, a lifelong republican, born and reared amidst the 'most straitest sect' of the abolitionists, so far step aside from my ancient allegiance as to vote for the democratic nominee for congress?" and proceeding at length to state his objections to the republican candidate, he gives the following estimate of Mr. Black's qualifications and character:

"Speaking from a personal acquaintance of years' standing, the writer, if asked, would say of Capt. William P. Black that he would bring to the legislative office a heart throbbing with a benevolent love for his fellow-men, sympathetic with their misfortunes, and ambitious to be of service to them; a quick and enlightened conscience, with a profound sense of personal responsibility; an independence of thought and action almost phenomenal; an honesty deep seated as the earth's foundation; an incorruptibility absolutely unassailable; an intellect of great breadth and keenness; a mind well stored with a comprehensive knowledge of law and history; a ripe and widely varied experience; an eloquence at once dignified and impassioned, impressive and graceful; a patriotism strengthened and purified on the battle-fields of the rebellion, and a courage which cannot be daunted; a life so pure and spotless that the fierce breath of a bitter canvass has cast no mist upon it; a religious principle, which manifests a reverent regard for all the ways of righteousness; a widely gathered familiarity with the management of affairs, and a broad general culture; a splendid presence, and manners courteous, affable and polished."

In 1874 Wabash College conferred on Mr. Black the degree of M.A., a graceful recognition of his professional success and his services as a man of letters.

Mr. Black was married May 28, 1869, to Miss Hortensia M. MacGreal, of Galveston, Texas, a Christian lady of clear and strong intellect, ripe culture and deep enthusiasm of religious experience. She is the eldest daughter of the late Peter

MacGreal, who was one of the leading lawyers of the Empire State of the Southwest.

We close this sketch by a few words of personal description. Mr. Black is over six feet in height, dark hair, now freely intersprinkled with gray; of spare but graceful figure; a face strong and expressive; and a dark, bright eye, that kindles under emotion or excitement, but is always kindly; his voice is clear and strong; and these, added to an unusual flow of language, make him a speaker of great power and magnetism.

GEORGE MILLS ROGERS.

GEORGE MILLS ROGERS, son of Judge John G. Rogers, of the Cook county circuit court, was born April 16, 1854, at Glasgow, Kentucky. He fitted for college in the Chicago public schools, and finally in Chicago University, and entered Yale College in 1872, graduating in 1876, when he returned to Chicago and studied law in the office of Crawford and McConnell and attended the Chicago Union College of Law; was admitted to the bar in June, 1878, and commenced practice in the firm of McConnell, Raymond and Rogers, and is now of the firm of McConnell and Rogers. He is descended from a line of eminent judges on both the paternal and maternal sides, and is a credit to his ancestry. His abilities and character give promise that he will, if he lives, win the place in the affection and esteem of the people, which his father now holds.

SAMUEL P. McCONNELL.

SAMUEL P. McCONNELL was born in Springfield, Illinois, July 5, 1849. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, his grandfather immigrating to this country from Belfast, Ireland, in 1811, located in New Jersey and subsequently moved to Madison county, New York, and engaged first in the manufacture of powder and later in farming and raising fine stock. In 1840 he moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, and engaged in farming, being the first to introduce blooded stock in that county. Two of his sons now reside on the old homestead farm. Gen. John McConnell, father of the subject of this sketch, now resides at Springfield, and is well known in this state as having been a brave and daring cavalry officer in the late war. He was breveted brigadier-general for gallantry in several engagements, and received the highest commendation from his superior officers. Samuel P. was born on a farm and spent his youth there. He had the usual preparatory education and was fitted for college; graduated from Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, in 1871, when he read law with the prominent law firm of Stuart, Edwards and Brown, of Springfield, was admitted to the bar, and came to Chicago in December, 1872, and commenced practice in the firm of

McConnell and Lanphier, which continued until the spring of 1874, when he became a member of the firm of Crawford and McConnell, which was engaged largely in important corporation litigation. Mr. McConnell, though young, evidenced a decided ability in this class of cases, and is still successfully engaged in that line of practice, and has won and deserved particular credit on account of his ability in that connection, as well as in general practice. In July of 1878 the firm of Crawford and McConnell was dissolved, Mr. Crawford discontinuing the law business and engaging in railroad building and management, when Mr. McConnell formed a partnership with Henry W. Raymond, son of the late distinguished Henry J. Raymond, and his brother-in-law, George Mills Rogers, son of Judge John G. Rogers, of the Cook county circuit court. Mr. Raymond subsequently left the firm and is now one of the editors of the Chicago "Tribune," the law firm now being McConnell and Rogers. Samuel P. McConnell is one of the foremost of the younger attorneys of the Chicago bar; he is studious, industrious, and faithful to his clients, and a successful lawyer, highly respected by the profession and those who know him.

In February, 1876, he married Sarah Rogers, daughter of Judge John G. Rogers, chief-justice of the circuit court of Cook county.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT, one of three children of William and Maria Prescott, was born March 1, 1832, in Devonshire, England. His parents were natives of the same county, and were descendants of families which had for many generations belonged to the agricultural class of the country. In the year 1848 Mr. Prescott's father and mother removed with their family to the United States, and on July 4 in that year, reached Mt. Vernon, Ohio, which they then intended to make their permanent home. Within a short time, however, the father died, and the family was divided and scattered, but was reunited in the fall of 1857, at Springfield, Illinois.

Having previously read some of the elementary books of the law, the subject of our sketch entered the office of Hon. James C. Conkling of Springfield, and there completed his preparatory law studies. He was examined for admission to the bar in the spring of 1859, by a committee composed of the late Abraham Lincoln, the late Stephen T. Logan and James C. Conkling, a circumstance which he has always regarded as a peculiar honor. Admitted to practice, he was immediately thereafter elected city attorney of Springfield, and held the office one year. At the beginning of the war he entered the army, and served continuously until July 1865, being successively first lieutenant and adjutant, captain and major. At the fall election of 1865 he was chosen judge of the county court of Sangamon county, and held that office four years. He then resumed the practice of his profession at Springfield, and remained there until October 1878, when he

removed to Chicago. In the meantime, during the years 1873 to 1876, he held the position of register of the United States land office, succeeding Hon. C. S. Zane. In politics he has always been a republican, and until recently has taken an active part in all the principal campaigns of this state, beginning with the most memorable of all in the history of the country, that of 1859.

In 1867 Mr. Prescott was married to Miss Lizzie Wallace, at Memphis, Tennessee; he is a man of fine personal appearance, and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, for his many social and amiable qualities. His reputation has always been that of a man of sterling integrity and he has always been known as a careful and able lawyer.

CAPT. CANUTE R. MATSON.

CANUTE R. MATSON was born in Norway in 1843. In 1848 his parents immigrated to America and settled in Walworth county, Wisconsin, whence in 1851 they removed to Dane county in the same state. Canute had an ambition to obtain an education, and to this end attended the Albion Academy in Dane, and subsequently Milton College, and was an apt and studious scholar, and ranked among the best in his classes. He was in the latter college when the war broke out, and being descended from an ancestry which had fought for freedom and liberty, was very naturally prompted by patriotism and devotion to his adopted country to enlist in the Union army, which he did, though quite young, as a private in Co. K., 13th Wis. Inf., and went to the field as a private; was promoted to commissary sergeant in 1862; first lieutenant of Co. G, in 1863; was subsequently acting regimental quartermaster, and was such when mustered out in December 1865, with a clean and untarnished record in all the capacities in which he had served, and bears the reputation to this day of having been a brave and faithful soldier and officer.

When he left the service he settled in Chicago, and attended a commercial college a few months, when he received an appointment in the postoffice. During the time he published the "Postal Record," an official paper of the department in Chicago. In 1868 he was elected clerk of the police court, and reelected in 1871, having the appointment and supervision of the deputies. In 1875 he was appointed justice of the peace, and re-appointed in 1879, and was regarded one of the best and most reliable of the justices; in 1878 was admitted to the practice of law.

In the fall of 1879 his friends put his name forward for sheriff of Cook county, and he proved to be the second strongest candidate before the republican county convention, but being barely defeated he reluctantly accepted the nomination for coroner of Cook county, which was made by acclamation, and was elected by the largest majority of any one on the republican ticket; evidencing his popularity in the city and county. He served in that capacity two years, and demonstrated the possession of the administrative ability requisite in the successful discharge of the duties of that office. In the fall of 1882 he declined a renomination for that

office, and his name was again put forward for sheriff, and he proved the second time the second strongest candidate, but was defeated by the present incumbent, Seth F. Hanchett, who wisely made him chief deputy sheriff, a position which he now holds, 1883, giving full satisfaction to all who do business with sheriff's office. He has attained to position through his merits; always serving the public faithfully and ably, he has the full public confidence. He is one of the most prominent of the Scandinavian leaders in this city and state, and is popular with all nationalities and parties, as a man of excellent habits, good abilities and character. He is respected by all who know him, and esteemed by his friends and intimates.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS, son of the celebrated statesman, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, November 3, 1850. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha Denny Martin, a daughter of Col. Robert Martin, was a native of the same county, and died in January, 1853. The history of his father, who died at Chicago, June 3, 1861, is familiar to the American people. The last intelligible words uttered by him were a message to his sons, Robert and Stephen, then at college, to "obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States."

After completing his preparatory education, our subject attended Georgetown College, District of Columbia, but left his studies during his senior year to look after his mother's estate, comprising several plantations in North Carolina, Mississippi and Texas. This occurrence led him to engage extensively in the leaf tobacco business. While in North Carolina, Mr. Douglas found himself early and deeply absorbed in politics, growing out of the excited and threatening condition of the country, and his patriotic instincts led him to promptly ally himself with the party of freedom. In 1870, before he was twenty years old, he was made chairman of the republican county delegation to the state convention, and about the same time became editor in chief of the Raleigh "Standard," the organ of the republican party in North Carolina. In that same year he was appointed adjutant-general of the state, it being the incipient period of the ku klux troubles, when 2,000 troops were raised to protect the lives of the colored people and of republican leaders of all complexions. The condition of things at that time in North Carolina and some other southern states, together with Mr. Douglas' able leaders in the "Standard," led congress to consider the matter, and pass the ku klux legislation, when Mr. Douglas resigned his post of adjutant-general.

In 1872 he was appointed a presidential elector, and, young as he was, made a thorough canvass of his district. Four years later (1876) he was again placed on the republican electoral ticket in North Carolina, and ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket, making a full and vigorous canvass, speaking in at least fifty places.

In November, 1876, Mr. Douglas entered the North Carolina Law School, under Hon. Richmond Pearson, chief-justice of that state, and was there admitted to practice in June, 1878. He opened a law office in Chicago in the following March, and almost immediately took an honorable position at the Cook county bar. In October, 1881, he was appointed master in chancery of the county court. He belongs to the class of irrepressible young men whose talents and energies, always wisely directed, place them in the forefront in every contest. He seems to have inherited not only the build, but in a large measure the force of character, mental powers and magnetism of his father, and he may or may not reach the rounds of fame on which his father proudly stood. He is quite as much a favorite of the republican party as his father was of the democratic party at thirty years of age. In 1880 he was quite active in the Grant movement, and was elected at the state convention at Springfield a delegate to the national convention held at Chicago, but was unseated on defeat of the "unit rule." During the memorable campaign of that year, which resulted in the election of Garfield and Arthur, he canvassed nearly the whole state of Illinois, and aided, by his persuasive eloquence, in securing an unusually large majority in Illinois for the republican nominees. Since the close of that great political contest Mr. Douglas has been quietly practicing his profession in Chicago, being of the firm of Decker, Douglas and Kistler. Few young men of his age have made an equal amount of history. Mr. Douglas attends the Reformed Episcopal church, but is not a member of any religious association.

EBEN F. RUNYAN.

EBEN F. RUNYAN is a gentleman, modest and unassuming, but positive in his character, of great versatility of talent, who has gained a wide and excellent reputation, as a careful and pains-taking lawyer. He carefully examines all the details of every case intrusted to his care, and never commences suit, except to win, and defends with a zeal and tact that invariably shows all there is in the case. He has a faculty of presenting a case to both court and jury, with clearness, conciseness and force, and has met with remarkable success. He is thoroughly read in his profession, and having a sharp and correct faculty of analysis, a fertile mind and readiness of resource in argument, has attained great prominence as an advocate.

Mr. Runyan was born in Victory, Cayuga county, in the state of New York, December 3, 1831, and lived in that town until the spring of 1838, when, by the death of his father, he was left an orphan, and compelled to care for himself. He had none of the advantages of an early education, and, with slight exceptions, had no regular teaching in schools, until the winter of 1848, but during all those years, and ever since, when not engaged in labor, he spent his time in reading, studying and thinking, and thus gained a valuable fund of practical knowledge, which is at all times at his command.

In the spring of 1849, he entered the store of Capt. T. F. Comstock, father of E. F. Comstock, of Chicago, at Wilton, Saratoga county, New York, and remained there until the spring of 1850. Although he met with excellent success in his position, and gave entire satisfaction to his employer, and his customers, he was not satisfied, and sought other fields where there was a larger range for his active mind, and having faith in the West, in April, 1850, he started for Illinois, making most of the journey on foot. From June 11 of that year, until March, 1853, he was engaged during the summer months in McHenry county, Illinois, in farming, and in the winter months, in teaching school, one of his pupils being Hon. J. C. Knickerbocker, probate judge of Cook county.

In the spring of 1853, he entered the Academy at Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois, then under the management of Hon. F. E. Clark, of that city, and soon after entered the law office of W. S. Searles, as a student at law, and remained with him until he was admitted to the bar, in the spring of 1855. He was a close student, never sought pleasure until his lessons were completed, and then only as a rest. He then and always believed that whatever was worth doing, should be well done, and was so strict in his adherence to the rules, forms and principles of the text books, that for years after he commenced the practice of the law, he would not himself use, nor would he permit a student in his office to use, a blank in the preparation of a case for court.

In June, 1855, he commenced the practice of law in Chicago, and met with excellent success. He was warm and magnetic in his feelings, and soon gathered around him a host of friends. January 1, 1856, he formed a partnership with T. B. Brown, of Chicago, under the name of Brown and Runyan, and they continued to practice law until the fall of 1859. Among those who have been associated with him in the practice are D. J. Avery, one of the masters in chancery of the superior court of Cook county, and E. F. Comstock, both of whom were students with him, and are excellent lawyers, and Hon. Mason B. Loomis, ex-judge of the county court. He has controlled a large business, and has had a vast experience in the general law, as well as other business.

He was a member of the Board of Education of Chicago, from 1864 to 1874, and during the entire period, took an active part in everything connected with educational matters. He was once elected vice-president, and twice elected president of the board. Upon the organization of the Board of Park Commissioners for West Chicago, he was, by the governor, appointed one of the commissioners, and was connected with the board for about seven years, and took an active part in the location and improvement of the west parks and boulevards. He was auditor of the board during the entire period of his connection with it. In the summer of 1876, prior to his failure in business, he resigned his position in the Park Board, believing as he still believes, that a man who is unsuccessful in the management of his own finances, should not manage the finances of the people. He has been a man of great activity and enterprise, and done much to develop the resources of Chicago.

He is strictly temperate in his habits, and insists that it is just as easy to say "no" as "yes," and that no man thinks less of one, for refusing to drink with him, when he knows that the objection is a matter of principle. In all his counsels, he is conscientious and careful. He is a gentleman of refinement and culture, and affable and kind in his intercourse with all. He has conducted many important suits and interests, and won his way to the position of a leading lawyer in Chicago, by the exercise of energy, superior ability and legal attainments. He was married January 2, 1860, to Miss Flora R. Avery, of Waukegan, a most lovely woman, by whom he has six children.

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, LL.D.

AFTER all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the acquirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character and future. He is mainly responsible for his own manhood, as a rule. This general proposition applies to George W. Cothran, now one of the foremost members of the Chicago bar. He was born February 25, 1834, on a farm in Royalton, Niagara county, New York. When he was four years of age, his father died, leaving his mother with a small and heavily encumbered estate, and a family of thirteen children, of which George was the youngest. In the fall of 1838, his mother sold the homestead, and moved with her family to Richland county, Ohio, where she remained till the spring of 1842, when the purchaser, having failed to pay for the homestead, reconveyed it to her, and she returned to it to live. George remained there with his mother, attending school and doing farm work, until 1850, when his mother again removed, with the four children remaining at home, to Lockport, New York, and the succeeding four years George devoted his attention to the mechanical arts, of which he was fond, and became proficient in several branches. He acquired a practical knowledge of the branches he pursued, and could to-day draw plans of, and build, almost any structure of wood, iron or stone, which knowledge has been of service to him in the practice of his profession, in the class of causes involving such questions. In 1854, at the age of twenty, he entered the law office of Phineas L. Ely, of Lockport, and commenced the study of law, remaining three years, at the end of which time he was admitted to the bar to practice in all the courts of the state of New York, and at the examination, conducted by three judges in open court, he correctly answered all of the searching questions, with a single exception. He had application, and power of concentration, which has always been a distinguishing feature of his mind, notwithstanding the fact that before he entered upon the study of law, he had wandered into the flowery paths of literature, science and art, and had contributed to magazine and periodical literature to quite an extent, and has since his admission to bar, especially illustrating the annals of the literature of law and jurisprudence.

After his admission to the bar, he remained one year with his preceptor, when, in September, 1858, he opened a law office of his own in Lockport, and at once entered into a good practice. So successful was he that but one law firm had more cases on the court calendar than he had. He remained in practice until 1861, when he left his profession, organized Battery M, 1st N. Y. Vol. Lt. Artillery, was commissioned its captain, and went to the front; and no volunteer battery achieved a better reputation in the Army of the Potomac than Cothran's battery. He served with Gen. Banks in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, under Gen. Pope during his inglorious command of the Army of the Potomac, from Cedar Mountain to the time he turned over the command to Gen. McClellan, then through South Mountain and Antietam. He was eight hours under fire in the latter battle. Then followed the brief and disastrous careers of Burnside and Gen. Hooker, and the more successful one of Gen. Meade. About the time of the Gettysburg fight, he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. During the grand retrograde movement of Gen. Pope, after a severe artillery battle at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, in consequence of exposure in an all-day and night's rain, he took cold, which culminated in sciatica-neuralgia in his right limb, from which he was a great sufferer for more than ten years, and has not yet fully recovered.

After the battle of Antietam he was recommended to President Lincoln for promotion, for meritorious services in the field, by every commissioned officer in the eleventh army corps, including Gen. Banks, its late, and Gen. A. S. Williams, its then commanding officer. But the Harrison's Landing letter of Gen. McClellan, had been written, and the successor of President Lincoln became a matter of such great political importance at Washington that Douglas democrats were not appointed thereafter as readily or as frequently as in the earlier stages of the war, coupled with the fact that he would do nothing to aid his promotion. He remained with his battery, even when serving on Gen. Williams' staff as chief of artillery of the first division of the twelfth corps. He was offered promotion to the position of major or lieutenant-colonel by the adjutant-general of New York, but he declined, as the command of a battery is really the only responsible position in the artillery service. Many amusing anecdotes of the captain and his battery were printed in the *Drawer* in "Harper's Magazine," and in "Knickerbocker" at the time.

On leaving the army in 1863, he married the only surviving child of W. W. Mann, of Buffalo, New York, and in the fall of that year went to Buffalo to live, and commenced the practice of his profession. "There were giants in those days" in the Buffalo bar, a bar that had no superior in any city in the Union. The subject of this sketch, by perseverance, close attention to business, and a thorough mastery of his cause, soon took a place in the foremost rank of that celebrated bar, and no lawyer of his age stood higher in the estimation of the New York court of appeals than he. While in the flush of successful practice in Buffalo, in July, 1879, he came to Chicago to help his friend, F. E. Hinckley, in unrav-

eling the legal complications in which his railroads had become involved, and he it was, that preserved the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, and placed it in its present successful situation. He was soon after appointed the general solicitor of the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, Chicago, Pekin and Southwestern Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Rockford and Northern Railroad Company, and the appointment has led to his permanent residence in this city.

Mr. Cothran has never been much of an office seeker or office holder. In addition to his office of captain of artillery in the army, the only other office he has held was that of county judge of Erie county, New York, for one year. His appointment to that office was the first official act of Gov. Robinson, of New York, and was recommended by ex-Gov. Tilden, his intimate friend. At the end of his term, he declined to take a nomination, and continued his practice. It was nearly the unanimous wish of the bar that he should remain on the bench, but he preferred the active practice of his profession. On different occasions, he was suggested for nomination for judge of the New York court of appeals, but he invariably declined to enter the field. Having been nominated for judge of the superior court of Buffalo, he declined to run, but on a subsequent occasion, he permitted the use of his name for that office, but was defeated with his party at the polls.

While engaged in the practice of his profession, he edited and published the sixth edition of the revised statutes of New York, in three massive volumes, containing 3,700 pages. The labor bestowed upon these volumes was immense, and for this work, and his high standing at the bar, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. He has also edited the latest editions of the Illinois revised statutes in one compact volume. It is the edition now used by judges and lawyers almost exclusively. The same evidences of careful preparation, which made his New York statutes so valuable, are observable in this later work.

Judge Cothran is a great lover of books, and has pretty thoroughly traversed the whole range of literature. His private library is unique, and embraces a large collection of rare works on the origin, formation, and progress of religions and religious ideas. His law library is probably more thoroughly annotated than any other in the city.

Art and music are his hobbies. His house, on LaSalle avenue, is literally filled with oil paintings by distinguished foreign and American artists. But his musical library, probably the largest private collection in America, is an object of curiosity, as well as of peculiar interest. It embraces all the choice editions of the great tone poets, as well as nearly all modern composers of any merit or celebrity, all conveniently arranged, and beautifully bound. It is envied by all musicians, many of whom avail themselves of it to consult rare works.

His schooling was the schooling of practical life, resulting from the "struggle for existence" by a young man with no other means than brains and a determination to achieve success. While not the graduate of any college, he has been a great friend of educational institutions, and was one of the founders of the Buf-

falo College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was its first president, and until after his removal to Chicago, occupied the chair of medical jurisprudence.

As a lawyer, he is distinguished by clearness and comprehensiveness of statement, and clearness of argument, preferring to solve a legal problem by argument, and general principles of law, than by a mass of mere authorities, though he is exceedingly diligent and patient in research, when he depends upon authorities. Candid, cautious, thorough in the study and evolving of facts and precedents, and clear in his analysis of the principles of law and equity, with a clear comprehension of the spirit and scope of jurisprudence, and the independence to lay his cause before the court, according to his best judgment of the law and equity of the cause he is advocating, a keen sense of honor, which Wordsworth says is the finest sense of justice and right, which the human mind can frame, he is still a student, quiet and studious in his demeanor and habits, and an indefatigable worker. He has arisen to eminence and success as the result of his own indomitable energy, and inborn ability directed into the channel it has been, and controlled by himself; in short, a self-made man.

GEORGE E. DAWSON.

GEORGE E. DAWSON was born June 23, 1847, at Loami, Illinois, where his parents, Charles H. Dawson, and Julia (Meacham) Dawson, resided at that time. His father, a blacksmith and plow manufacturer, was one of the first inventors of the gang breaking plow, and made several valuable improvements in double cultivators. When George was five years of age his parents removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, where his father continued business. Here he attended school until twelve years of age, when he again moved with his parents, settling on a farm for two years, and engaging in farm work, attending the county schools as opportunities offered, until 1861, when his father again moved and settled in Springfield, Illinois. Here George entered the high school, graduating in the English course as salutatorian of his class. The following year he spent in the employ of the provost marshal of the eighth district. Having determined to secure a college education, the year following was spent in preparatory studies under a private instructor. The usual preparatory course of three years in Latin and Greek was completed by him in one year, and in the fall of 1866 he entered the University of Michigan, pursued the regular classical course of four years, and in the summer of 1870 graduated with the degree of B.A. Subsequently he received his M.A. degree from the same institution.

Upon leaving the university Mr. Dawson taught for one year as principal of the high school at Flint, Michigan. In the following year he went to Buffalo, New York, where he had charge of the department of Latin and Greek in the central high school, and remained there for three years, gaining an excellent reputation as a classical instructor. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Dawson wishing to

obtain a more thorough knowledge of the modern languages, went abroad and spent two years in the study of German, French and Italian. Having studied these languages in this country, his study abroad enabled him to acquire a final command of them, both in reading and speaking. While abroad, Mr. Dawson traveled about the continent during the summer months, and spent the winter in hard study at the universities. The greater portion of his time in Germany was spent at Leipzig and Göttingen, at the former of which he attended lectures on the Roman law. He also attended lectures for a short time at the Collegio Romano, in Rome, and at the College de France, at Paris.

After two years thus profitably spent in travel and study, he returned to America, arriving in Philadelphia May 9, 1876, the day prior to the opening of the Centennial Exposition.

Mr. Dawson, having a decided preference for the West, returned to Springfield, Illinois, and for one year was principal of the high school where he had formerly been a pupil. Thence he went to Peoria, Illinois, and for two years was principal of the high school there. In the summer of 1879, Mr. Dawson removed to Chicago, taking charge of the Washington school, where he remained two years. Having for several years devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, studying under the direction of a prominent law firm in Peoria, and in Chicago in the office of James Goggin, he passed his examination at Springfield in May, 1881, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois, beginning his practice July 1, 1881.

In the fall of 1882 he became associated with Mr. Isaac H. Pedrick, a well known attorney of Chicago, under the style of Pedrick and Dawson. With the unusually broad and deep foundation which he has laid, his perseverance and high literary talent and attainments, Mr. Dawson cannot but take a first rank in his profession.

GEORGE DRIGGS.

GEORGE DRIGGS, a member of the legal fraternity of Chicago, is a native of Livingston county, New York, and was born at Mount Morris, May 18, 1846. His parents were Elias Beach Driggs, a native of Connecticut, and Sarah (Rowell) Driggs, a native of Vermont. After the death of his parents, when only a lad, Mr. Driggs went to live with relatives at Fairlee, Vermont, near the New Hampshire line. In early years he attended the academy at Orford, New Hampshire, afterward continuing his studies under private instruction up to the time of his appointment to a position in the United States treasury department under Secretary McCullough. While in Washington he found opportunity to continue his law studies already begun, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School, in the class of 1868, immediately entering upon the practice of law in Washington, where he remained for about two years, when he went to New York city. In 1871 Mr. Driggs accepted a position in the office of Hon. J. R. Swan, at Columbus, Ohio, at that time general solicitor of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis

Railway Company. He continued as the assistant of Judge Swan, and of his successor, Hugh J. Jewett, until the latter assumed the presidency of the Erie Railway Company early in 1875, when Mr. Driggs was appointed assistant counsel of the Pennsylvania company, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, in which position he remained until he came to Chicago, February 1, 1881, and formed a partnership with George Willard, of whom a sketch is given on another page. Willard and Driggs, in addition to a general legal business, are the solicitors for several railway and other corporations.

Mr. Driggs is a firm republican in politics, entertains liberal religious views, and is a Knight Templar in the masonic order.

In 1872 he married Miss Helen Griffing, a native of Ohio; they have two children, a son and a daughter.

JOHN CUTHBERTSON.

JOHN CUTHBERTSON was born February 16, 1829, at Liverpool, England. His parents were Jonathan and Winfred (Stanton) Cuthbertson, his father being of English origin, and mother descending from wealthy farmers of Ireland. His father, when a boy, ran away from home and joined a merchant ship as cabin boy, and followed a seafaring life for a number of years, attaining different positions of rank, and encountering many dangerous voyages. He held the position of mate on the schooner Albion, which, when at sea in St. George's channel between the Irish and Welsh coasts, in the summer of 1814, was boarded by the American privateer, *Princess*, who took the greater portion of the cargo, and made prisoners of the crew, and then set fire to the ship, and carried the crew to Boston bay, where they were kept until the close of the war of 1812, when he returned to England, and soon after, at the age of twenty-one, was given command of a vessel (of which the late Joseph Cuthbertson of Workington, grandfather of our subject, was the sole owner), and for a long time was engaged in traffic between Demerara and Liverpool. The ancestors of Mr. Cuthbertson have held prominent positions under the English government, and some were seafaring men of wealth and good standing.

When John was five years old his mother, by reason of ill health, removed to Westport, her native town in Ireland. Here John resided until 1853, when he left for Chicago. He received his early education at Westport, and afterward studied at the academy of the Christian Brothers, under celebrated Latin and Greek tutors, and here began his study for his profession. After finishing his education, Mr. Cuthbertson, in the summer of 1848, went on a visit to his grandfather to Workington, England, and thence to Liverpool, his native town; here he entered the employ of a Mr. Barry (an old friend of his father's, and a wealthy ship owner), who sent him aboard the ship *John Bolton* to Quebec, to look after the cargo. The ship loaded square timber at Quebec, for Liverpool, and on September 1,

1848, proceeded down the gulf of St. Lawrence. When they had reached a point thirty-five miles southeast of the island of St. Paul, she fell in with a terrific gale, became waterlogged and unmanageable, and was abandoned. The crew were picked up by the bark *Sarah Ann*, and taken to Fleetwood, near the city of Lancaster, England. After arriving home Mr. Cuthbertson went to live with his father, who had retired from the sea and was engaged as a ship broker, and in emigration business. Here he made several trips with emigrants, and secured cargoes for home.

In the spring of 1853 Mr. Cuthbertson left England for Chicago, where he remained for some time before engaging in any enterprise, visiting his friends, etc., until the spring of 1855, when he recommenced the study of law with John Mason, a celebrated criminal lawyer of Chicago, and after a creditable examination, was admitted to the bar of Illinois, at Ottawa, October 12, 1857. He immediately formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued for a period of two years, and between them a warm friendship always existed to the time of the death of Mr. Mason, in 1879.

In 1862 he was elected justice of the peace, and served the full term of four years, to the satisfaction of the public. In politics Mr. Cuthbertson is a democrat, in religion a Roman Catholic. He married a lady of Chicago, and has a family of four sons and two daughters. He is a man of varied attainments and refined in his tastes and habits, and withal is an excellent performer on the piano and violin, with which he delights in amusing the home circles. The accumulated wealth of his grandfather and uncles is soon to be handed down to him and his father, who resides with him, and Mr. Cuthbertson expects soon to retire from the active duties of the Chicago bar, of which he has for years been an honored member.

EDGAR L. JAYNE.

EDGAR L. JAYNE is one of the most promising young lawyers of the Chicago bar. By strict attention to business and true fidelity to his clients, he has already attained high rank in his profession for a man of his age. He is a well read lawyer, a good advocate, and excels in the trial of cases. He is a careful counselor, and his foresight is so keen that he seldom fails in a case to which he has given his mature deliberation. Being a good judge of human nature, and naturally reticent, he has a faculty of discovering the hand of his opponent without showing his own. He never goes to trial without thorough preparation, and the zeal and energy with which he presents and advocates his client's cause usually crowns his efforts with success. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born April 7, 1848, at Meshoppen, Wyoming county. He prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and entered Cornell University in 1869. In 1872 he left Cornell University and entered the University of Chicago, where he acted in the double capacity of tutor and student, and graduated in 1873.



Eugene L. Payne



The following fall he entered the Union College of Law, from which he graduated in 1875. Being admitted to the bar he at once began practice, and continued alone until 1877, when he formed a partnership with DeWolf and Young, under the name and style of Jayne, DeWolf and Young, which was dissolved in 1879, since which time he has been practicing by himself, with excellent success. Mr. Jayne, though independent of party influence, is a staunch republican, and takes a great interest in local affairs, but never to the injury or neglect of his professional duties. He is secretary of the Chicago Bar Association, having been elected in January 1882. He is a gentleman of fine presence, being of medium height, with a fine intellectual forehead and keen black eye. He is affable, refined and polished, and has a happy faculty of making friends. He is a gentleman of strict integrity, and has the confidence of the courts before whom he practices, the good will of his brethren at the bar, and the respect and admiration of his clients, whose interests he is ever ready to espouse with a becoming enthusiasm and zeal.

FREDERICK A. HERRING.

THE subject of this biography was born in the city of Elberfeld, Prussia, August 5, 1845, and is the son of Dr. Frederick Herring, now a prominent physician of Goshen, Indiana, and Amelia (Wolff) Herring. His maternal grandfather was John Wolff, an architect of considerable note, of Elberfeld, who drew the plans of several important buildings at that city. Adolf Schultz, a noted German poet, scholar and patriot, who died in 1860, married a sister of our subject's mother. His literary works and poems were supposed by the government officers to be incendiary, and consequently were suppressed in 1848. The German literary societies of the Rhine valley erected a monument to his memory over his grave at Elberfeld, and extended the freedom of the German universities to his children.

Mr. Herring graduated in 1863 in the classical course of Hillsdale College, Michigan. He then taught school four years, two years as principal of Cassopolis union school, and two years as principal of Mt. Clemens union schools, Michigan. During and before this time he studied law, and spent his vacations in the law office of Baker and Mitchell, of Goshen, Indiana, with whom he continued to study until he was admitted to the bar in September 1871. He removed to Chicago May 1, 1872, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois on examination before the supreme court in September of that year. He then formed a copartnership with Consider H. Willett, which continued until 1879, since which time Mr. Herring has been in business by himself.

In political sentiments Mr. Herring is a staunch republican. He has been an earnest and zealous worker in politics, and has taken part in all political campaigns since 1868. He took the stump for Gen. Grant in Indiana and Michigan, and during the campaigns since then has stumped Illinois and Wisconsin,

speaking in both the German and English languages, under the direction of the state central committee, but has never sought or accepted political preferment for himself, finding in his professional work ample scope for the gratification of his highest ambitions.

Mr. Herring is a very thorough lawyer and a safe counsel. He is an earnest, logical speaker and a good advocate, and especially valuable as a campaign speaker, being very fluent in German as well as English. He is a gentleman of integrity, stands well at the bar, and is an upright, honorable citizen.

He was married in Chicago in 1875, to Miss Kate Lonergan, of Chicago.

ARTHUR G. OTIS.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Milo, Michigan, November 22, 1849, and is the son of Hon. Isaac Otis, ex-judge of the probate court of Barry county, Michigan, an old settler and a very extensive land owner. The mother of our subject was Caroline A. (Curtis) Otis. Both parents were Quakers and natives of the state of New York, and of English descent. Arthur G. commenced his education in the public schools, and then fitted for college. He entered the Michigan University in the literary department, and graduated from that institution in 1871; studied law with Hon. D. Darwin Hughes, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, one of the ablest lawyers of that state; removed to Chicago in 1875 and entered at once into a successful practice of the law. Mr. Otis is a well read lawyer, a diligent student, and an expert in office business. He is especially efficient in all branches of real estate matters, and is a safe and reliable legal counselor. He is a fluent speaker and a good trial lawyer. He is a gentleman of strict integrity and has the respect of all who know him. Courteous, cultured and refined, he is at the same time a social, genial companion, and has a large circle of friends.

FRANKLIN P. SIMONS.

THE circumstances under which a man is born and reared, do not to any great extent, shape the man's future. After all that may be done or left undone, the man must, essentially, formulate and give shape to his character. Ability or education derived from experience cannot be purchased with, or bartered for, money. What a man becomes, is but the outcome of his inborn principles, an evolution of himself by himself. To form an estimate of a man, it is necessary to know what he has accomplished, and how he has accomplished it. Franklin P. Simons, the subject of this biography, was born in New York city, September 18, 1853. He was left motherless at the age of two years, and an orphan at the age of seven years, and at this early age was left to depend upon his own resources to make his way in the world. His parents were Americans.

His mother's maiden name was Henrietta Height, of an old family in the East; his father was Nelson P. Simons, at one time cashier of the Mercantile Bank in New York, who will be remembered by the older settlers in Chicago, as the one who opened and managed the first amphitheater in Chicago, which was located on or near the site of the court house, and was also engaged in other enterprises there. He lost his health and property, and died of cholera in 1860, and his remains were taken to New York, in sole charge of Franklin, who arrived there fatherless, motherless and penniless. He was a courageous boy, and faced the situation with bravery, resolution and fortitude, and earned his living by doing whatever his willing heart and hands could find to do, selling papers, blacking boots, or anything honorable, and attending school when opportunity offered. When sixteen years of age, he went to Aurora, Cayuga county, New York, the home of those generous and beneficent men, E. B. Morgan and Henry Wells, the latter the founder of Wells, Fargo and Company's Express, and of Wells Female College, located there. These men, discovering his worth, took him by the hand kindly, and encouraged and aided him in getting an education, and pursuing whatever profession or vocation he might choose to follow in life. At the age of eighteen, he commenced the study of law, and continued it there for two years, as he could get time from other duties. In May, 1872, he removed to Chicago, completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, and commenced his career as a lawyer, without a law book, a client, or a dollar in money, and eight dollars in debt for the desk on which he wrote. Commencing the practice of law in this great city, in the midst of a sea of matured legal knowledge, and among much older and experienced men, with the expectation of success, would be to many young men a discouraging and almost hopeless undertaking; but to him it was not a new experience, and he commenced the struggle for success in his profession, the same as he commenced that for a livelihood when a boy of seven years of age, with high resolves and purposes, and the determination and courage to consummate them. He has succeeded well thus far, which fact presupposes the possession on his part, of native ability, tact, energy and perseverance, which have enabled him to meet, and master every emergency. The world is too full of well directed intellectual energy to admit of the thought that one, no matter how naturally brilliant, can float into permanent success without effort, vigilance, patient industry and energetic effort to which the success of Mr. Simons so far is attributable. He has attained to a high standing at this bar, and ranks among the first of the younger members of the profession here. As a speaker and advocate on the forum or before a jury, he is fluent, graceful, eloquent and effective.

While he is a general practitioner, he has developed a particular ability in criminal practice. In the case of Cary, indicted for murder in 1878, Mr. Simons (on the advice and recommendation of a distinguished criminal lawyer, who had been retained to defend, and at a late day was compelled to withdraw from the case) undertook the defense, though he had but a short time in which to prepare,

and this, his first trial of the kind, with the press and popular prejudice against him, and succeeded in securing a light sentence for his client. He was complimented by a great number of the members of the bar of this city, for the skill, ingenuity and ability he evidenced in the conduct of the case. In the same year, he successfully defended Mark Gray, who attempted the assassination of Edwin Booth, in McVicker's Theater, and who was sent to the insane asylum, and has since been released. Other cases could be cited, in which he has been successful, when the best legal talent at this bar was opposed to him. He is a man of integrity, and faithful to the interests of his client, and is held in high regard by his friends.

JACOB NEWMAN.

MR NEWMAN, although a young man, has already won a high position in the profession. He is emphatically a self-made man; one of a large family of children, he was born in Germany, November 12, 1851. Four years later his family removed to this country, settling in Butler county, Ohio. Possessing a precocity of intellect, and a thirst for knowledge beyond his years, the quiet, uneventful life on the farm presented for him few opportunities, and fewer attractions, and at the early age of nine years, we find him starting out for himself. Unaided by the advantages of wealth or its accessories, but with that native independence of spirit and indomitable perseverance which have always characterized him, he went to Noblesville, Indiana, where he remained some seven years. In 1867 he removed to Washington, Pennsylvania, and during the same year he removed to Chicago, which has ever since been his home.

By his personal industry and frugality he was enabled, at the age of eighteen, to enter the University of Chicago, where he pursued a thorough course of study, and graduated with honors in 1873. He then entered the law office of Hon. James R. Doolittle, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1875. He was fortunate in escaping the term of probation which usually falls to the lot of young lawyers, by securing at once a partnership with Judge Graham, then of Chicago, and immediately commenced the active practice of his profession.

The removal of Judge Graham in 1877, to a western city, left Mr. Newman alone in business, but with a good clientage, which he was able not only to retain, but to increase. He remained alone until 1881, when he became associated with Mr. Adolph Moses, under the firm name of Moses and Newman.

Possessed of a clear, vigorous intellect, and a metaphysical turn of mind, one secret of Mr. Newman's success as a lawyer, is a familiarity with the principles and ground work of the law as a science, and quickness to discover the salient points of a case, and readiness in applying the principles governing them, as distinguished from what is commonly called a case lawyer.

Mr. Newman is a Jew in religious belief, and is actively connected with several educational and charitable societies of that faith. In politics he is a republi-



Gov. A. Meech

can. Brilliant, sagacious, and of strictest integrity, he maintains the honor and dignity of his profession. He is sympathetic and warm-hearted, faithful as a friend, generous to a fault, and has attracted to himself a large circle of friends, who esteem him for his ability, manliness and genuine worth.

GEORGE A. MEECH.

GEORGE APPLETON MEECH, son of Appleton and Sibyl (Brewster) Meech, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 19, 1824. His father was captain of a war vessel, a privateer, during the war of 1812 and 1814, and afterward had command of a vessel engaged in the East India trade; his grandfather was Jacob Meech, a captain in the revolutionary war, a prisoner at one period, and afterward wounded in the battle of White Plains. His mother was a descendant of Rev. Wm. Brewster, of the Mayflower.

Our subject is a graduate of Yale College, class '43; he taught one year at Norwich, Connecticut, after receiving the degree of A.B., reading law at the same time with Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, who was afterward president of the United States senate. He went to the South and taught two or three years, where he also read law with Mr. Manning, of Demopolis, Marengo county, Alabama, and then returned to New England. He finished his legal studies with Hubbard and Watts, and Hon. Robt. Rantoul, of Boston, and was admitted to practice in his native state in 1848. The next year he was appointed justice of the peace, and in 1853 was elected judge of the probate court in the Norwich district, Connecticut, and in the autumn of the same year resigned that office and removed to the West, hoping thereby to improve his wife's health. He settled in Chicago, and soon had a good practice, finding here a wide field for the exercise of his legal talents, and the exhibition of his excellent drill received at the East. In 1862 he was elected city attorney, the duties of which office he discharged with ability and to the satisfaction of the public. The next two years he served as city assessor of the south side, doing his work with the utmost faithfulness. From 1864 to 1875 he gave his whole time to his profession, and had a very lucrative practice. For a long time he managed the celebrated Commodore Bigelow estate, a very important trust, in which he displayed great ability and the highest degree of integrity.

In the spring of 1875 Mr. Meech was selected by the judges as one of the justices of the south side, and at the nomination of justices in the spring of 1879, he presented a monster petition for the consideration of the appointing powers. It was signed by all the bankers and business men, and embodied the signatures of every bank president in Chicago. The petition of the bankers was as follows:

"The undersigned bankers of this city respectfully request of your honorable body the nomination of George A. Meech for reappointment to the office of justice of the peace of Cook county, for the public known reasons, that he has for four years filled that office with intelligence, and the dignity becoming a court of justice."

Similar petitions were presented by the underwriters and other business men.

Mr. Meech received the unanimous vote of the judges. His office is located at 151 South Clark street, and is a model one in every respect. It is free from that class of vagrants who are usually found around a justice office, and in every respect presents a quiet and dignified appearance, being as orderly as the highest courts of the city. Mr. Meech is too neat in his tastes, too refined in his manners, too polished in mind to run a slip shod police court. As a lawyer he is well read and clear headed, and is a judge thorough in his investigations of the law, careful and deliberate in his opinions and honest in his decisions.

Says a Chicago journalist: "As a citizen he is loyal and true, and has been especially faithful to the community in which he lives. As a man he possesses most admirable qualities, warm and sympathetic in his friendships, courteous, affable, social and genial, he possesses that plain style and matter-of-fact directness of purpose, and that modest and unobtrusive manner, to be expected in one who, like himself, has an utter contempt for all shams and mere pretense."

Mr. Meech is classed among the democrats, and during the civil war was pronounced as a war democrat; is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, a member of the Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and in religious belief is an Episcopalian.

He is a polished and high toned gentleman. Mr. Meech has a third wife; he first married in 1850 a daughter of Rev. Daniel Dorechester, of Norwich, Connecticut, who died in 1859. In 1861 he married a daughter of Hon. Milo Hunt, of Chenango county, New York, she dying in 1878, and in 1880 he married a daughter of Capt. William Story, of Norwich, Connecticut, by whom he has his only living child, a son.

The highest compliment that can be paid to Mr. Meech is the hearty endorsement which he has received at the hands of the bench, and by our better class of citizens generally. He has won and retains the esteem and confidence of the community, by his rectitude of purpose, and the faithfulness and honesty with which he has performed his duties as a public functionary.

GEN. HAMILTON N. ELDRIDGE.

AMONG the lawyers in Chicago who attained an honorable and noteworthy prominence was Gen. Hamilton N. Eldridge. He was born in South Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and at the time of his death, which occurred November 27, 1882, was fifty-one years of age. He was the oldest son of Col. Reuben Eldridge, who was colonel of a regiment in the Mexican war, a man of generous instinct and beneficent character, and well known in that part of Massachusetts. Hamilton fitted for college in East Hampton, Massachusetts, and entered Williams College in 1852, and graduated four years later, taking the first prize of his class for elocution, same class with the late President Garfield. He studied law with his cousins, the late Judge Ira Harris, and his

brother Hamilton Harris, in Albany, New York, and graduated at the law school in the same place in 1857, and removed to Chicago the same year; was for a time in the office of Baker and Hyatt, after which he began practice for himself. In 1858 he formed a partnership with F. W. Tourtellotte, under the style of Eldridge and Tourtellotte, which continued until his death.

In 1862 he entered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the 127th regiment Ill. Inf., and during the same year was promoted to the rank of colonel. At the battle of Arkansas Post he and his regiment were first inside the confederate works, and at the battle before Vicksburg in 1863 he distinguished himself by a valorous and brave act, for which he was made brigadier-general; after all the color-guard had been shot down he took the colors in his own hands and gallantly bore them himself, and led his regiment over the fortifications of the enemy. After his retirement from the army, he devoted himself closely to his profession, and was engaged in some of the most important and noteworthy cases before the higher courts in the West. He was a man of indefatigable industry, faithful to the interests of his clients, and successful in his practice. He was of medium height, erect in stature, courteous and affable in manner, an effective and eloquent speaker, and a gentleman esteemed by all who knew him.

EUGENE B. PAYNE.

THE subject of this sketch was born April 15, 1835, in the village of Seneca Falls, New York. In the spring of 1837 his father and mother moved to Lake county, Illinois, and settled on a farm, where they now reside (1883). The paternal grandfather of our subject, Elisha Payne, moved from the state of Connecticut to Hamilton, New York, which place he founded, and filled various offices during his life, among them being that of circuit judge. The wife of Elisha Payne, and the grandmother of Eugene, was Esther Douglas, a lineal descendant of the Douglasses of Scotland, her eldest son now living being Thomas H. Payne, of Lake county, Illinois, the father of Eugene, and the second being Hon. Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was a member of the electoral commission of 1876. Young Payne was raised upon his father's farm in Lake county, receiving a good common school and academic education. At the age of twenty he commenced teaching school through the winters and reading law during the summer months. In the spring of 1859 he entered the law department of the University of Chicago, and graduated therefrom in July, 1860, and was admitted to practice at the same time by the supreme court of Illinois.

In October, 1860, he hung out his sign at Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois, and practiced law until the firing upon Fort Sumter, when, his patriotism being aroused, he speedily raised a company of 110 men and started for Springfield, April 16, 1861, where he reported and was assigned to duty. After the three months' term he reënlisted his company as Co. C, in the historic 37th regiment

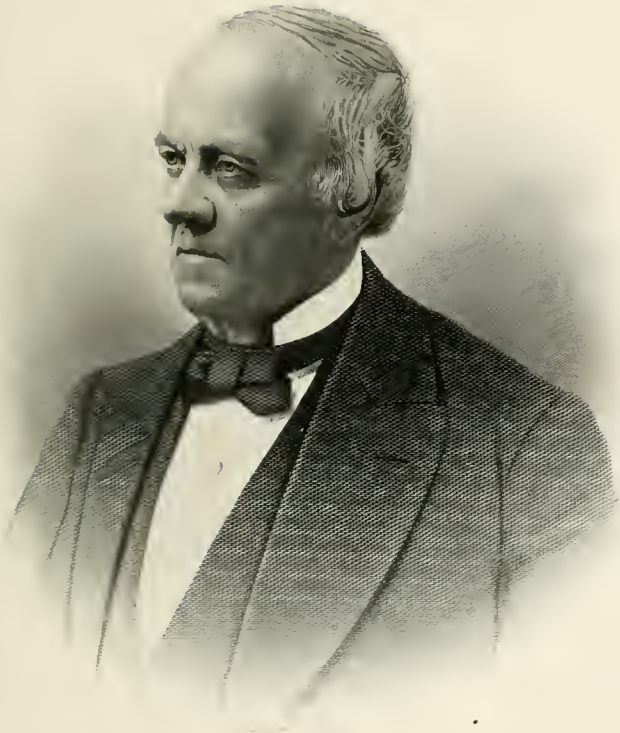
Ill. Vol. Inf., or Board of Trade Rifles, as they were called, for three years or during the war. In the 37th regiment Capt. Payne was soon commissioned major, then lieutenant-colonel commanding regiment, and was afterward brevetted by the secretary of war as full colonel, and then brigadier-general, for brave and meritorious services at the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Vicksburg and others. His health giving way, he resigned and came home in October, 1864, and the day after his arrival was nominated by the republican convention of Lake county for representative in the Illinois general assembly, and was elected by the largest majority ever received by any representative from Lake county. He served with such fidelity and zeal during the regular and special sessions of 1865-6 that he was reëlected in 1867, and served until 1869. During the sessions of the assembly of 1867 and 1868 Col. Payne was chairman of the important committee on finance, and was recognized as a leader in the house. Finding that politics seriously interfered with his law practice, Col. Payne declined all proffers of political honors, and in 1868 resumed the practice of law in Chicago. He removed to South Evanston, his present home, in 1874. He is now, and has been since 1874, the attorney for the corporation of the village of South Evanston.

JOSEPH O. GLOVER.

AMONG the distinguished lawyers who were early at the Illinois bar, few have been more closely identified with its system of jurisprudence, or contributed more to determine the character and present position of the state than Joseph O. Glover. A man of strong intellect, with a nice sense of right and justice, and with characteristic virtues in professional and private life, whatever he did was strongly affected by these qualities.

Mr. Glover was born in Cayuga county, New York, April 13, 1810. His father was Hon. James Glover, of New York, for many years judge of the Chenango county court of that state, and was appointed by Gov. DeWitt Clinton as one of the three commissioners who located and had charge of the construction of the Auburn penitentiary. Hon. George Rathbun, of Auburn, who was member of congress from the Cayuga district for several terms, was a brother-in-law of our subject.

Mr. Glover was educated at the high school in Aurora, New York, and afterward studied law for a short time with his brother, Justus S. Glover, a prominent lawyer in Penn Yan. Mr. Glover came west in 1835, without having decided upon the law as his profession, but having been obliged, on account of the illness of his father's attorney, to attend personally to a case in the land office at Galena, involving a part of his father's estate, met with such success that he was immediately employed by strangers, in two similar cases. Thus he seems to have been led to take up the study and practice of law, and was afterward



J. O. G. 1860

admitted to the bar, having completed the necessary period of study in the office of T. Lyle Dickey, now of the supreme bench of Illinois. He soon formed a partnership with Hon. B. C. Cook, which lasted over thirty years, with no other change than the admission of Geo. C. Campbell as a partner.

This firm was for many years one of the leading law firms of northern Illinois, as is attested by the reports of the state, and it was only dissolved after Mr. Glover had been appointed United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois, Mr. Cook general solicitor of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, and Mr. Campbell general solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Glover was evidently born to be a lawyer, and the accident which determined his profession was a happy one. He possesses great sagacity, is a keen observer and correct judge of human nature and human motives, and has seldom been deceived in his estimate of men; he has a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles and rules of law, and great familiarity with the principal text writers in the different departments. His main reliance, when authorities were needed, was on principles, rather than on adjudged cases, trusting to himself to apply the rule and its reason to the case in hand.

While a man of strong convictions, tenacious and hard to be convinced that he is wrong, when once he has carefully concluded he is right, he is of a most genial disposition, and has, to an uncommon degree, the faculty of being not only upon speaking, but friendly terms with almost every one he meets; scarcely any one looks upon him as a mere acquaintance. His qualities were such that he naturally devoted himself more to litigation upon the law rather than the chancery side of the courts, and was always found to be a formidable antagonist, on account of the shrewdness of his examination of witnesses, his aptitude in illustration, and his faculty of avoiding any antagonism with the sympathies and modes of thought of those he is addressing.

Mr. Glover married in 1837 Jeannette Hart, whose sister afterward became the wife of his partner, Mr. Cook, their father being Judge Orris Hart, of Oswego, New York, a member of the convention which framed the constitution of that state, and also one of the first superintendents of the Erie canal. Their children were three, Julia, the wife of Geo. C. Campbell, one of the leading members of the Chicago bar; Henry T., a member of the Chicago bar, and Otis R., a broker in New York city.

In politics Mr. Glover was formerly a democrat, and was the associate of Stephen A. Douglas and other leading statesmen in the West. But when that party repealed the Missouri compromise and seemed to favor the introduction of slavery into the territories, he joined with others in forming the republican party, of which he has ever since been an earnest and active member. Few men have made more republican speeches in Illinois, and during the war his eloquence was heard throughout the state, rallying men to the support of the flag and the maintenance of the Union. To him and his contemporaries belongs the credit of

shaping public sentiment before and during the war, thereby being greatly instrumental in its happy termination.

Mr. Glover, though an ardent politician when there was work to do, has never been an office seeker, but he has held several offices. He was a member of the legislature at an early day, and exerted a strong influence in determining the character of the state. Although the city of Ottawa, where he resided the greater portion of his professional life, was strongly democratic, he was elected its mayor by a very large majority. In 1868 Mr. Glover was a presidential elector. He was appointed United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois, by President Grant, and reappointed at the end of the term. Since he has retired from active practice of law, he has been a canal commissioner of the state, now holding the position, under a reappointment, for a second term, and during the whole period acting as president of the board. A prominent feature of Mr. Glover's character is his unwavering and never questioned integrity in every relation in life. This character well established caused him to be often selected for positions of special confidence, of which many wills and instruments of trust bear testimony, and gave him a completeness as a lawyer, which, wanting this, the brightest gifts would have failed to confer.

JOHN W. BYAM.

ONE of the most promising lawyers at the Chicago bar is John W. Byam. He is a gentleman of great versatility of talents, and extraordinary energy. He is very adroit in the trial and management of his cases, and has a power and quickness of repartee, and an ability to adapt himself to emergencies, that are singularly effective in his clients' interests, and destructive of the plans of opposing counsel. Whenever he presents a case to the court, he is prepared with the authorities which support the legal proposition involved, and in this particular is always clear and complete in his preparation. As an advocate, he has much ability. He is always sincere, and as a public speaker, is ready, fluent and logical, and can tell an apt story with incomparable mimic effect. As he is yet a comparatively young man, he has before him a future of great promise. In appearance he is of medium height, of stout build, with a light, clear complexion, with keen, blue eyes, and full, heavy beard.

He is profuse in his illustrations, possesses a fine fund of anecdote and humor, and being a good conversationalist, is a most intelligent and enjoyable social companion. Our subject was born in the village of Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, September 10, 1837, and is the son of Israel and Eudoxia (Smith) Byam. He was educated at Genesee College, Lima, New York, and studied law with George Davis, then of Geneseo, Livingston county, New York. He then entered the Albany Law School, and graduated therefrom in 1865, and was admitted to the New York bar the same year. He at once entered upon a successful career as a lawyer, at Livonia, New York. His talents were immediately

recognized; his ability as an advocate soon gained for him a wide reputation, and his practice extended into the adjoining county of Ontario, and he was considered one of the ablest and most learned lawyers in that part of the state. He served two terms as school commissioner of Livingston county, New York.

In his practice his labors were so excessive, owing to the great amount of travel in attending the different courts, that he was finally persuaded by friends living in Chicago, to remove thither, where he has been engaged in quite an extensive practice, considering the time he has resided there, having moved to Chicago in May, 1882. He was married November 26, 1862, to Miss Maria Horsford, an estimable lady, and the daughter of Hon. Jerediah Horsford, former member of congress from New York, and father of Prof. Horsford, of Cambridge.

SEARS AND FOSTER.

THIS firm is composed of two young men who give promise of rising to a prominent position at the Chicago bar. Nathaniel C. Sears is a graduate of Amherst College, of the class of 1875, and is now twenty-eight years of age, having been born at Gallipolis, Ohio, August 23, 1854. In 1875 he went to Europe and studied Roman and international law in the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. He returned to America in 1877, and going to Chicago entered as a student in the office of W. H. King, and was admitted to the bar in 1878.

Henry A. Foster, the junior member of the firm, was born in Winona, Minnesota, and is a grandson of Henry A. Foster, of Rome, New York, who is an old and very noted lawyer, and was at one time judge of the court of appeals of New York state. Mr. Foster was educated principally, in Canada, at the University of Toronto; leaving there in 1876, he settled in Chicago, and for a time was employed in the county treasurer's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, having studied law in the offices of Gardner and Schuyler, and of John M. Roundtree. He held the office of minute clerk of the probate court for some time, and consequently has a very large probate practice. The above partnership was formed in May 1881.

FRANCIS W. S. BRAWLEY.

THE subject of this biography, a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, was born February 12, 1825, the son of John Brawley and Mary (Saltsman) Brawley. His father was for many years assistant judge of the court of common pleas, of Erie county, Pennsylvania. After acquiring an academical education, he commenced the study of law at Erie, with Hon. John Galbraith. In 1845, although he had not reached his majority, he was prepared for admission to the bar, and he thereupon removed to Chicago, where he remained two years; at the expiration of which time he removed to Freeport, Illinois, and returned to Chi-

cago in 1869. He engaged for a time in teaching school, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He took a prominent position in the profession, and for years was attorney for different railroad and insurance companies.

During his practice he was associated with Hon. Martin P. Sweet, Hon. Thomas J. Turner and Hon. J. M. Bailey, all leading jurists in the Northwest, the last named being now a judge of the appellate court of Illinois. In early life, he was a staunch democrat, of the Stephen A. Douglas school, and enjoyed the personal friendship and confidence of Senator Douglas. For a year or more, he edited the Freeport "Bulletin." He was twice elected county superintendent of schools for Stephenson county, and was for a long time a member of the board of education of Freeport, and prepared the special charter under which the public schools of Freeport are conducted. He was city attorney of Freeport, and postmaster from 1852 to 1858. He is a Knight Templar in Masonry, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married in 1850 to Mary Reitzell, daughter of Philip Reitzell, of Stephenson county, Illinois.

JUDGE CHARLES B. WAITE.

CHARLES B. WAITE was born in Wayne county, New York, in the year 1824. His father was Daniel D. Waite, an eminent physician. His mother was Lucy Clapp, daughter of Israel Clapp, one of the first settlers of Cayuga county. About the year 1825, Dr. Waite removed with his family to Cayuga county, where the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood and early youth. He was much of his time in school until twelve years of age, after which his educational advantages were limited, the large family of his father making it necessary to devote to hard labor many of those years ordinarily devoted to educational pursuits. He early formed the habit of close application to study, which he has kept up during his whole subsequent life.

In 1840 Dr. Waite, with his family, removed to Illinois, and settled near Chicago, a town, at that time, of only 4,500 inhabitants. He entered land adjoining the present site of the village of Norwood, at government prices, which is now worth \$1,000 per acre. Two years later he removed to St. Charles, Illinois, where he resided many years, highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances. He afterward resided in Chicago. At the age of nineteen young Waite studied Greek and Latin at Joliet, and commenced his law studies with William E. Little of that place. In 1844 he entered Knox College at Galesburg. Although he spent but one year in that institution, President Blanchard and the faculty, some ten years afterward, voluntarily conferred upon him the degree of A.M. In 1845 he went to Rock Island, where he continued his law studies, teaching classes and evening schools for support.

In 1846 he published an anti-slavery newspaper. His mind had been early imbued with the principles of universal liberty and an intense hatred of American

slavery. His paper, the "Liberty Banner," was published at Rock Island. At that time there was but a handful of anti-slavery voters in the whole county. The enterprise was a financial failure, but the spirit that prompted it remained, and was manifest in the many hard blows given during the memorable political struggles which followed.

In 1847 Mr. Waite was admitted to the bar, and soon after entered into a practice which was large and lucrative. Shortly afterward the law firm of Brackett and Waite was formed, which, with some interruptions, continued for more than twenty years. While in Rock Island, he acquired the reputation of being one of the most reliable real estate lawyers in the West.

In 1848, though well known as a prominent anti-slavery man, he announced himself as an independent candidate for states attorney for that judicial district, composed of the counties of Rock Island, Henry, Lee, Ogle, Whiteside and Carroll. To defeat him, the whig and democratic parties united. Even then Waite carried Henry county by a large majority, and Lee by a hundred votes.

In 1853 he settled in Chicago, and in a short time was recognized as one of the most successful lawyers in the city. In the case of *Taylor vs. Coffing*, which had been argued by six or eight of the best lawyers of the state, Mr. Waite, having expressed a decided opinion that the supreme court had erred in deciding the case, was employed by Col. E. D. Taylor, of Chicago, to make an argument on the question involved. He spent nearly a month in the Law Institute library preparing his argument. A rehearing in the meantime having been granted by the supreme court, the case was again argued and a decision which had been twice rendered and published was proven to be erroneous. This was a result which has seldom been achieved.

In the spring of 1854 he was married to Miss Catharine Van Valkenburg, of Iowa, a woman of great moral worth and superior mental attainments. For a time she was at Knox College, but graduated with honors at Oberlin, Ohio. Mrs. Waite is well known as a teacher and writer, and as a prominent advocate of the social reforms of the day. During her stay at Utah with her husband she wrote a work of great merit. It is often quoted by writers as being the only authentic history yet given to the public, of that strange people. As a friend she is invaluable; as a wife and mother she has few equals and no superiors.

In 1862 Mr. Waite was appointed, by President Lincoln, associate justice of Utah territory. He was at that time thirty-eight years of age. He removed with his family to Salt Lake. Here his nobility of character soon made itself manifest. He could neither be coaxed nor intimidated.

In the spring of 1863, he having prepared a bill for the purpose of enabling the federal judges to execute the laws, the Mormons took alarm, held a large and excited meeting, passed inflammatory resolutions and appointed a committee to wait upon the government judges requesting them to resign and leave the territory. The answer of Judge Waite was characteristic. "To comply with your request," said he, "would be to admit either that I had done something wrong or

that I was afraid to remain. I am not conscious of either guilt or fear. I cannot therefore accede to your request." This was during the civil war. President Lincoln thought he could not support the judges by military force. Judge Waite, finding that the laws could not be enforced, resigned his position. During his stay in the territory every means was taken to intimidate him, and at one time his life was openly threatened.

In 1863 he visited the mining regions of Idaho, which had been recently organized. The first political canvass of the territory occurred soon afterward in which Mr. Waite took an active part. His influence was felt and seen in the election of Wallace, the republican candidate, by a large majority.

In 1864 he removed to Idaho City where he remained two years and a half. Here he had an extensive practice, and a portion of the time was district attorney of Boise county, where nearly all the business of the territory is transacted.

He opposed and firmly resisted the vigilance committee which was organized in 1865-6. In doing so he ran the risk of personal violence, his life being frequently and openly threatened.

Judge Waite returned to Chicago in 1866 and resumed the practice of his profession.

In 1868 he was employed to go to Washington and make an argument before the committee of elections of the house of representatives in the Utah contested election case. His argument was a masterly one, being a thorough and able *exposé* of the whole system of Mormonism in its relations to the people and to the government of the United States.

About this time he became an advocate of woman suffrage, then comparatively in its infancy in the Northwest. At Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and other cities he made addresses on the subject, which commanded respect and turned people from ridicule to investigation. He also wrote for different journals and was recognized by the public as the ablest advocate of woman suffrage in the Northwest.

The prominent feature in Judge Waite's character is his moral courage which has borne him onward through life until he has gained the respect of all who know him. He is a thorough, careful speaker, a good writer, modest in his deportment, warmly attached to his friends, and, all in all, a most valuable member of society.

The winter of 1872-3 he spent in the Sandwich Islands. While there he studied carefully into the manners and customs and the social and political condition and history of the people. He also visited the great volcano on the island of Hawaii, accounts of which, with many other matters of interest, were published in the Chicago "Tribune." He hopes to spend much of the remainder of his life in travel and study, devoting his time to literature and philosophy, and paying particular attention to social and political science, to which subject he has already given much study and reflection.

During the last five or six years he has spent much of his time in Washington,

D. C., engaged in making investigations of a literary character in the library of congress. One important result has been the publication of a work entitled "The History of the Christian Religion to the Year 200." The work was published in Chicago in January, 1881, and was very favorably received by the leading papers of the city, and by the press generally of this country, and has attracted much attention in Europe and other countries, and has received the highest commendations from European scholars. It is now in the third edition. Judge Waite is still engaged in investigations of a similar character the result of which he is publishing in the form of a quarterly entitled the "Record."

JOHN GIBBONS.

JOHN GIBBONS was born March 18, 1848, in Ireland. His parents were John and Cecelia (Carr) Gibbons. He immigrated to the United States in 1866. He received his scholastic training at a private academy in Londonderry, at Broad Street Academy in Philadelphia, and Notre Dame University, Indiana. Thoughtful and apt as a pupil, he made good use of the keys of learning, which are all that the schools can give, and his *alma mater* at Notre Dame, in 1877, made him, by honorary degree, a master of arts. Reading law in the office of William H. Martin, of Philadelphia, he turned to the courts as the proper place to continue and perfect himself in that study. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and every hour that he has been a lawyer, he has been a student. He has been at once practitioner and pupil. The fact deserves recognition, as the method deserves praise. Seeing his capacity and his promise, his new legal friends at Keokuk, with that *esprit de corps* which makes the law the most magnanimous and admirable of professions, solicited and obtained for him, shortly after his coming to Keokuk, the appointment of assistant prosecuting attorney. He held the place until he resigned it, nearly five years later. From 1873 to 1876 he was also city attorney, kept in the place by the vote of both republicans and democrats. Some of the most noticeable and distinguishing work Mr. Gibbons ever did, was in this capacity. The city was a debtor, at once compromising and defendant. Many nice and intricate points under the law of contract and debt, complicated by intruding elements of federal law, were involved in or arose under these city cases, taxing alike the ingenuity of counsel, and the research of courts. Many of these points, at once practical and obscure, refined but germane, were enlightened by the originality, developed by the industry, and made cogent by the capacity of Mr. Gibbons. Elected to the legislature in 1876, as a member of the most brilliant, and probably the best, delegation Lee county ever had in the general assembly, he was put at a disadvantage at the outset by being, if not the youngest, the least known, and so at the start did not fare so well as his associates in the assignments to committee work. But the test of the work of a session showed the qualities of the man. Before the legislature adjourned, he

was conceded to be the highest authority in the house, upon questions of constitutional law. The nourishment then given his influence by his ability, secured for him a year later the nomination of his party for the attorney generalship of the state. While in the legislature, Mr. Gibbons moved the following amendment to the state constitution:

"That no public funds, moneys, or revenues whatever, shall be appropriated or used in the establishment, support, or maintenance of any school, seminary, college, or institutions of learning or charity, unless the same shall have been established by the laws of the state of Iowa, and under its control: nor shall any institution established, supported and maintained at the public expense, be under the control of any religious denomination, nor shall sectarianism, atheism, or infidelity be ever taught therein."

In January, 1880, Mr. Gibbons removed to Chicago, and has since that time practiced in that city. His practice is large and profitable, consisting mainly of corporation cases. Successful as a practitioner, it would yet seem a fair presumption that Mr. Gibbons' highest qualities and capabilities are judicial; that if he had opportunity he would win his highest possible distinction, and do his best work as a judge.

JOHN I. BENNETT.

JOHN I. BENNETT was born in Otsego county, New York, November 27, 1831. His father, Joseph Bennett, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Birdsall, were both of Quaker parentage, and much of the time during the early life of the subject of this narrative was spent with his Quaker grandparents at Quaker Hill, in Delaware county, New York, a settlement which at that time consisted almost entirely of Quakers. His early impressions of life and society were received from the excellent people of this sect, and their teachings and practice made a lasting impression upon him.

At the age of twelve, he removed with his parents to Knox county, Illinois, where he resided for three years, when he returned with them to Davenport, Delaware county, New York. Here, as before, he passed through all of the experiences incident to farm life; performed labor of every character usual in carrying on the business of farming, including also the manufacture of lumber in a saw-mill, which his father owned and operated on his place. Here he was first made acquainted with Rev. Sanford I. Ferguson, then about to become principal of Charlotte Academy, now a Methodist minister in New York city. The boy was engaged in sawing the lumber for this academy, and Dr. Ferguson, on one of his business trips to the mill, having become attached to the boy, extracted a promise from the father, that, when the academy was completed and opened, the subject of this narration might become his pupil.

And so it was that in 1849 he was transferred from the saw-mill to the academy. His opportunities for education had been very limited up to that time, but no opportunities for improvement were lost from thenceforward. He rose rap-



Very Truly Yours
John S. Bennett

idly and thoroughly through the earlier studies of the academic course, and within little more than a year from the time he entered the academy was chosen a teacher, and thereafter pursued his studies, and taught at the same time. Here he continued until September 1851. In September, 1851, he entered the sophomore class at Union College, and graduated from that college with the highest honors of his class in June 1854.

The college was then at the height of its usefulness and reputation. The renowned Eliphalet Nott was its active president; Drs. Hickok and Lewis and Jackson and Foster and Gillespie and Peissner were then there in the full vigor of their active, useful and eminent lives. The alumni of the Union were then warm to the heart of their *alma mater*. The year of his graduation was the semi-centennial of Dr. Nott's presidency of the college, and thousands of the alumni were at the commencement. During his three-year course, the record of the college shows that Mr. Bennett pursued not less than three, and most of the time five or six studies, and that he did not fail to receive during all that time, except in one study during the first term, less than the maximum mark. He was awarded by the faculty the Latin salutatory at commencement, and chosen a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

The money to defray his college expenses was borrowed upon his own note, though a minor, and paid out of his first earnings after graduation. From August, 1854, to July, 1857, he was principal of Liberty Academy, at Springfield, Tennessee. Here young men from nearly every southern state attended upon his teachings. Many of these to-day are actively engaged in the various professions and callings through the southern states, and especially in Tennessee. In the summer of 1855, he married, at Henderson, Kentucky, Maria E. Reynolds, a companion of his early youth in Delaware county, New York.

During his residence in Tennessee he purchased his own law books, and read the elementary treatise of the law. He closed his school in June, 1857; was admitted in the same month to the Tennessee bar, and removing to Galva, Henry county, Illinois, in July, 1857, was shortly after admitted to the Illinois bar, and practiced his profession at Galva, Illinois, until May 1872. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, in January 1865. When the war of the rebellion broke out, he was appointed on Gov. Yates' staff, with the rank of colonel, and devoted much of his time, during the earlier years of the war, in recruiting men, and aiding the government, for which he never asked or received any compensation. In 1860 he was prostrated with typhoid fever. His life was despaired of by his friends, and his health was left permanently impaired, so that, although he desired to do so, he could not enter the service.

In the campaign of 1864, he was chosen the republican elector for the fifth congressional district of Illinois, and stumped the district at his own expense. He was elected, receiving next to the highest number of votes of any of the republican electors. He was successful in his practice, took an interest in public matters, for two years supported and owned the Galva "Union," a newspaper of

his town, purchased, developed and operated coal mines at that place, was a candidate for circuit judge against Hon. George W. Pleasant in a circuit composed of Henry and Rock Island counties, and carried his own county by over 1,000 majority, but was defeated by a small majority by the vote of Rock Island city; was for many years a member of the board of education of the schools of that place.

In May, 1872, he removed to Chicago, where he now resides. In 1878 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the village of Hyde Park, of which board he was chosen president; was reëlected the succeeding year, and again was chosen president of the board. During these two years, the debt of the village was reduced over \$250,000. He was also connected with the board of education in Hyde Park for several years. In 1879 he was appointed one of the masters in chancery of the United States, for the northern district of Illinois, which office he now holds. He is also in active practice of his profession, with his eldest son.

The sturdy and successful attempts to secure an education, the boldness, the assurance, if you will, with which debt was incurred to insure that education, that is the sort of action that marks a heroic young manhood, and which is sure to bring forth fruit in achievement in the world. There is always ability in the boy who is determined, cost what it will, to get an education. It always pays to educate that boy. Of such stuff was Garfield made, and many, nay, every man who has gone to the front by his own exertions. This farm life, lying out beyond our cities, how it feeds the metropolis with its best blood. There is the ruggedness of farm-life in this man. He meets obstacles and overcomes them as the ploughshare forces a furrow.

·ROSWELL B. BACON.

AMONG the reputable lawyers of the Chicago bar is Roswell B. Bacon. He is a native of western New York, and was born near the village of Medina, Orleans county, September 28, 1838. He is the son of Allen Bacon, and Dianthia Bacon, both of whom were natives of Vermont, and good types of the early Vermont settlers. The father was a large and successful farmer, possessed of excellent judgment and sterling integrity, and whose advice and judgment were much sought by his friends and neighbors. He held numerous local positions of trust and honor, all of which he filled with credit and honor. He was of English descent. The mother was of Welsh descent, and before marriage was Miss Dianthia Hulburt, and of an old Vermont family. Both parents were of the Puritan type in their religious and educational ideas.

The subject of this sketch spent his early life upon the farm, and commenced his education at the common school. He subsequently prepared for college at Temple Hill Academy, at Geneseo, New York, and from there went to Williams College, where he graduated in 1862. After graduation he taught school

for six or eight months. He then entered upon the study of the law, in the law office of Benedict and Martindale, in the city of Rochester, New York, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1864. He removed to Chicago in the autumn of 1865, and from that time to May 1868 was connected in a clerical capacity with the well known firms of Gallup and Hitchcock, Gallup and Peabody, and Barker and Tuley. In May, 1868, he formed a partnership with Hon. C. M. Hawley, under the firm name of Hawley and Bacon, which after a year's duration was dissolved by the acceptance of Mr. Hawley of an appointment of United States district judge for the territory of Utah. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Jas. S. Norton, under the firm name of Bacon and Norton. This partnership was dissolved in 1872. In May, 1873, he entered into partnership with his old college friend, Joseph E. Lockwood, under the firm name of Lockwood and Bacon. This firm lasted till 1875, when by the sickness and subsequent death of Mr. Lockwood it was dissolved. In the fall of 1875, he became a special partner with Hon. John V. Le Moyne, which connection lasted for about two years, since which time he has been alone, doing a general law business. His favorite branches of the law are those of real estate and chancery practice.

CAPT. HENRY V. FREEMAN.

A SCHOLARLY and polished member of the Chicago bar, is Henry V. Freeman. He is well read in the law, and continues to be a close student, in connection with the practice of his profession. As a good trial lawyer, a successful advocate, and a safe counselor, he has built up a good business by strict attention to his professional duties and fidelity to his clients. He has been engaged in important cases in which he has displayed marked ability, and won the confidence and respect of the courts.

Mr. Freeman was born December 20, 1842, and is the son of Henry Freeman, who moved to Illinois in 1856, settling first in Freeport; thence in 1860 he removed to Rockford, where he now resides. The parents of Henry V. descended from some of the original settlers of Massachusetts. Edmund Freeman immigrated from England in 1635, and settled in Plymouth Colony, and was afterward one of the founders of Sandwich, on Cape Cod. Two of our subject's ancestors have occupied seats on the bench of the court of common pleas in Massachusetts, one as far back as 1692. The latter was a son-in-law of Hon. Thomas Prince, governor of Plymouth colony for twenty years.

The subject of this sketch prepared for college at Beloit, Wisconsin, and taught school in Illinois in 1859 and 1860. In August, 1862, he entered the 74th regiment Ill. Vol. Inf. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of captain. He was connected with the organization of the first regiment of colored troops in the Army of the Cumberland, and served on court-martial duty at one time for three months. He was also detailed as member of a board to examine officers for

promotion in the regiments of colored troops. He took part in the battles of Stone River, Nashville, and others, in which that army was engaged, and was mustered out of service in July 1865. In September following he entered Yale College and graduated therefrom in 1869. He then settled in Chicago, and entered the law office of Rich and Noble, and afterward studied with King, Scott and Payson. After the great Chicago fire of 1871, he became principal of the high school at Charleston, Illinois, and taught there for one year. He then returned to his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, but did not begin to practice independently until 1873, since which time he has been in continuous, active and successful practice. In 1878 Mr. Freeman was elected attorney of the village of Hyde Park. In political sentiments he is a republican, but does not take an active part in politics.

He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary L. Curtis, daughter of Rev. W. S. Curtis, of Rockford, Illinois, who was for several years president of Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, and formerly a professor in Michigan University, and also in Hamilton College, New York.

ROBERT S. CARROLL.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in New Bedford, November 20, 1845, and is the son of Robert and Meriban B. Carroll. The father died when his son was but twelve years of age. Robert S. was educated in the public and high schools, from which latter he graduated. The war of the rebellion then broke out, and, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted with Jones' Guard, under Capt. A. S. Cushman, in the Merchants' Guard, in the 47th regiment Mass. Vols., and was attached to Banks' expedition, and which was the only regiment left to guard the city of New Orleans during the fighting at Port Hudson, and other engagements in that vicinity during that season. He remained there eleven months, the expiration of his term of service; went up the Mississippi river and returned home. He then reënlisted in Co. E, 58th regiment Massachusetts veterans, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Mine Run, the battles of June 17 and 18, before Petersburg, and the battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864, and at the explosion of the mine Mr. Carroll was taken prisoner and carried to Danville, Virginia, where he remained a prisoner of war, and endured the privations and suffering for the period of six months and twenty-one days, and was reduced from one hundred and sixty pounds, his weight when captured, to ninety pounds when paroled, February 22, 1865. He was sick and was sent to Parol Camp Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland. He attended the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out in Massachusetts at the close of the war. Mr. Carroll entered the army a private, and was promoted from each of the non-commissioned offices successively to the office of first sergeant, which office he held at the close of the war.

He then went to Boston, and was appointed inspector in the Boston custom-house, and also was appointed constable by the mayor of the city, and justice of the peace by the governor.

He studied law, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and at once entered upon a successful practice of the law in Boston, where he continued three years. He then removed to Chicago, where he has been in the successful practice of the law ever since. Having devoted particular attention to mercantile law and the collection of accounts, he has, by prompt attention to matters entrusted to his care, acquired a good reputation. He has been engaged in several large cases, and has discharged the duties devolved upon him in a manner to gain the approbation of his clients and friends.

November 20, 1879, Mr. Carroll was married to Miss Helene Erickson, an estimable lady of Chicago.

FREDERICK S. MOFFETT.

FREDERICK S. MOFFETT is the fourth of a family of five children, and is the son of Samuel Moffett, a blacksmith, and a native of New York, of Scotch descent. About 1840 he removed to Lucas, Ohio, and continued his business until his death, which occurred June 25, 1881. The mother of our subject was Rebecca (Switzer) Moffett, of Swiss parentage. She died in 1848. His paternal grandfather was of a large Scottish family, which left Scotland on account of religious persecution, a part going to England, others to Ireland, and the remainder immigrating to America.

Frederick S. is a native of Lucas, Ohio, and was born April 25, 1846. He attended the common school at Lucas, Ohio, until 1862. In his boyhood he had a desire to follow the footsteps of his father, and for a time worked in the shop. However, surrounding influences connected with his education changed his views in favor of a profession. After fully considering the matter, he decided in favor of the law. While at school he was a diligent scholar, and during vacations he clerked in the store of Ross, France and Company. In 1862 he left school, and in August of the same year, enlisted in Company B, 120th regiment Ill. Vol. Inf. While in the army, his career was adventuresome. Immediately after enlisting, his regiment was ordered south, and he took part in Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg in December 1862. He was at the capture of Arkansas Port, under Gen. McClernand in January 1863. In the following spring he participated in the advances under Gen. U. S. Grant against Vicksburg, which resulted in the capture of that city, after which he was sent to the Department of the Gulf. During Bank's Red River campaign he was captured and held a prisoner until the close of the war, a period of nearly thirteen months. He then returned to Lexington, Ohio, and commenced the study of the law, which he afterward completed at Mansfield, Ohio, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in July 1868. He immediately formed a partnership with Gen. Brinkerhoff. Having married that

year, he found his wife's health so precarious that he was obliged to remove to Nashville, Tennessee, where she soon died, leaving one child. He was again married in 1871, to Miss Sue Mason, of Chicago, formerly of Mansfield, Ohio, whither he removed immediately after the great fire of that year.

Although he was an entire stranger in Chicago, he soon gained friends, and by strict devotion to his profession he has built up quite a large practice. In politics, Mr. Moffett is a republican, but his devotion to his profession prevents him from taking any part in political matters except to vote.

HENRY W. LEMAN.

HENRY W. LEMAN was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 6, 1851. His father was the captain of a vessel, engaged in the West Guinea trade. He was educated at various public and private schools in Massachusetts, and leaving school in 1868, entered a wholesale house, where he served for two years. In 1870 he removed to Chicago where, being wholly dependent upon his own resources, he maintained himself, and at the same time, began the study of law under Judge Knickerbocker. Soon afterward he was appointed a deputy clerk in the circuit court, which appointment he held until the fall of 1873. He then for a time studied in the office of Herbert and Quick, and afterward with Hoyne, Horton and Hoyne, and was admitted to the bar in September 1874. In January, 1875, he began practice. He was appointed trustee of the Sherman estate October 17, 1881, a trust estate consisting of the Sherman House hotel property, and to his able administration of the affairs of that estate is due the fact that the heirs will now realize a large amount from it, instead of the whole estate going to pay mortgages. Mr. Lemman is a lawyer of good abilities, and has already attained a success, which presages for him a first rank in his profession. He is a republican, and active in the affairs of his party. He was married in 1881.

HON. CHARLES B. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES B. LAWRENCE was born December 17, 1820, in Vergennes, Vermont, now past sixty-two, nearly the span of life allotted by the prophet, but still comparatively hale and well; is one of those rare old New England gentlemen who seem to be preserved, and their existence continued, as a living and present example to the young man of what may be accomplished in a lifetime of industry and honest, conscientious and faithful work. He is not one of the many who have risen from obscurity into the full blaze of an ephemeral popularity, but has attained to eminence as a lawyer and jurist by a gradual but constant advance. His rise to position was not through detraction and malice, but his claims rested on his merit alone. Few have arrived at such honors with as few blemishes. So



C. B. Lawrence

far as his public career is concerned every successive step has been wisely and happily taken, a career, which, as a whole, has been no less honorable to the individual than useful to those who come in contact with him. Throughout his life, his talents, his patriotism, his learning as a lawyer, and his clearness as a judge, have shone not dazingly, but with a steady and tranquil ray, that has survived the flash of cotemporary lights that blazed for a time to be quickly extinguished for all time.

He was educated in Vermont; was in Middlebury College there, and subsequently graduated at Union College in eastern New York, in 1841. His father was a merchant, a member of the Vermont state senate, held other important positions, and was much in public life. After Charles B. graduated he engaged in teaching in Alabama for two years; thence to St. Louis and read law in the office of Senator Geyer, one of the ablest members of the bar of that city, and was soon after admitted to the bar. From there he moved to Quincy, Illinois, and commenced practice in the spring of 1845, soon attaining to a high position at the bar as an attorney, and gaining the esteem of the profession and the public, as any one will learn who visits and becomes acquainted with the people who then lived there; he will learn the depth and breadth of the regard in which he is held by his former neighbors.

In 1856, on account of impaired health, he gave up practice and went to Europe, remaining two years, and returned much improved in health; bought and settled on a farm in Warren county, Illinois, and actively engaged in farming. Three years later the circuit judgeship of that district became vacant, and he was solicited to accept the nomination, which he did, and was elected to the place without opposition, which was a decisive expression of the confidence and regard of his neighbors, and their appreciation of his qualifications and fitness for the place. He remained on that bench until 1864, when he was elected to the bench of the supreme court of Illinois, and subsequently elected chief-justice of that court. On the bench his capacity was as conspicuous as his industry was untiring. The majesty of the civil law had in him as courageous a defender as it had able and clear exponent. As a judge he was the peer of any of the same grade in the Northwest. He has natural judicial ability, great legal learning, purity of purpose and strict integrity, and maintained the purity of his ermine. His term expired in 1873, when he came to Chicago and engaged in practice, and has been here since, being the senior member of the able and widely known firm, Lawrence, Campbell and Lawrence, principally engaged in important railroad and corporation cases. He is regarded as one of the ablest counsels and advocates in this connection in the Northwest.

Judge Lawrence is closely identified with and has ably illustrated the annals of the legal jurisprudence of this state at the bar and on the bench. His decisions and opinions will live as long as the jurisprudence of Illinois lives. He is clear and accurate in his investigations of important and intricate cases, and forcible in presenting them. He is one of the clearest, ablest and most thorough and reli-

able members of this bar. He possesses a comprehensive knowledge of law, a logical ability and great industry; has signalized himself by many notable successes in complicated and important litigation. His name has been suggested and urged for appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, but he declines the honor.

As a rule, in his social relations, he is rather reticent, never curt, and has that surest mark of one who is at once well-bred and kindly, his manners are the same to everyone; a model of benevolence, generosity, magnanimity and a worthy citizen, respected and honored by all; dignified but genial and agreeable, a gentleman of the older type. His life work is written plainly in the chronicles of his time.

SIDNEY THOMAS.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Calhoun county, Michigan. Born October 3, 1837, he is the oldest son of the late Rev. David Thomas, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a brother of Dr. H. F. Thomas, of Allegan, Michigan, state medical examiner for the Knights of Honor of the state of Michigan. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Malissa Rhodes, was a native of Granville, Washington county, New York, and he is descended on both sides from New England stock. His father was for thirty years a member of the Michigan annual conference, and four of which a pioneer missionary to the Potawatomie tribe of Indians in the Grand River valley. Young Thomas was subjected to the privations of a new country, and the disadvantages of an itinerant life until his seventeenth year, when, having obtained a license as a school teacher, he entered upon a more regular course of study, teaching in the winter, and attending school in the spring and fall, first at Olivet, and then at Ann Arbor. In 1858 he commenced the study of law in the office of Brown and Greenough, at Marshall, and in 1859 joined the first class of the law department at Ann Arbor, after which he was admitted to the bar at Detroit upon examination before the supreme court. In 1860 he commenced the practice of law at Marshall, in his native county, and was soon after elected county judge, discharging the duties of the office to the satisfaction of both political parties. In 1864 he formed a partnership with Wm. D. Adams, a young lawyer who had read law in his office, which continued until 1865, when, seeking a larger field of activity, Mr. Thomas removed to Chicago. Here he came, a stranger, and resumed business, where he has since remained, and by his own unaided efforts established a lucrative practice and acquired considerable property. Mr. Thomas has made no part of the law a specialty, and his cases ranging through the whole list of actions, are distributed among the various state and federal courts. By the great fire of 1871 he lost everything, residence, furniture, office, library, save a few articles, and one law book which he buried in the yard. "When I opened my office on Harrison street, after the fire," says he, "I had nothing but a bottle of ink, a copy of Stephens on Pleading, and a family on the streets looking for rooms to live in."



Lidney Thomas

One of the first important suits he was retained in was the defense of the stockholders of the Kenosha County Bank, whom he successfully defended against an unjust claim of \$50,000, being associated in the case with the late Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter. In the criminal cases in which he has been employed he has never been defeated. In the celebrated case of the *People vs. Alvina McKee*, where the defendant was charged with the murder of constable McElligott, the defense was intrusted to his care. Few cases in the annals of criminal jurisprudence have attracted more general attention. The defendant, a young lady of excellent character, in a moment of desperation endeavored to protect the furniture of a single room from a landlord's seizure. The officer fell mortally wounded with the writ in his hand. The prosecution was urged on by the constables of the county, organized for the purpose of conviction. Mr. Thomas not only secured her acquittal on the trial, but gained a professional triumph of scarcely less importance in recovering a verdict of \$5,000 against the landlord in an action of trespass.

Among the suits of general interest in which he is now engaged is the defense of Mary W. Blodget, who was expelled from the Old People's Home by the managers, in her eightieth year, and left in the streets without any provision for her welfare. This case involves the power of an eleemosynary corporation, as well as its duty, and is attracting very general attention.

From the phrenological character of Mr. Thomas, given by Fowler and Wells at New York in 1864, we extract the following:

"You have a large brain, measuring twenty-three inches, and body enough to give it natural support. A man with as well balanced a head-gear as yours ought to take a first-class rank in the world. You should study for one of the learned professions, and would succeed equally well in each. You are organized for a public speaker. Your moral organs are well developed. You incline toward elevating humanity to a higher standard. Your feelings lead you to the conclusion that the majority of the human race are worth saving, and that somehow God will arrange it to their advantage and happiness. Your hope leads you to look on the favorable side of the future. Your firmness gives perseverance. Your self-esteem ought to be larger. You are genial, friendly, patriotic. You have force of character, and your destructiveness indicates executive ability, and when aroused you are like the express train, disposed to take the track and keep it. You care less for money than for knowledge. You like an intellectual life; moral labor. You believe that justice is the right thing, and are willing to do as you wish to be done by, and would never take the first advantage if treated fairly. Your spirituality leads you to admit of another life, and when your moral and religious faculties are awakened to activity it seems to you that the life that now is is only a vestibule to the life to come."

Mr. Thomas has traveled extensively throughout the United States and Canada, visiting southern Tennessee and northern Alabama, in 1864, under a commission from Gov. Blair, just prior to the battle of Atlanta. In 1879 he went abroad, spending some time in Ireland and England, and reaching London in

time to visit the historical courts of Westminster Hall, before their removal to the new law buildings on Chancery Lane. He also visited the principal places of interest on the continent, spending some two weeks in Paris. Mr. Thomas has always displayed a genius for literature, and his productions both in prose and verse have frequently appeared. His style is clear, rich and forcible, and in his best efforts rising to the height of the purest classical English, as may be witnessed in his address on the death of chief-justice Breese. He is also the author of a treatise entitled "Outlines of Practice in the Supreme Court." In 1872 he was a candidate for state attorney, for the liberal republicans, but was defeated in the joint convention by Hon. Thomas J. Turner, the democratic nominee. He was also a delegate from Illinois to the Cincinnati convention, which nominated Horace Greeley for president, and supported him on the stump by delivering some of the most powerful addresses of the campaign, which were published in full, in the Chicago "Tribune" at the time.

In religious matters Mr. Thomas is most liberal, and the creed has not yet been written to which he can subscribe. With strong moral sentiments, with confidence in humanity, and with faith in the hereafter, he rejects dogmatic theology as useless and unwise.

In 1860 he married Miss Alice Carrier, sister of Prof. O. M. Carrier, of Olivet College, and a daughter of a pioneer farmer of Calhoun county, Michigan. His family consists of his wife and two children, a son and daughter, and his mother who still lives to enjoy the fruit of his success. Mr. Thomas is physically of stout, well knit frame, though possessed of a native dignity which might be mistaken for austerity. He is genial and affable in conversation, warm in his friendships, and benevolent in character, often taking cases for the poor without hope of reward. He is a painstaking, thorough, conscientious lawyer, a logical and forcible advocate, a safe and cautious adviser, and devoted to his profession, and being in the prime of manhood he may look to the future for higher attainments in a useful and honorable calling in life.

LOREN GREENE.

LOREN GREENE is a native of New York, and is a son of Daniel Greene, a native of Massachusetts; by occupation a tanner and farmer, and a relative of Gen. Greene, of revolutionary fame. The grandfather of our subject, Henry Greene, a native of Rhode Island, was a soldier in the revolution, and of English descent. His mother was Elizabeth Haight, of Welsh and English descent, and a native of Poughkeepsie, New York. When Loren was two years old his parents removed to Akron, Erie county, New York, where he lived until nineteen years of age, attending common schools and Doolittle Institute, under Prof. Palmer. Later he pursued a collegiate course, and graduated in 1863.

He studied law in the office of Bowen and Walker, in Batavia, New York, and was admitted to the bar of New York at Buffalo, November 23, 1865. He

at once entered upon a very successful practice of the law in Batavia, New York, by himself, and afterward formed a partnership with Hon. George Bowen, which continued until July 1, 1881. He removed to Chicago on September 27 following, and was admitted to the Illinois bar January 16, 1882, and to the United States circuit and district courts, northern district of Illinois, December 1882, 12, and is engaged in a general civil practice.

Mr. Greene is a republican, and formerly took an active part in political matters. He attends the Episcopalian church. Mr. Greene is a lawyer of discrimination in his practice, well read, able and successful; a gentleman of culture and refinement, and possesses urbane manners that win for him many friends. He belongs to the F.A.A.M.

He was married July 6, 1863, to Miss Martha C. Ely, of Gainesville, Wyoming county, New York, an estimable lady, and has by her two children, Elizabeth B. and Willie E.

STEPHEN S. GREGORY.

STEPHEN S. GREGORY is a native of Unadilla, New York; was born November 16, 1849, and is the son of J. C. Gregory, who came west in 1858, and settled in Madison, Wisconsin. He attended the public schools in Madison, and entered the University of Wisconsin in 1866, graduating in 1870. He then entered the law department of his *alma mater*, and graduated in law in 1871, and was admitted to the bar in Madison the same year. He began practice in Madison, remaining there until the summer of 1874, when he removed to Chicago, and formed a partnership with Mr. Chetlain, under name and style of Chetlain and Gregory, which lasted until 1879, when they joined and became merged into the firm of Tenney and Flower. He is now a member of the firm of Flower, Remy and Gregory, and has been very successful in the profession to which he has devoted his life.

SAMUEL KERR.

SAMUEL KERR was born in McHenry county, Illinois, in the year 1846. His father, Hon. Joseph Kerr, was a farmer there, and moved to Columbia county, Wisconsin, the same year Samuel was born, and there engaged in farming, and was active in securing railroad facilities for that part of Wisconsin; was vice-president of the old Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad; was member of the legislature, and held other prominent trusts. Samuel's grandfather ran for congress in the Chicago district against "Long" John Wentworth. Samuel attended the schools of his neighborhood during his youth and prepared for college, and graduated from Lombard University, at Galesburg, Illinois; read law there, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, when twenty-four years of age, and settling in Chicago, engaged in practice, and has been there since, most of the time alone, doing a successful business.

He is modest and unpretentious, but has made an impression as to his ability and faithfulness as a lawyer; has been employed in many important cases in the higher courts. He is studious and industrious, and has gradually worked his way up to a position among the better class of the fraternity, and established himself in the confidence and respect of all with whom he has business relations at the bar and in the courts to an extent which requires the majority of men a much longer time to win. He carried to a successful termination the Bachelder will case, which is among the noted cases in the court records, and has been successful in many other intricate and important cases in the higher courts. He is a thoroughly reliable lawyer and an upright man.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG was born near Vincennes, Indiana, January 17, 1849, and is a son of John F. Armstrong. In 1868 he entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, and graduated both in arts and law in 1872, taking the two courses concurrently. He then entered the law office of Gen. Shackelford, at Evansville, Indiana, and began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He continued his studies in Gen. Shackelford's office until 1874, when he removed to Washington, Indiana, and then began practice, and remained until January 1, 1881, when he removed to Chicago and opened an office on his own account. He was appointed in October, 1881, general solicitor of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, which office he now holds. Mr. Armstrong is a republican, and served four years on the state central committee of Indiana, and has always been very active in the interests of his party.

HON. T. B. WAKEMAN.

THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN was a lineal descendant of the well known Wakeman family of England, of whom Sir George Wakeman was a prominent member. The ancestry of the family had its origin in the Wakes of Somersetshire, who were active participants in the War of the Roses, and who held great estates in the above named shire as a reward for their valor. Their ancient castle and hall, located at Clifton, Bristol's aristocratic suburb, the most distinguished ruins in the west of England, were consumed by fire in the autumn of 1882. That portion of the Wakeman family that came to this country (about 1764) settled in northwestern Connecticut. While many of their descendants have for a time followed agriculture, they have all eventually been engaged in professional pursuits.

The subject of this sketch was born at Salisbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, January 31, 1814. His death occurred at Chicago, July 13, 1880. His father, Seth, died in Salisbury; his mother, Sarah, died in Schuyler county, New York.

They were both Episcopalians. His brothers and sisters who lived to maturity were Alonzo, Edgar, Milner, George, William, Elmira and Mary. His early education was almost entirely gained under the tutelage of the late Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal church, previous to the latter's conversion to and entering the ministry of that denomination. He began teaching school at Preble, Cortland county, New York, at the age of fifteen; continued this work until he was nearly twenty-five years of age; married Miss Hannah Bennett, of Preble, September 24, 1835; and having fitted himself for the practice of the law, in 1837 he made the long, wearisome overland journey to the West, a journey accompanied by untold hardships. Mr. Wakeman lost one of his horses, and for over one hundred miles through northern Ohio harnessed himself beside the other, and assisted in dragging his wagon and household goods on the toilsome way. He halted for a few months at Valparaiso, Indiana, but finally settled near the site of the present city of Harvard, in McHenry county, Illinois, and there, as one of the pioneer farmers of the state, did heroic and generous work in helping the many other needy ones who came. His long cherished wish of entering upon the practice of the law was finally gratified in the following manner: Owing to some technicality in the law, by which it seemed probable he would be defrauded of a large land claim he had purchased, he resolved to try his own case, which he won despite the odds of having several skilled attorneys to oppose him. This was but one of many incidents illustrative to all who knew him of the clearness of insight and judgment, the keen discernment and the unvarying accuracy of his calculations. A well known Illinois judge has said of him: "In his forty years' practice I don't believe he lost a half dozen cases. He was not a brilliant pleader. As a counselor he had no superior among the lawyers of Illinois."

He was elected the first justice of the peace in McHenry county, and from the fact that he took a vow he would never buy another pair of boots or shoes until he had paid for his farms, which at one time covered several thousand acres, he became known everywhere in northern Illinois as "Squire Wakeman, the bare-footed justice." He was one of the most active, earnest and uncompromising abolitionists in northern Illinois, and gave substantial evidence of the faith that was in him by expending the greater part of his large fortune, both prior to and during the war, in the cause for which he had always so nobly labored. Mr. Wakeman had strong political affinities, but was more noted for helping others with the rare enthusiasm which distinguished him, than for securing his own preferment. He was an ardent personal friend of both Yates and Lincoln, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the nomination of Hon. E. B. Washburne for the latter's first term in congress. He was a member of the Illinois state legislature two terms, in 1863 and 1867, and refused a third election. In 1868 he began the practice of law in Chicago, and his success was unsurpassed until the financial storm of 1873, which literally swept from him every vestige of his large properties, and it is only proper to state that from this time until the date of his death the heart had gone out of his life and work altogether.

His wife and five children, four sons and one daughter, survive him. The daughter, Elmira, is the wife of Col. Elnathan S. Weeden, a well known attorney and capitalist. The sons are Rev. Alonzo Wakeman, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church; Edgar L. Wakeman, a well known journalist and litterateur, for many years the northern representative of the Louisville "Courier-Journal;" B. T. Wakeman, an attorney, who succeeded to his father's practice; and the youngest son, Wilbur F. Wakeman, already somewhat known in journalistic circles.

HENRY K. GOODRICH.

HENRY K. GOODRICH is a native of Rutland county, Vermont, and was born July 7, 1854; the son of Henry Butler Goodrich, who came to Illinois in 1856. Henry K. studied at Wheaton College, Illinois. Having early determined to become a lawyer, he began his law studies December, 1878, with Perry A. Armstrong, of Morris, Illinois, and completed them, preparatory to examination, in Chicago. He was admitted to the bar January 13, 1881, and has been in practice, with fair success, since that time. Mr. Goodrich is a young man of good abilities, enterprising and industrious, and by his own unaided efforts has overcome many obstacles, and prepared himself for the profession of his choice. Possessing independence of character, a clear, sound judgment, a good legal mind, and ability to apply himself to study and hard work, he may expect the realization of his highest hopes of professional standing and honor.

HON. MELVILLE WESTON FULLER.

MELVILLE W. FULLER was born February 11, 1833, in the city of Augusta, Maine; is from the best New England stock, the origin of which, in New England, dates back to the Mayflower. His parents were Frederick A. Fuller, son of Hon. Henry W. Fuller, of Augusta, and Catherine Martin, daughter of chief-justice Nathan Weston. His great-grandfathers, as well as his great-great-grandfathers, were distinguished citizens of that town. Melville W. fitted for college in Augusta, and graduated at Bowdoin, in the class of 1853, when he entered the office of his uncle, George Melville Weston, at Bangor, where he studied law, subsequently attending lectures in the law department of Harvard University, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native city in 1856, but devoted himself mainly to editorial duties on "The Age" newspaper, of which he was one of the editors. The following year he was elected a member of the common council of Augusta, and was chosen its president, and to these duties were added those of city solicitor. In 1856 he resigned these official positions, and, seeking a wider field of action, removed to Chicago, and in this new field he at once attracted favorable attention, and soon acquired a lucrative business in his profession, and

a reputation as an able and honorable lawyer. The larger part of the time he has been alone in business; the range of his practice has been very extended, and in all the departments of his profession he has proven himself proficient in the law. He has devoted his best energies to his profession, and in this field has won distinction as a faithful and reliable attorney and counselor, and ranks among the foremost at this bar. He has acquired a competency, and owns the block in which he has his office. From the time of his advent in Chicago he has held his own amid a sea of matured intellect and large experience, and proven the equal of the ablest and most successful. He has been connected with several cases which have attracted the attention of the general public in this and other countries; notably the case before the supreme court of Illinois, arising out of the prorogation of the legislature of Illinois by the late Gov. Richard Yates, which presented some most important questions of a political nature; also the defense of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, who was tried before an Episcopal ecclesiastical tribunal for omitting words from the prayer book of the Episcopal church. He had in that as an opponent, the late distinguished Bishop Whitehouse, himself a profound lawyer. The case was in litigation a long time, and at all stages of the trial, involving intricate questions, Mr. Fuller evidenced a profound research and knowledge of ecclesiastical law, rarely possessed by any lawyer, even a professional in that line of practice. His argument before the supreme court, when the trial terminated, was brilliant and able.

He had a predilection for politics when young; not however, that he was ambitious for office, for he has persistently declined to allow the use of his name for any office, the performance of the duties of which would materially interfere with his professional and other business. He is a democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and unswervingly in favor of hard money, free trade and a strict construction of the constitution of his country. His moderation, dignity of manner and high character invariably win the esteem of his political opponents who recognize in him an antagonist who fights fairly and in the open field. In 1861 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention in this state, and was among the foremost of its members and evidenced a thorough knowledge of constitutional law and conventions, and left the impress of his knowledge and views upon the instrument adopted by the convention. In 1862 he was elected to the legislature, both elections in decided republican districts, and exhibited great skill in debate, and left his mark upon the legislation of that session. During the trying times of the rebellion he was a patriot, and vigorously supported measures for the suppression of what proved to be an inevitable war, to save the Union, and when peace had been restored he was equally earnest for the restoration of the Union. He has great influence in Illinois to-day, though his party is yet in the minority in the state.

He was a delegate to the national democratic conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880, and grew to be one of the most conspicuous and influential members. He is an upright and reliable gentleman, an honest man; is esteemed by all who

know him for his many good qualities and high character as an individual and a citizen. He is a man of varied literary attainments of a high order, and learned in all departments of the law. His public speeches are characterized by elegance of diction, eloquence and clearly defined points. His address of welcome to Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, his eulogy in 1861, in commemoration of the death of his distinguished friend, and his address on Judge Breese before the State Bar Association in 1879, and other addresses may be pointed to as examples of brilliant and scholarly productions, and of eloquent and finished oratory.

He has been twice married. In 1858 he married Calista O. Reynolds; and after her decease, and in 1866, Mary Ellen, daughter of the late distinguished financier and banker, Hon. Wm. F. Coolbaugh.

OLIVER H. HORTON.

SUCCESS in any walk of life is an indication of application, and more than in any other is success in the life of a professional man evidence of earnest endeavor, close application and faithfulness. In the hands of the lawyer are necessarily intrusted matters involving property, reputation and life, and upon his skill, patient and untiring toil and loyalty, the rich and poor, the strong and the helpless depend. The true lawyer counts it no honor that he can point to an unstained record, because the obligations of his profession are exacting, yet if he has through struggles, anxieties, temptations and labors, of which the outer world knows little, planted his feet upon the eminence of success in his profession, though he may take no credit to himself for doing his work as a man should, the world is better for his life.

Among those who make no claim to honor, for having fulfilled the obligations of his profession, is the subject of this sketch. Oliver Harvey Horton was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, October 20, 1835. His father, Harvey W. Horton, a Baptist clergyman, was a native of Vermont. His mother, Mary H. (Choate) Horton, was a native of Connecticut, and a relative of Rufus Choate. Mr. Horton removed to Chicago in 1855, and was engaged in the lumber business for three years. He then went south for a time, returning in 1859.

He began the study of law in 1860, in the office of Hoyne, Miller and Lewis, and remained with this firm as student and clerk, until January 1864, when it was dissolved, and a new copartnership formed, under the name of Hoyne, Ayer and Horton, the partners being Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Benjamin F. Ayer and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Horton was graduated in 1863, from the law school of the University of Chicago, then as now, presided over by Hon. Henry Booth, late judge of the circuit court of Cook county. He had, however, previously been admitted to the bar.

In 1865 the firm of Hoyne, Ayer and Horton was dissolved, and the firm of Hoyne and Horton formed, and January 1, 1867, it was changed to Hoyne, Hor-



C. S. Horton

ton and Hoyne, Thomas M. Hoyne having been admitted as a member. Since that date the firm has continued without change of name, and is now one of the oldest law firms in Chicago.

Mr. Horton was for some time actively connected with the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. He held the office of vice-president for a number of years, and was also chairman of the lecture committee. In religion he is a Methodist, and has been a trustee of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, for about fifteen years. He has held every official position to which a layman is eligible in that church. In 1880 he was sent as a lay delegate to the General Conference, which met in Cincinnati, and in 1881, was elected lay delegate to the Ecumenical Conference, which met in London, England.

The compliment of such distinction, based as it is upon personal knowledge, is much greater than any political preferment, which is rarely obtained without solicitation. He is now an active trustee of the Northwestern University. In politics Mr. Horton is, and has always been, a republican, but has refused to be a candidate for office, though repeatedly requested to allow himself to be put forward politically. The events of Mr. Horton's eighteen years' labors at the bar, and his life, before and among the people, may be summed up in the word success,—success as a lawyer, as a citizen and as a man.

GEO. H. KETTELLE.

GEO. H. KETTELLE is of French descent on the paternal side, his great-grandfather coming from Alsace, now a part of the German empire, and settling in Massachusetts before the outbreak of the colonies. The grandfather of George was born in Charlestown, in that state, and his father, Charles Kettelle, in Boston. The latter married Lucinda Dickinson, a native of Hadley, Massachusetts, and a member of a very old family in that commonwealth. Her mother belonged to the Stockbridges of Massachusetts, and our subject strikingly resembles that family.

A little less than fifty years ago Charles Kettelle emigrated to the West and settled in Peoria, Illinois, where George was born December 18, 1838. His father was county clerk and recorder of Peoria county, Illinois, for thirty years; lived on a farm in Woodford county until his death, March 14, 1882, and his mother is still alive. Mr. Kettelle was educated at the Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Massachusetts, where he fitted for college, designing to enter Amherst, but his plans were frustrated, and he spent several years in his father's (county) office. At the same time he read law with Judge M. Williamson for preceptor, and was admitted to the bar in 1864, but he did not open an office until 1868, being induced to temporarily engage in mercantile pursuits.

Mr. Kettelle commenced the practice of the legal profession at Metamora, the county seat of Woodford county, and six years afterward, in 1874, removed to

Peoria, where he remained two years, holding the office of city attorney one term. In 1876 he settled in Chicago, where with his fine legal attainments he finds ample opportunity to display his talents. His practice is both civil and criminal, the latter largely predominating. Since practicing at the Chicago bar, Mr. Kettelle has been connected with many prominent criminal cases, including some forty in number, for murder, and in this branch of his practice especially, has met with marked success. An eminent jurist of Chicago thus writes in regard to him:

"He is, in my opinion, a lawyer well grounded in the fundamental principles of law, ready and accurate in their application, and always frank and honest in his presentation of law questions to the court. He tries his case well, is courteous and gentlemanly in his manners to his opponent, and clear and pointed in his argument to the jury."

Mr. Kettelle is a democrat of the independent stamp, and a Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery Mason.

He married in February 1858, Miss Malina A. Keach, of Peoria, Illinois.

EDSON J. HARKNESS.

THE subject of this sketch is a lawyer of fine ability, who stands well in the community where he lives, and has the confidence of the courts before which he practices, and the good will of the members of the bar. Being a gentleman of pleasing address and genuine worth, he has many friends. He is a native of New York, and was born in Ontario, Wayne county, August 31, 1843, and is the son of Southward Harkness and Harriet (Foot) Harkness. He commenced his education in the common schools and took a scientific and classical academic course, and was prepared to enter college when he entered the army, in 1862. He enlisted in the 138th New York Vol. Inf., which regiment was afterward transferred into the artillery branch of the service, and was designated and known as the 9th New York Heavy Artillery. He remained in the regiment one year, and was then commissioned captain and assigned a command in the 6th United States colored troops, under Col. John W. Ames. He went up the James river in 1864 in the division commanded by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and participated in the succession of battles that occurred there in 1864-5, and was with Gen. Butler in his Fort Fisher expedition, and was afterward with Gen. Terry and participated in taking Fort Fisher and Wilmington, and went on to Goldsboro, North Carolina. He was at Raleigh, North Carolina, at the close of the war, and was mustered out of service at Wilmington, North Carolina, and thence returned home.

He settled in Chicago in June, 1868, and entered the special assessment department of the board of public works, and has been in the employment of the city ever since that time. In 1873 he was placed in charge of the preparation of condemnation cases, and in January, 1877, was admitted to the Illinois bar. Since

that time he has had charge of the condemnation cases in court under the corporation counsel. Mr. Harkness is careful in the preparation of his cases, and is a good trial lawyer and a safe counsel. He was married in January, 1870, to Miss Marianna Bates, of Rochester, New York.

DUNCAN SHADE GOODING.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Goderich, Canada, March 29, 1838, and is the son of William Fisher Gooding, a native of Canandaigua, New York, and Jane (Good) Gooding, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. Mr. Gooding pursued a course in, and graduated from the grammar school of his native town, under the tuition and guidance of the worthy John Holdan, a noted educator. Having decided to fit himself for the legal profession, he entered upon the study of law with Ira Lewis, who is now Queen's counsel, and county crown attorney for the county of Huron, Canada; and was admitted to the bar of Upper Canada in 1860. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of the law, and continued doing a lucrative business in Canada until 1872, when he removed to Chicago. During his first year in Chicago he was associated in business with D. E. K. Stewart, at the end of which time he became connected with Shufeldt and Westover, and remained with them many years. He is not now connected with any firm.

He was married June 17, 1859, to the youngest daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Wadell, who served under the Duke of Wellington, at the battle of Waterloo.

In politics Mr. Gooding, though a democrat in principle, is independent in his views, and in no sense a partisan. He is a man of generous impulses, honorable and manly, and in all his relations and dealings with others, merits and receives their respect and esteem.

FRANK OLNEY COOK.

THIS subject is the son of Dr. John H. Cook, a native of Seneca county, New York, of English descent. His mother was Pamela (Orth) Cook, of immediate German descent, but her ancestors belonged to the banished French Huguenots. She was born in the Catskill Mountains, in Sullivan county, New York. The parents of our subject removed to Ionia county, Michigan, in 1855, Marshall, fifty miles distant, being then the nearest railway station. Dr. Cook's practice extended over a circuit of thirty miles or more, among the whites and Indians, and he was seldom at home. School privileges being extremely limited, Frank obtained the major part of his knowledge of the common English branches by private study at such odd times as he could get, and thus qualified himself to enter the Portland union school, a year and a half in advance, and was enabled to finish his course of study in that institution in one year's time,

which, with a total of thirteen months at district school, comprised his entire school days. He taught a district school four winters, but never considered himself a success, nor was he so regarded by the people in that line of business.

At the age of sixteen years he united with the Christian church, in Sebewa, Ionia county, Michigan; and two years later was licensed to preach, by that denomination. He continued to preach, often to large congregations, and also lectured upon temperance extensively, in the state of Michigan, until after he was admitted to the bar. But his was a new denomination in a new county, whose inhabitants were mostly farmers of limited means. He was often obliged to resort to manual labor, such as he could find in the vicinity of his preaching, to better support himself and to relieve his people from incurring heavy obligations, and hence became an adept at numerous kinds of mechanical work.

He entered into partnership with Mr. J. V. Mickle, of the "Grand River Herald," a republican newspaper published at Muir, Michigan, during the presidential campaign of 1876. It proved a disastrous enterprise. The block in which their office was situated caught fire, and the contents of their office were thrown into the street; the firm was then severely pressed by creditors, and the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cook, being unable to get any financial assistance from his partner, was compelled to assume and pay several thousand dollars partnership debts.

He entered the office of Toan and Roof May 12, 1877, as a student, with only one suit of clothes to his back, twenty-five cents in his pocket, and in debt to the amount of \$2,500, with no one to draw upon. He remained in that office doing small collections until the next spring, when he borrowed books to read; went home and assisted his father in clearing ten acres of timberland, and in the fall entered the office of Blanchard, Bell and Cagwin, of Ionia City, Ionia county, Michigan, as a student, and was admitted to the bar March 24, 1879. After remaining in that office a short time he opened an office for himself, in Blanchard, Isabella county, Michigan, when he at once established himself in a successful practice, making \$160.00 during the first six weeks. Soon afterward the town was burned, by fire that raged in the pine woods. He then started for Chicago, with the expectation of finding a position as clerk, but being ill on his arrival, and unacquainted in the city, his money soon became exhausted. He commenced work as a carpenter, on Armour's elevator, at \$2 per day, at which he continued through that summer, when he received an injury from a fall and was laid up, and again his money was exhausted, and he was compelled to pawn his watch. With courage undaunted, he opened a law office, and with the aid of what he earned in a printing office, working nights, he managed to meet his expenses by practicing great self-denial, until his business was sufficiently lucrative to support him. He has continued in the business since that time until the present. He tried his first case in Chicago before Justice Cory, of the town of Lake, for nothing, and solicited the opportunity, and from that time his business has gradually increased, and he has already successfully conducted several important

litigations committed to his care, and is rapidly taking a front rank among the members of the bar in this city.

Mr. Cook is a very active man, fluent of speech, generous hearted, sociable and friendly. He is a hard worker, of good habits, and well disposed.

He has been twice married. When he was twenty-one years old he married Miss Anna McEvers, who died six months and twenty-one days thereafter. His second marriage was January 3, 1880, to Miss Nellie M. Smith, daughter of Sidney M. Smith, of Sheridan, Michigan, a niece of Hon. Vernon Smith, judge of the eighth judicial district of Michigan.

KIMBALL YOUNG.

KIMBALL YOUNG was born at Marshall, Illinois, January 27, 1853, and is the son of Timothy R. Young, an ex-member of congress and a prominent lawyer in central Illinois. He prepared for college at Dover, New Hampshire, and in this state, and entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1869, graduating in 1873. The succeeding two years Mr. Young spent in traveling, and in 1875 he began the study of law at Mattoon, Illinois, in the office of Charles Bennett, where he remained for a short time, and then removed to Chicago and entered the office of Gookins and Roberts. He remained with that firm for one year, during which time he attended the Union College of Law, and graduated in 1876, and was admitted to practice shortly thereafter. He was a clerk in the office of D. L. Shorey for a year, and in 1877 began the practice of law as a member of the firm of Jayne, DeWolf and Young, which partnership continued until 1878, since which time he has been alone up to September 1, 1882, when he formed his present connection with F. W. C. Hayes. Mr. Young is a democrat in politics, but takes no active part therein.

GEORGE C. INGHAM.

GEORGE COLLINS INGHAM is a native of Middletown, Butler county, Ohio; was born March 10, 1851, and is the son of Dr. Lyman E. Ingham and Susan M. (Hills) Ingham. His father, a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical College, of Ohio, was a physician of prominence. He died in July, 1855, at the age of thirty-three years, at Greenville, Ohio. He was a son of Thomas Harvey Ingham, a farmer by occupation, who still lives at Granville, Ohio, whither he removed in the early part of the present century from the state of New York. His father was a farmer, as was also his grandfather, who died a prisoner of war at New York city, on board an English prison-ship, during the revolutionary struggle. The mother of our subject is descended from an old New England family, and is a daughter of Reuben M. Hills, a merchant, who formerly resided

at Goshen, Connecticut, whence he removed to Virginia at an early age, and thence to Granville, Ohio, where the daughter became acquainted with him who afterward became her husband. To her training and example are in no small degree due the characteristic qualities of the son. She now resides at Covington, Indiana, the wife of Abraham Gish, a prominent banker, and one of the early settlers of that city.

Soon after the death of his father, George, who was then little more than four years old, went with his mother to live with an uncle, Dr. R. M. Hills, a noted physician at Covington, Indiana, and there received his primary education in the public schools. As a boy he was modest, retiring and genial; a good scholar, and a constant and careful reader. He early formed the purpose of fitting himself for professional life, and when sixteen years of age entered the preparatory department of Shurtleff College, at Alton, Illinois. Two years later, in September, 1870, he entered upon the regular classical course in the freshman class of that institution, and at the close of that year was awarded the first prize for excellence in declamation. A similar honor was conferred upon him at the end of his sophomore year at a class contest in oratory. At the beginning of his junior year, Mr. Ingham, in company with several of his classmates, entered the University of Chicago, where, during the remainder of his college course, he maintained the same high standard of scholarship which had formerly characterized him, and came to be known as a close student, a convincing debater, a practical thinker, and an orator of superior merit. Here again he carried off the first prize at the junior oratorical contest, and during the following year was elected orator of his class. The Chicago "Times," in speaking of his class-day oration, said "it is an oration of which he may well be proud. It was pronounced by able judges the most finished effort they had ever listened to on any similar occasion." While in the university, Mr. Ingham became an honored member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

Having already decided to devote himself to the legal profession, he, while a student in college, devoted a portion of his spare time to the reading of Blackstone, and in the fall succeeding his graduation (1873) began a regular course of study at the Union College of Law, at Chicago, and also during that year acted as an instructor in his *alma mater*. He afterward entered the law office of Luther Laffin Mills, and immediately upon his admission to the bar in September 1875, became junior member of the law firm of Mills, Weber and Ingham, and so continued until Mr. Mills was elected to the office of state's attorney for Cook county, Illinois, in the fall of 1876, when the firm was dissolved, and was succeeded by the firm of Munn, Ingham and Pope. In June 1880, he was appointed to the position of assistant state's attorney. As a public prosecutor Mr. Ingham has won the highest esteem of the various judges who have occupied the criminal bench during the term of his office, for his legal knowledge and ability, his skill in the management of his cases, his high sense of professional honor, and his unqualified fairness in presenting the cause of the people against the prisoner at

the bar. Among his professional brethren he is universally respected. Modest, unassuming and unostentatious, he is at the same time careful and exact, and seldom fails to detect a weak point in an opponent's position, or a fallacy in his argument. He excels as a cross-examiner. In his arguments or addresses before court or jury he has a style of oratory peculiarly his own, at once fluent, forcible, entertaining and convincing. Discarding mere flowers of rhetoric and the trappings of the actor, he clothes his thoughts in pure, plain English that cannot be misunderstood, and while exhibiting in his elegant and terse style a readiness and force that come only with familiarity with the subject, at the same time displays good taste, and the possession of a vast reserve fund of varied and practical learning.

As a lawyer Mr. Ingham is thoroughly devoted to his profession. A careful and constant student, his legal opinions are always supported by authorities, and reliable. He is at the same time social and domestic in his tastes and habits, genial and companionable, and in his varied social, professional or business relations maintains a character stainless and irreproachable.

His wife, Lizzie (Gordon) Ingham, is a daughter of the late Hon. Alex. W. Gordon, for many years a prominent member of the Indiana state senate, and a leading dry goods merchant of Lafayette. Mrs. Ingham is an accomplished lady, and a worthy companion of her husband. They were married in December 1880, and have one child, Gordon Ingham.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT.

ONE of the most worthy lawyers at the Chicago bar is William H. Swift, who has succeeded in his chosen profession, by adhering strictly to principles of integrity, and honest, upright dealing. He is a thorough lawyer in all departments of the profession, being well trained in all of the details of the business. He is an expert in special pleading, and careful in the preparation of all legal documents. He takes particular pains in the preparation of his cases, and his foresight is so keen that he seldom fails in a suit to which he has given careful attention and investigation.

William H. Swift is a son of Alexander and Susan (Coleman) Swift, and is descended from families largely sea-faring on both sides, and was born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, March 27, 1838. His parents belonged to old New England families. William prepared for college at the Nantucket high school, and graduated at Williams College in 1863, as valedictorian of his class. He taught school, while fitting for college, part of the time, and also after receiving his diploma, his field of such labor being in Massachusetts and Louisiana, chiefly in the former state. He read law with Hon. S. W. Bowerman, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and at Harvard Law School, Cambridge; was there admitted to the bar in 1865; remained there in practice until 1870, when he settled in Chicago. He

is of the firm of Swift and Campbell, a firm that ranks high with the courts, and among the leading law firms of Chicago.

Mr. Swift is a republican, but we cannot learn that his activity in politics extends beyond going to the polls on election day and voting. With him, law has the priority over everything else of a business character. He is a member, and one of the elders, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chicago. He married at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, May 1, 1867, Grace, daughter of George Campbell, a prominent manufacturer of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

ELLIS S. CHESBROUGH, JR.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in West Newton. He is a son of E. S. Chesbrough, a well known civil engineer, now of Chicago, and Elizabeth (Freyer) Chesbrough. Mr. Chesbrough was educated in the University of Chicago, and graduated from that institution in 1871. He then entered Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, graduating therefrom in 1873. Returning to Chicago, he continued his law studies in the office of Ayer and Kales, and during that same year was admitted to the bar of Illinois. Since that time he has been engaged in the general practice of the law in Chicago with good success. Mr. Chesbrough is a thorough student, well read in the law, and especially in preparing briefs, and possesses a happy faculty of presenting his cases before the court, clearly and well. His conduct of the case, *Walker vs. Carlton*, involving the questions of redemption from trustees' sale, reflects great credit upon him for careful preparation, and skillful management.

HON. SAMUEL K. DOW.

SAMUEL KNIGHT DOW is descended from English-Scotch ancestry. His paternal grandmother was a member of the celebrated noble family of Gordon, one of whose representatives (Lord George Gordon) figured so conspicuously in the "no popery" riots, in the time of George III. On the maternal side his great-grandfather, for whom he was named, held a royal commission as surveyor from King George III in colonial times, a member of the family having emigrated from England in 1630 and settled in Durham, New Hampshire. Lorenzo Dow, the eccentric preacher, and also Neal Dow, the noted temperance reformer, sprang from this original stock. They serve to illustrate some of its prominent characteristics, such as rectitude of character and concentration of purpose.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Hollis, Maine, in 1831, the son of Samuel and Sophia Knight Dow, and was reared on a farm, where he worked through all the vacations of his student life until he was eighteen years of age. He was educated in the common schools and academies of his native state, and is essentially a self-made man.



Yours truly
S. H. Douglass

In 1850 he commenced the study of law at Saco, Maine, and entered the Dane Law School at Harvard, Massachusetts, in 1852. He graduated in 1854 and received the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, Boston, upon examination, on the motion of the late Hon. Rufus Choate, Chief Justice Shaw then presiding. The same year he removed to Chicago, and in the following year (1855) commenced the practice of law in that city, where he has since resided and devoted himself exclusively to the duties of his profession.

During these twenty-five years of practice Mr. Dow has steadily advanced in his profession until he now ranks among the most prominent lawyers of the Chicago bar. It was a toilsome march, but its labors and anxieties have not told seriously upon his fine physique. In court he presents a very striking figure, being above the medium in stature, strongly built, erect, of proud bearing, and having a large head, well formed and balanced, long jet-black hair and beard, a deep olive complexion, prominent nose, slightly aquiline, and eyes very dark brown, in expression exceedingly gentle, but with a touch of firmness and daring, imparting to the entire physiognomy a leonine cast. It is doubtless to this distinguished and imposing presence, joined to a fine insight into the motives and springs of human action, that Mr. Dow owes his great success in the trial of cases depending upon circumstantial evidence. As a cross-examiner he has few peers at the Chicago bar.

All the political influences surrounding Mr. Dow in his youth were of the democratic school. His father was a Jacksonian democrat, but the son early embraced free-soil theories, and upon the organization of the new party of freedom became a radical republican. Although always prominent in the councils of his party he never sought office. In 1872 he accepted with extreme reluctance a nomination to the state senate, and was chosen by a handsome majority. During the first session of the winter of 1873 he took a decided stand against the radical measure prepared on the subject of state control of railways, opposing with all his force the act now known as the "statute prohibiting unjust discrimination and extortion," even going so far as to file a written protest against its passage. He held that such legislation was hasty, the result of passion, of doubtful constitutionality, and that it tended to array in hostility different classes and interests of the community. During the second session (1873-4) Mr. Dow distinguished himself by standing alone, against all his colleagues from Cook county, in opposition to a measure of vast consequence for good or evil to Chicago, known as the city incorporation bill. The bill passed the house without consideration merely on the strength of the representations of a lobby of prominent citizens of that city. When it came up in the senate he made a masterly analysis of the measure, showing its many glaring defects, and proposing a series of amendments changing its entire character. His onslaught was so powerful that as to some points it was simply irresistible, and the amendments were either accepted or forced through; but the most vital were lost, and he protested against its passage in its still imperfect state. When the bill went back to the house its supporters

found themselves so shaken by the exposure that had been made that it was impossible to get a vote of concurrence. In a word, the house followed Mr. Dow, repudiating its own previously considered action. Being appointed a member of the conference committee on the disagreeing votes, Mr. Dow succeeded in carrying every important amendment but one, that he had proposed, and the bill so perfected was passed by both houses. It is rare indeed that a single member has the force and tact to exert a commanding influence over the two houses of a legislative body.

At the close of Mr. Dow's senatorial term he declined a reëlection, and has constantly declined to stand for any office, and although he has been urged to accept a judgeship and a seat in congress he preferred the duties and pleasures of a private life.

Mr. Dow was married in 1855 to Miss Francis Ellen Hill, daughter of Capt. Nehemiah Hill, of Biddeford, Maine, by whom he has had nine children, six of whom, one son and five daughters, are still living. Of pronounced domestic tastes, Mr. Dow finds in his own home, presided over by his estimable and accomplished wife, that degree of social recreation, rest and repose essential to the healthful development of every faculty of head and heart. The aphorism, "the boy is father of the man," finds new illustration in the life of Mr. Dow. Coming of good stock, he inherited a disposition to rigid integrity and a great force of character. Born on the banks of the Saco, in a region of picturesque beauty, communion with nature formed in him the basis of a true æsthetic taste. Books, pictures,—the infinite charm of social recreation,—those have wrought their delightful impress upon an otherwise stern, serious character. A perfect picture of physical health, Mr. Dow is morally healthy. His mind is as upright as his body is erect. True as steel to every friend and to every engagement, he exacts equal fidelity; but, profoundly observant of the frailties of human nature, he is generous to the erring and unfortunate. Bold as a lion, he is fit to lead, but if none follow he dares to stand alone in defense of cherished convictions. His rugged, strong manhood has always led him to take a prominent part in out-door sports and amusements, especially those of the turf, and here, as in other walks of life, have acknowledged ability and unswerving integrity led to his being called to occupy important posts of honor and trust. For the past three years he has been president of the Chicago Driving Park, a position which he has filled with honor to himself and in which he has done much to elevate the character of running and trotting races. As he never wagers a dollar upon a race, but patronizes it solely from love of the sport and admiration of the highly bred horse, his presence in the judges' stand has been invariably accepted as a guarantee of honorable, upright management, and his decisions have always passed unchallenged. The same qualities that have caused his influence to be sought in support of the turf in his own city led to his having been twice chosen as first vice-president of the board of review of the National Trotting Association, which is a sort of court of last resort for the settlement of disputed points of turf law and usage, and

which has from time to time numbered among its members several of the most eminent of American jurists; and here, as in all other positions to which duty or the suffrages of the public have called him, his commanding ability has been conceded on all hands, and his strict integrity has been unchallenged.

E. L. KNOTT.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1826, in Milford, Susquehanna county, and is the son of Sylvanus Knott and Martha M. (Kelley) Knott. He attended public and select schools in Pennsylvania, and also acquired much useful and practical knowledge by hard study out of school. At the age of seventeen he went to the state of New York to live with an uncle, and there attended school. Removing to Chicago in 1848, he was there engaged in teaching for a time, and also taught in Kankakee county, at that time a part of Will county, Illinois. Having decided to fit himself for the practice of law, he began his legal studies in 1849, with Hon. Calvin DeWolf, in Chicago, and for some four years thereafter continued his studies, in connection with teaching, by which he earned means to defray his expenses and maintain himself. He was admitted to practice in 1853. In 1855 he opened an office for the general practice of the law, and has devoted himself uninterruptedly to his professional duties since that time, well earning and meriting the reputation which he has of being an able and successful lawyer.

Mr. Knott is a gentleman whose deportment is marked with kindness, and he has a faculty of putting at ease all who favor him with their calls. He is a good judge of human nature, and is a practical man, and sensible without ostentation. He married Miss Josephine King, of Chicago, and has by her two sons.

RICHARD BIDDLE ROBERTS.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Pittsburgh, August 25, 1825, and is the son of Edward I. and Elisa (Campbell) Roberts. He received a liberal education, and showed an aptness for the profession of law, upon the practice of which he entered in early life. In the years 1853 to 1856 he held the office of district attorney for Allegheny county, and was United States attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania from 1857 to 1861. In the year 1854 he was married to Miss Mary H. Anderson, a member of one of the old and esteemed Pennsylvania families. At the time of the rebellion, and when hostilities were declared, he lost no time in volunteering, and materially aided in raising the 12th Penn. regiment, in which he was commissioned captain, but was soon after promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on the staff of Gov. Curtin.

Upon the formation of the celebrated Reserve Corps, he was commissioned

colonel of its first regiment. In the opening engagement of the seven days' battle on the peninsula, five companies of this regiment were the first to be attacked, but from the sheltered position which they finally assumed behind Beaver Dam Creek, and from which the united regiment fought, little loss was experienced, though the enemy was terribly scourged. At Gaines' Mill on the following day, Col. Roberts fought under the eye of Gen. Porter, in chief command upon the field, and won his approval by the gallantry and steadiness with which every order was executed.

The Army of the Potomac was never in more imminent danger of rout and destruction, than at Charles City Cross Roads July 30, 1862. The Reserves' thirteen regiments of infantry were drawn up in two lines across the New Market road, covering the Charles City and Quaker roads. The flanks, not connecting immediately with other troops, were exposed, and then the attack was pressed severely, but the valor of the Reserves was successful in breaking the force in their front until nightfall, when the battle ceased, and the foe retired from the contest, abandoning his cherished purpose of severing the Union army and beating it in detail.

Gen. McCall, who commanded the Reserves, says in his official report: "Cooper's and Kern's batteries in front of the center were boldly charged upon, each time a regiment dashing up to within forty or fifty yards. They were then hurled back by a storm of canister and the deliberate fire of the first regiment, Col. Roberts, whom I had placed immediately in the rear of Kern's, and the ninth, Col. Jackson, in the rear of Cooper's. The contest was severe, and put the steadiness of these regiments to the test. Both suffered heavy loss, but particularly the first regiment, whose gallant lieutenant-colonel (McIntire) was severely wounded."

Not less gallant was the conduct of Col. Roberts at South Mountain. The Reserves were the first to come up to Turner's Gap, where the rebel troops were strongly posted in the fastnesses of this great natural barrier. Far down on the breast of the mountain was a stone wall, behind which was the rebel skirmish line. Against this Col. Roberts led his men with unflinching bravery. The fire was severe, but undaunted he pushed forward, and scaling the rugged breastwork, and following up the advantage, wavered not until rock and steep acclivity were passed, and the enemy driven from his well chosen position. At the close of this campaign, Gov. Curtin called Col. Roberts again to his assistance. His executive and legal ability, with his knowledge of the special duties of the position, fitted him to decide the delicate questions involved in granting promotions, with rare tact.

To this call he acceded, and having been discharged at the governor's request, at once resumed its duties. By the report of his department for the year 1864, it appears that four thousand commissions were issued from his office. When it is remembered that for almost every one of these were several applicants, and that all the testimony in each case had to be considered, weighed and

acted on, some idea can be formed of the amount of patient labor involved. Thirty thousand commissions had been issued previous to the year 1864. In 1869 Mr. Roberts removed from Pittsburgh (where, after the close of the war, he had resumed the practice of his profession) to Chicago where he now resides, and has given his undivided attention to the duties of his profession, and with marked success. Although engaged in the general practice, much of his time is occupied with corporation and patent cases. He avoids specialties, and takes charge of any branch that may offer. He is a republican in politics, but takes no active part, but in his native state was very prominent. Previous to the war he was a democrat. Col. Roberts is president of the Bar Association of Chicago, and also president of the St. Andrew's Benevolent Society of Illinois.

WILLIAM D. GATES.

THE subject of this sketch was born in 1852, at Ashland, Ohio, and is descended from an old revolutionary family. His father, Simon S. Gates, who was at one time a member of the Massachusetts legislature, emigrated to Ohio in 1852. William was educated at Wheaton College, whence he graduated in June 1875. In the following fall he entered the Union College of Law at Chicago, remaining there about one year, when he was called home by the death of his father, and was engaged there attending to private business for about two years. In 1878 Mr. Gates returned to Chicago, and continued his studies at the law school, and in 1879 graduated and was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of his profession in the fall of the same year, and since that time has devoted to it his whole attention. Mr. Gates is a young man of promise, and with his professional and business abilities, together with his attainments and estimable personal qualities, may hopefully look for the realization of his brightest anticipations.

JOHN F. FLOWER.

JOHN F. FLOWER was born at Colebrook, Ashtabula county, Ohio, January 13, 1852, and was the son of James W. and Eliza Ann Flower. He is a third cousin of Adml. Porter, of the United States Navy, and a grandson of Zephraïm Flower, who was a captain in the war of 1812. He is a second cousin of Hon. R. P. Flower, banker and member of congress, New York city; nephew of Col. Lloyd Wheaton, of regular army; first cousin of the wife of Col. Dent, of regular army, and Gen. U. S. Grant's nephew. Mr. Flower was educated at Fulton College, Fulton City, Illinois, and afterward pursued a course of legal study in the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated therefrom March 26, 1874. He is a self-made man, and at the early age of eleven years commenced his career by working on a canal boat running on what was then known as the

Erie, Pittsburgh and Extension canal, the products of his labor principally going to the support of his father's family, until he was seventeen years of age. His parents are deceased. His mother died when he was only two months old, and his father died at Willsburg, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1868.

He removed to Chicago in the summer of 1869, and by industry and hard labor was enabled to keep himself at school until he was prepared to enter Fulton College. He made some money in speculations, and was enabled to pursue his studies without interruption at Ann Arbor until he graduated, after which he was admitted to the bar at Lansing, Michigan. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois at Mount Vernon, July 30, 1874, and has been in general practice of the law in Chicago since that time, and has been engaged in several important cases. At fourteen years of age he was baptized, and became a member of the Free-will Baptist Church of Wellsburg, Erie county, Pennsylvania. In 1876 he joined the Fulton Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Chicago. He was married December 27, 1877, to Miss Clara Latitia Meyer, daughter of Berthold Meyer, of Burlington, Iowa, an extensive dealer in hides and furs, and large owner of real and personal property in Burlington and Chicago. Mr. Flower gives strict attention to business intrusted to his care, and merits the confidence of his patrons, by promptness and honorable dealing. He has devoted special attention to pension claims and to locating lands under the soldiers' homestead law, and is thoroughly versed in these branches, as well as in the general practice of his profession.

RUFUS KING.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Ithaca, New York, and was born December 24, 1822, the son of John King, one of the first settlers of that part of the state, and Irene (Ely) King, a daughter of one of the first settlers in the town of Hector, New York. Her brother, Hector Ely, was the first male child born in that town. The grandfather of Mr. King was a revolutionary soldier from Maryland, who enlisted when he was sixteen years old, and served through the war. Rufus enjoyed the advantages of the common schools, and afterward took a scientific, classical, academic course. He studied medicine, and graduated from the University of the City of New York, in the spring of 1847. He practiced medicine a few years, but finding it unsuited to him, he abandoned it, and turned his attention to the study of law with F. O. Rogers, of Elmira, New York. Removing to the West in 1855, he settled at Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin, remaining there until 1862, when he enlisted in the 31st regiment Wis. Vol. Inf. Early in 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln, commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, and assigned to duty at Stephenson, Alabama, where he remained from May 1, until the winter following. He was commissary for the army in the field, as it moved up the railroad as fast as it was repaired until it reached Greenville, east Tennessee, when Joe Johnson's army surrendered. He

kept a depot of army supplies at Knoxville, through the fall of 1865, and then returned to Chattanooga. He was mustered out of the service, and arrived home in February 1866. Although government property passed through Mr. King's hands to the amount of millions of dollars, so careful and accurate was he in all of the details of his business, that he never had an account disputed. He removed to Chicago in 1866, but afterward went to Beloit, Wisconsin, and erected a block of stores in that place, and returned to Chicago, and formed a law partnership with Allan C. Story. The firm was engaged in important litigation, and carried on an extensive business for several years. Since its dissolution, Mr. King has been doing business by himself. He is a good lawyer, having excellent practical judgment, whether in business affairs or the investigation of legal questions. As a lawyer he is cautious and pains-taking, and especially able in the trial of cases.

He is a gentleman of culture and refinement, has a fine presence, is always courteous and friendly, and maintains a character for uprightness and integrity. He has been married twice. His first marriage was to Miss Catherine Gardiner, daughter of George Gardiner, of Chemung county, New York. She died in 1863, while Mr. King was in the army, leaving one son and two daughters. He was again married in 1878, to Miss Lillie Cogswell, daughter of the late W. A. Cogswell, a prominent citizen of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

CHARLES A. DIBBLE.

CHARLES A. DIBBLE was born January 31, 1842, in Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, in which place his father was engaged in the lumber business. In 1849 the family moved to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where Charles received the greater part of his schooling. Being studious, he employed his leisure time in self-improvement, and in that way developed his abilities and manhood. When quite young he was qualified to teach school, and engaged in that occupation until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted as a sergeant in the 29th Wis. Inf., Col. Charles R. Gill, and as a soldier, made a most creditable record. At the battle of Port Gibson, Mississippi, he received a wound which resulted in the loss of his left leg below the knee. As a soldier he signalized himself by his bravery and faithfulness to duty. When mustered out of the service he returned to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and resumed school teaching there and at Fox Lake, in Dodge county; thence he went to Milwaukee and attended the Markham Academy during the summer and fall of 1866, taking a partial course in law in addition to his academic studies. In the fall of 1866 he was elected clerk of the court of the ninth judicial circuit, and was reëlected to two successive terms. During these terms of clerkship he read law under the direction of Israel Holmes, now of Chicago, and was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in the fall of 1871, when he resigned his clerkship and removed to Chicago, arriving there the day after

the great fire; commenced the practice of law, and has been so engaged ever since, with a more than average success in all respects.

Owing both to his natural fitness and experience in public affairs his friends have enthusiastically urged his candidacy for several important public trusts. He takes an interest in all matters pertaining to soldiers, and is judge advocate of the Veteran Union League, vice-president of the Union Veteran Club, and senior vice-commander of Post 28, Grand Army of the Republic, and is an active and highly respected member of these organizations. He is an active member of the republican party, and identifies himself with political campaigns. He is a man of exemplary habits, and is respected as a lawyer, a gentleman and a citizen. In 1870 he married the daughter of Dr. Peter Winter, formerly of Horicon, Wisconsin, now of Chicago.

GEORGE W. KRETZINGER.

GEORGE WASHINGTON KRETZINGER is a native of Scioto county, Ohio, and was born August 11, 1844, the son of Rev. Isaac Kretzinger, a clergyman of the United Brethren denomination. His paternal grandfather immigrated from Germany, and settled in the state of Virginia. George W. received a collegiate education, and during the years that he was pursuing his studies, by working on a farm and in other avocations, earned the means for defraying the expenses of his education, as well as of his personal maintenance. After his graduation he went to Iowa, when he became a teacher in the Keokuk classical school, and also began the study of law, under the preceptorship of Hon. George W. McCrary, an ex-member of President Hayes' cabinet, and now (1883) judge of the United States circuit court for the district of Iowa. Mr. Kretzinger finished his legal studies with Henry Strong, now of Chicago, then of Keokuk, and at that time a leading railway attorney in Iowa, and was admitted to the bar of Iowa in March 1867. Soon after his admission to practice, he removed from Keokuk, and in the September following formed a partnership with Judge R. L. Hannaman at Knoxville, Illinois, which continued until 1873, when Mr. Kretzinger removed to Chicago, where he formed a partnership with John I. Bennett, now master in chancery, of the United States circuit court. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Kretzinger has now associated with him his younger brother, under the name and style of G. W. and J. T. Kretzinger.

The subject of this sketch has made a special study of corporation law, and his business, which is very extensive, is largely confined to that branch of practice. Since 1877 he has been general solicitor for the Chicago and Iowa Railway Company, and has represented various other railway companies in some of the most important legal controversies which have arisen since 1873.

Mr. Kretzinger has a keen and logical mind, a tenacious memory and mental operations of remarkable quickness and accuracy. He is full of resource, and



W. Kretzinger

fertile in invention, and possesses a tireless energy, which renders him almost invincible, when once fairly aroused and thoroughly interested. As a lawyer he possesses a powerful reason, comprehends the scope of a complicated case with great clearness, and analyzes the legal propositions involved, with accuracy. As a speaker, he is vigorous, logical and terse, and does not strive so much for ornate diction, or well rounded periods, as to set forth succinctly, forcibly and clearly, the legal propositions upon which he relies, and to arrange and present facts to which the legal principles involved are applied. Mr. Kretzinger was married August 29, 1878, to Miss Clara J. Wilson, of Rock Island, and has one son.

JOHN JOHNSTON, JR.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Illinois. He was born in Knoxville, April 3, 1843, and is the son of John Johnston, one of the first settlers, and a well known and successful business man in that part of the state. His mother was Annie (Mitchell) Johnston. His paternal grandfather, John Johnston, was an Episcopal clergyman, who lived in Belfast, Ireland.

Our subject attended the high school at Peoria, Illinois, for several years; he was one year in Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and graduated from Yale College in 1863. He attended Albany Law School, and graduated from that institution late in 1864. He afterward continued his legal studies in the office of Thomas G. Frost in Galesburg, Illinois, and later in the offices of Emery A. Storrs, Cyrus Bentley, and W. C. Goudy, of Chicago, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1865. He practiced law in Chicago until 1879, since which time he has retired from active practice in the courts, and devoted himself to the care of his property, and that of his family, together with other real estate interests.

Mr. Johnston was married in 1871, to Miss Elizabeth C. Gay, by whom he has one son.

MILO M. FASSETT.

MILO M. FASSETT is a native of Champlain, New York, and was born January 19, 1819. His grandfathers, Jonathan Fassett and Ephraim Smith, were both revolutionary soldiers, and fought bravely at the battle of Bennington. The father of our subject, Moses Fassett, was a prominent citizen, and a friend of education, who devoted considerable time to its cause, and was one of those whose influence caused the establishment of the free-school system of Canada. His mother's maiden name was Lucy Smith. Milo M. received a very thorough education in the common schools, and in St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, New York. Later, he taught school some six years, and justly earned the reputation of being one of the best educators in the state. He afterward read law with Geo. R. Rich, at Auburn, New York, and was admitted to the New York bar. He

then went to Red Creek in Wayne county, New York, and practiced law with good success for one year, after which he enlisted and served three years in the war of the rebellion. He took a conspicuous part in the battle of Williamsport, West Virginia; was also in the battles of Monocacy Junction, Maryland, and Morefield, West Virginia. He was a brave soldier, fearless in battle, and ever attentive to duty, both in camp and in the field.

After the close of the war he settled at Valparaiso, Indiana, and there resumed the practice of his profession, with a degree of success that gained for him the distinction of being an able lawyer. He removed to Chicago in 1867, and has become well and favorably known as a skillful and successful practitioner at the bar of this city.

Mr. Fassett suffered materially in the great fire of October 9, 1871, but manfully meeting his misfortune, applied himself with characteristic energy and vigor to make good his losses. He is a man of fine qualities; social, generous and genial, and with his rare fund of knowledge gained from his varied experiences, and his conversational powers, is a most agreeable companion. As a lawyer he has the respect of his professional brethren, and the fullest confidence of his clients.

Mr. Fassett was married April 30, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Lynn. Of the five children that have been born to them four are living. Their second son lost his life in attempting to save the goods of his employer in the fire of 1871.

JAMES FRAKE.

JAMES FRAKE was born at the town of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, England, March 29, 1841. He is a son of George Frake, who emigrated to this country in the year 1844, and in October of that year settled on a farm at Wheeling, Cook county, Illinois, but did not long survive his arrival there, dying in March, 1846.

James worked on a farm with his step-father (his mother having again married) till he was eighteen years of age. He then started out for himself by entering the preparatory school connected with the Northwestern University at Evanston, from which latter institution he graduated, July 12, 1866, with degree of B.A. During the entire period of his education he supported himself, and in order to bring down his expenses to the lowest point, he, with other students, kept bachelor's hall. He passed through college successfully and with honor, and was at the head of his class. Unfortunately, during the whole of his academic career, his health at times was very bad, and continued in a precarious condition for five years after he commenced practice, but he is now apparently in the enjoyment of good health, but still not of a strong or robust nature.

James Frake is, and always has been, of quiet, temperate and studious habits, which fact probably led to his choosing the legal profession as being suited to

his temperate and studious nature. After graduating, he was principal of Bloom Academy for one year; then went abroad for the following year. On his return he attended the Chicago Law School, from which he graduated in 1869, and obtained his license to practice law from the supreme court in May of that year. In June, 1874, he was elected trustee of the Northwestern University, being the first alumnus elected to that position. For several years he has been on the joint board of management of the Union College of Law in Chicago. He was also a member of the board of education for an unexpired term of two years, which position he filled with ability and also credit to himself.

Mr. Frake has traveled somewhat, having made four trips to Europe, and being a careful observer, has gained from that source a rare fund of practical and valuable information. He is an exemplary Christian, and is connected with the Centenary Methodist Church, of Chicago, being one of its trustees and also a devoted teacher in its Sunday-school. In politics he has always been a republican, but takes no active part therein. Mr. Frake has been twice married. His present wife was Evelyn M. Allen, of Elk Grove, daughter of the late John Allen, formerly of Vermont.

MAJ. FRANK J. CRAWFORD.

FRANK J. CRAWFORD was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1834, and is the son of J. W. Crawford. The family is of Scotch extraction, and descended from a family of that name that settled in Pennsylvania during its early history. The subject of this sketch resided in Pennsylvania until he was thirteen years of age, working on a farm and attending school. He then moved to western Maryland, where he attended the common schools, and finished his education in Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He afterward taught school a number of years in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois. He moved to Illinois in 1855, and settled in La Salle county, and read law in the office of Leland and Leland, the former of whom, Hon. Edwin S. Leland, was for many years judge of the ninth judicial circuit, and was afterward one of the judges of the appellate court. The junior member of the firm also has occupied a judicial position. Mr. Crawford was admitted to the bar in 1858, having been examined by the old committee, consisting of Judges Beckwith, Peck and Mr. Judd, and devoted himself to the practice of the law until the opening of the war of the rebellion, in 1861. Responding to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, he enlisted in the 53d regiment, Ill. Vol. Inf., as a private, and passed through all of the different gradations, to the rank of captain, and was breveted major for meritorious services in the field. He served in western Tennessee and rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and November 10, 1862, was appointed by the president commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain.

Gen. J. G. Lauman, in his official report of the battle of Hatchie River, says: "To Capt. Scofield, my assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Frank J. Craw-

ford, my aide, I tender my most sincere thanks for the valuable assistance they rendered me. I can truly say they were the right men in the right place."

Maj. Crawford was in active service all of the three years and eight months he was in the army; and in the field all of that time, except one year when he was stationed at Port Hudson, Louisiana. During the Vicksburg campaign, and until after the capture of Jackson, he was on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, and was afterward on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Geo. L. Andrews, who since the war has been one of the faculty of West Point.

At the close of the war Maj. Crawford returned to Illinois and resumed his profession. He removed to Chicago in 1871, since which time he has been connected with much important litigation.

In his political sentiments Maj. Crawford is a republican. He cast his first ballot for Gen. Fremont, and since that time has uniformly supported the republican party.

He was married in 1865, to Miss Max Fyffe, daughter of the late Gen. E. P. Fyffe, of Ohio. In his profession Mr. Crawford maintains a high standing, as an able, upright and thorough lawyer, and by devotion to his duties and faithfulness to his clients, has established a large practice and a most enviable reputation. He is a man of excellent social qualities, and is the center of a wide circle of friends, who esteem him for his genuine manliness.

UZZIEL P. SMITH.

UZZIEL P. SMITH was born in Orange, Massachusetts, December 18, 1836, and was the eldest son of Humphrey and Sophronia A. Smith. He received his primary education at the high school in Townsend, Vermont, and afterward went to college at Oberlin, Ohio, where he studied about one year. He then entered Harvard Law School and commenced the study of law, graduating in 1858. The same year he was admitted, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court at Boston. Coming west Mr. Smith settled in Des Moines, Iowa, where he entered into partnership in the practice of law with Judge Bates. In the fall of 1859 he removed to Chicago, and entered the office of Messrs. Scates, McAllister and Jewett, where he continued until the fall of 1861. Afterward, in September, 1862, he entered the office of Messrs. Walker and Dexter, and in 1863 became a partner in that firm, under the name and style of Walker, Dexter and Smith. Subsequently, on the retirement of Mr. Walker to take the presidency of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, the style of the firm became Dexter and Smith, and so continued until January, 1878. After that time Mr. Smith was out of practice for about two years, but resumed practice in the spring of 1881 in connection with his brother, Abner Smith, and J. M. H. Burgett, under style of Smith and Burgett, which firm now exists.

In September, 1861, Mr. Smith recruited what was known as McAllister's Bat-

tery 1st Ill. Light Artillery, and was appointed second lieutenant. He was quartered with his battery during the winter of 1861-2, and joined the Army of the Tennessee in February, 1862, being with the land forces operating in support of the gunboats in the attack on Fort Henry, and also participated in the attack on Fort Donaldson. The health of his wife failing, and not being able to obtain leave of absence, Mr. Smith resigned his commission in the army and returned to his home in Chicago.

Mr. Smith has been and is prominently connected with building enterprises in Chicago, and is in the truest sense a public spirited man. Among the many improvements which the city owes to him is what is known as Aldine square, located on Vincennes avenue, in the southern limits of the city, and built by him in 1875 and 1876, and which is one of the beauty spots in this the Queen City of the West.

Mr. Smith is a republican, but takes no active part in political matters.

MICHAEL W. ROBINSON.

MICHAEL WALLER ROBINSON was born October 13, 1837, near Fulton, Missouri; the son of an enterprising and successful farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Robinson attended the public and high schools in Fulton, and in 1854 went to Georgetown College, Kentucky, where he remained only one year, when he entered Yale College in the junior class, and graduated with the rank of orator in 1857. On his return to Missouri he was chosen professor of Latin and Greek in the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, which position he held for three years, during the last year of which term he was acting president of the college. In the meantime he had been studying law under the direction of Gen. A. W. Doniphan, and was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1859, and resigning his professorship he went to Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1861. He then returned to Fulton and began practice in partnership with Gen. John A. Hockaday, late attorney general of Missouri, and remained there until October 1864, when he removed to Chicago. For one year he was associated with Norman C. Perkins, then for nearly a year with J. P. Clarkson, and then with Judge Lambert Tree from 1866 (in which year he was married) until Judge Tree was elected to the bench of the circuit court in 1870. Thereafter he formed a connection with John V. Lemoyne, which lasted for about three years, and from 1876 until 1878 he had associated with himself L. V. Ferris, and since that time A. W. Green.

Mr. Robinson is a democrat, and has for years been actively identified with the workings of the democratic party. He represented Callaway county, Missouri, in the state legislature from 1861 to 1863, and was a director of the state lunatic asylum at Fulton, and curator of the State University at Columbia, Missouri. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention of 1864, held in Chicago, which nominated McClellan for President, and it was during that visit that he

decided to remove thither. In 1875 Mr. Robinson was elected to the state senate from the seventh senatorial district of Illinois, and served in the 30th and 31st general assemblies, and was president of the democratic state convention of 1878.

Mr. Robinson has a large general civil practice. He is notable for good judgment and sagacity, and experience and skill in conducting business negotiations; for sound judicious counsel, and for a certain forcibleness in presenting cases to juries.

As attorney of the town of Lake View he began and has conducted through all their stages to final success in the supreme court, the suits against the North Chicago City Railway Company, involving the question of the right of the municipality to prohibit the use of steam motive power in streets. The validity of a slave marriage and the rights of inheritance of a child born of slave marriage were established in a case tried by Mr. Robinson, which was the first case of the kind in Illinois. He has been giving some attention to real estate investments with considerable success, and is a permanent resident of Lake View, and somewhat actively identified with the municipal affairs of that suburb.

HON. MASON B. LOOMIS.

MASON B. LOOMIS was born in Harrisville township, Medina county, Ohio, in 1838. His father, Milo Loomis, was a tanner. His mother's maiden name was Lucy Ann Greenly. Mason attended the village school until fifteen years of age. During his sixteenth year his father and mother died, leaving him to make his way in the world without parental care. Shortly after this he went to Oberlin College, Ohio, and from there came west, and was in different places clerking and bookkeeping until he was twenty-one years of age, when he returned to Ohio in 1859, and married Mary Ellen Ainsworth, a native of the same place he was.

He commenced reading law in Wooster, Ohio, with Bliss and McSweeney. The latter, John McSweeney, is the noted criminal lawyer, and Mr. Bliss is also a noted lawyer in Ohio. During the spring of 1861 he was admitted to the bar and, returning to Illinois, settled in Kankakee in practice, remaining there until June, 1870, doing a successful business. During that time, in the fall of 1868, he was elected state's attorney for the then twentieth judicial district, comprised of the counties of Livingston, Iroquois and Kankakee. He was elected for four years, but resigned the office and removed to Chicago in June, 1870, and became a member of the law firm of Runyan, Avery, Loomis and Comstock, in which connection he remained until January, 1874, when he withdrew and formed a partnership with Hon. Charles H. Wood, late judge of the former twentieth judicial circuit, the partnership being continued until the fall of 1877, when he was elected county judge of Cook county for four years, and served five years, an amendment to the constitution of the state extending the term one year. His

term expired in the fall of 1882, when he resumed practice in partnership with Mr. Needham, the firm being Needham and Loomis, which is already enjoying a good first class practice.

In his judicial capacity Mr. Loomis stood high in the esteem of the bar and the public as a conscientious, impartial and painstaking judge. He was studious, quick of apprehension, independent and upright, doing what he considers exact justice to those who come before him. He possesses the same qualities as a lawyer. He is a pleasant and genial gentleman, and held in high estimate by all who come in contact with him in any capacity.

WALTER M. JACKSON.

WALTER M. JACKSON was born in the city of Quebec, Canada, February 2, 1847, and is the son of Alfred Jackson, who has been for many years one of the most prominent physicians in that city, where he still resides. His education was principally received in the common and grammar schools of Quebec. In 1867 he removed to Chicago, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits up to the year 1877, when he commenced the study of law in the office of J. W. Bennett, and also at the Union College of Law, from which institution he graduated. Continuing his studies up to 1881, he began the practice of his profession, opening an office in this city. He takes no active part in politics, and being an "independent," is not tied down by party lines. He is a young man of enterprise, able and studious, and with his talents and attainments may take a prominent position in his profession.

JOHN W. MARSH.

JOHN W. MARSH was born in Woodstock, Vermont, in 1845, and is a son of Hon. Charles P. Marsh, a member of the late widely known firm of Washburn and Marsh, of that place. He was fitted for college under the influences of the excellent associations that surrounded his father, and entered Amherst College in the autumn of 1862. But in 1863 he left college and entered, as a private, the 3d Vermont battery, and served actively with it until the close of the war of the rebellion, during which time he was promoted successively to the ranks of 1st sergeant and 2nd lieutenant.

The battery joined the Army of the Potomac at the battle of the Wilderness, and served actively with that army until the close of the war, forming a part of the 9th, and afterward of the 6th corps.

In one of the many engagements before Petersburg, he was wounded by a shell while commanding a section of the battery. He was mustered out of service in June 1865, resumed his studies in Amherst College in 1866, and graduated

therefrom in 1868. In his earlier life Mr. Marsh had familiarized himself with the principles of law in connection with his father's office and business, both by observation and a faithful improvement of his spare moments in study, and after graduating from college entered the office of Washburn and Marsh, as a student, and in the year following, 1869, was admitted to the bar. He soon afterward went to Springfield, Vermont, and engaged in the practice of the law, and remained there until the autumn of 1870. During this period he was appointed secretary of civil and military affairs for Vermont, by Governors Washburn and Hendee.

He was married October 9, 1872, to Miss Annie S. Porter, daughter of Hon. Frederick W. Porter, of Springfield, Vermont, and granddaughter of Judge Porter of that state. He began his professional career in Chicago in 1870, and in the spring of 1871 formed a partnership with L. H. Bisbee, with whom he continued until after the great fire of that year. He afterward formed a partnership with J. S. Grinnell, now city attorney of Chicago, which continued several years.

Mr. Marsh being able to control a large amount of capital in the East and elsewhere, has for several years past, in connection with his law business, been engaged in loaning money on real estate securities, and is so engaged at the present date, 1883. He has established a large and successful business; is a gentleman of high character and integrity, and is much esteemed in social and business circles.

LAWRENCE M. ENNIS.

THE majority of mankind are imitators who follow the lead of others, because they lack the aggressive element which makes them originators. A man who possesses this element will naturally stem the tide instead of drifting with it, and thus, coming into collision with the masses, he produces commotion and becomes in his degree a leader.

The subject of this sketch, a Chicagoan by birth, is a young man of marked ability, whose motto is a characteristic one: "In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail."

Mr. Ennis was born November 3, 1859. His mother, also a native of Chicago, was Mary A. (Sexton) Ennis, and was of Irish descent, and his father, James Ennis, who was often known as the German-Irish lawyer, was one of the old practitioners of the Chicago bar, a native of Ireland, settling in Chicago in 1854. His career as a member of the fraternity is found elsewhere in this work. Lawrence received his early education in the public schools of Chicago, and from private instruction, when he continued the study of the languages, graduating from the high school July 27, 1877. Immediately after leaving school he entered his father's office and began the study of law, where he remained until the death of his father, November 9, 1880. At this time, although but one week over age, he entered into partnership with F. W. Walker, but a few years older than himself, and together



Very Respectfully Yours,
Laurence M. Emms

they took immediate charge of his father's business, which was very large, and a great portion of which was among the Germans, whose language Mr. Ennis speaks fluently.

On November 16, 1880, young Ennis made application, and was examined before the appellate court. The judges, understanding the circumstances, gave him permission to practice until the convening of the supreme court January 12, 1881, when he was formally admitted as a member of the Illinois bar. Mr. Ennis succeeded in retaining his father's clients, and at once began the active duties of his profession, and although engaged in active litigation he did not try his first jury case until March 1881, when, before Judge Anthony, he had the opportunity to display his talents and ability, his address to the jury moving the entire panel to tears, and gaining his case. Mr. Ennis, being so young in appearance, was regarded by some as not a very dangerous antagonist, but during his first year at the bar, in which he tried over one hundred jury cases, and several in the supreme and appellate courts in which he was successful, he dispelled the opinions, and has proved that he is well qualified in his profession, although the youngest attorney in the state who has an active practice. Mr. Ennis favors advocacy and as an advocate wins his success; he is essentially a jury lawyer. His personal appearance is striking, he being six feet, one and one-half inches tall, having prominent features, indicative of his restless energy. On account of his power of observation, his ability to discern the motives of men, and his unusual foresight since his boyhood, he has often been known among his comrades as Lynx Eyed Ennis, a *nom de plume* which he accepted, and he has written many articles over the signature "Lynx Eye."

Mr. Ennis, at the death of his father, was the oldest of ten orphans, six boys and four girls, his mother having died some year previous. This was a considerable stimulant to his energies, as his father's estate, although large, was mostly unimproved property, yielding no income, and was not available without considerable trouble and delay, therefore Mr. Ennis has been obliged to be the support of the family ever since.

In politics he is an active democrat. In June 1880, although not yet of age, he was called upon by the democratic state committee to stump the state, and during the campaign he made sixty-seven speeches for Hancock, English, and Trumbull, making an enviable record as a campaign orator, and was one of the original eighteen who organized the "Iroquois Club," a democratic social organization, well known throughout the Northwest. In October 1881 Mr. Ennis was tendered the nomination, as clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, by the democratic convention, which he peremptorily declined, wishing to devote his entire time and energy to his profession.

Mr. Ennis is well known in the political, educational, military and social circles of Chicago. At the age of thirteen he entered a literary and debating society, and for eight years devoted himself to literary work, and was during that time the president of thirteen different literary societies in Chicago. He was the

organizer of the literary society in the north division high school and at various other institutions. Remembering his *alma mater* he sends a gold medal each year to the north division high school, to be awarded to the best essayist in the graduating class. It is known as the Ennis Essay Medal.

Mr. Ennis while in the high school published a small daily manuscript paper, and after that became editor of the "Literary Review," a journal devoted to the Chicago literary societies, and has done much work in journalism.

As a speaker Mr. Ennis is successful, being very enthusiastic and convincing, entering into his subject with his whole heart. During the campaign he was known as the boy orator of Chicago.

His religion is Roman Catholic, and he is an active worker in the church of his faith.

GEORGE SAWIN.

THE subject of this biography is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and was born April 14, 1834. He is the fourth son of John and Charlotte (Lash) Sawin, the former of whom was of Scotch and the latter of Welsh ancestry. During his boyhood George attended school at Chelsea, Massachusetts, where his parents resided for many years, but subsequently graduated from an institution of learning on Mayhew street in the city of Boston, under the instruction of William D. Swan. He was fond of study and reading, and early decided to enter the legal profession. Accordingly, after closing his studies in school, being then about eighteen years of age, he entered the law office of Samuel E. Guild and Hon. George S. Hilliard, both prominent at the Boston bar. He remained there for about two years, at the expiration of which time, and before being admitted to the bar, he was compelled, by reason of failing health, to abandon his studies for a time. He thereupon made an extensive trip through the southern and western states, and finally, in 1854, settled in Chicago, where he has since made his home.

In 1855 Mr. Sawin accepted a position in the mercantile house of W. W. and L. H. Mills, as credit man for the states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. In 1856 he associated himself with Adam Carlyle in a real estate enterprise, and laid out the town of De Soto on the Mississippi river, in Bad-axe county, Wisconsin, where he invested all his possessions in a saw-mill, warehouse, ice house and other buildings and improvements. The prospect seemed most favorable at the opening, but the financial panic that swept over the country in 1857 proved disastrous to the enterprise, and involved Mr. Sawin in the loss of all that he possessed. Returning to Chicago, he took a position in the dry goods house of Stacy and Thomas, which he held until 1859, when the firm went into liquidation, and he took a position in the postoffice at Chicago, under Hon. Isaac Cook, postmaster. Being on the night service, he had some time during each day for study. This he carefully employed in the law office of Hon. James P. Root, and

by hard work completed his course of study, fitted himself for examination, and was admitted to practice in both the state and federal courts. The opening of the war of the rebellion, however, deterred him from at once engaging in his profession.

He enlisted in the 58th regiment Ill. Vol. Inf., November 1, 1860, and in the following February left Chicago for Ft. Henry as quartermaster of that regiment, and with the exception of a short time spent in Springfield, upon the reorganization of his regiment after being liberated from Libby prison, he was constantly in the field. He participated in many of the most important and bloody battles of the war, of which may be mentioned Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill and Nashville, serving a greater portion of the time on the staffs of Generals Smith, Morrow, Dodge and Sweny.

After the close of the war Mr. Sawin returned to Chicago and established himself in the practice of his profession, and has since continued it uninterruptedly, and achieved most satisfactory success. As a lawyer he is enterprising, able and upright, a careful and conscientious counselor and adviser, a good advocate and an honor to the profession. As a business man he enjoys the confidence of all with whom he has to deal, and for upright, manly dealing bears a character above reproach. He possesses a vigorous and robust body, and with his fine mental attainments and unspotted record may confidently and hopefully look forward to future achievements.

Mr. Sawin was married in 1855 to a most estimable lady, Miss Carrie L. Rust, daughter of Elijah C. Rust, of Jamesville, Onondaga county, New York.

CHARLES ARND.

CHARLES ARND was born at Bernhard's Bay, Oneida county, New York, on the 26th day of January, 1855. His father, B. Frederick Arnd, and his mother, Caroline (Baxter) Arnd, are of German origin, their ancestry dating back about three hundred years. His father took an active part in the service during the late civil war, and his immediate ancestors have held prominent public positions in science, literature and theology; a grand uncle was abbé in Germany, another was professor of Astronomy, Mineralogy and Botany, and another was architect of the palaces constructed for the Prince of Hesse, and Edward Arnd, the author of the continuation of Becker's History of the World, from 1815 to the present, being a distant relative.

Charles received his early educational training at Bath, Steuben county, New York, and after being fully prepared, entered Amherst College, Massachusetts, and pursuing a full course of studies, graduated with honor, but having a thirst for knowledge which carried him beyond these acquirements, he traveled abroad throughout Europe, and from the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris, gleaned what he could from the lectures on law, history and languages.

Returning to America, he continued for a time the study of law in the office of McMaster and Parkhurst, in Bath, New York, but Charles, seeing the superior advantages offered in Chicago, removed to the West in November, 1877, and pursued a course of study with Hon. William H. King, and Thompson and Bishop, and was admitted as a member of the bar in April, 1878, and practiced with success until December, 1880, when he was appointed justice of the peace of North Chicago. Having obtained a great many friends, he became a member of the young men's auxiliary club, and was elected secretary of the same, in the fall of 1879. He assisted in the organization of the Zach Chandler mass meeting, held in Chicago on the night previous to Mr. Chandler's death, and in the organization of public mass meetings, held during the Garfield campaign, and was delegate from the eighteenth ward of Chicago to the Farwell Hall presidential convention during the Garfield campaign. His learning and experience have fully equipped him for the active duties of the position which he now occupies as justice of the peace, and a member of the Chicago bar.

COL. JOHN W. BENNETT.

JOHN WESLEY BENNETT was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, in the year 1837. His father, Rev. John G. Bennett, was a teacher in the seminary at Newbury, Vermont, and one of the old circuit preachers of the Methodist church. Col. Bennett is the oldest of a large family of children, and when quite young he went to live with Judge Jackson, who owned and conducted a large farm in Cornish, New Hampshire, and was judge of the district court there. While with him John worked on the farm and in a saw mill, etc. In his youth he evinced the possession of will-power, self-reliance, independence and decision of character. He is essentially self-educated. Later while working on the farm he was studious as well as industrious; it was his custom to study from four to six o'clock in the morning, work until six in the evening, during the summer season, and continue his study and reading until nine in the evening, when he retired, and in the morning resumed the same routine for the next day. By this course were developed both mind and body. Later he attended the academy of Meriden, New Hampshire, at West Brattleboro, and at Newbury, Vermont, and was among the best scholars in his classes. He was fitted to enter the sophomore class in any college. Being the oldest of a large family, he determined to, and did make his way without material assistance from any source. He engaged in teaching school and at the same time continued the work of self-improvement. He was not only a student of books but of men and things, and laid up a fund of practical and useful knowledge, such as he could not have obtained in the colleges, so far as practical knowledge is concerned. He was a young man of studious habits, and energetic, with firmness and stability of character, as a foundation upon which to build.

At the outbreak of the war he was among the first to offer himself in the three months' service, but was not accepted because of an injury he had sustained in his right foot. He was disappointed but not discouraged, and was determined to get into the service and believed he would succeed, as he had heretofore succeeded in accomplishing what he had determined upon. Hearing of a recruiting officer for the cavalry near Bradford, Vermont, he, with three other young men went there and was accepted. Being an entire stranger to the remainder of those who had enlisted in the same company, he could not expect to get a commission, made no effort to that end, but he drilled a squad of men, and made so favorable an impression on his comrades that he was unanimously elected first lieutenant of Co. D. When a regiment was filled and organized it was mustered as the 1st Vt. Cavalry, and ordered to Annapolis for drill, where it remained several months, during which time Gen. John P. Hatch, commanding the brigade, appointed him, unsolicited on Lieut. Bennett's part, brigade-quartermaster, commissary and aide-de-camp on his personal staff. He performed all of his duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner, and when he rendered his final accounts, preparatory to taking the field, they were found correct to a cent. He had had no previous experience in these capacities, hence the appointment and the outcome were decidedly creditable to the young soldier, and indicated the estimate in which he was held by the commanding officer. Gen. Hatch was then ordered to join McClellan (Bennett remaining on his personal staff as aide-de-camp), which he did, but was immediately afterward ordered to join Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, and his command then participated in the disastrous retreat down the valley. He served on Hatch's staff until that officer was succeeded by Gen. John Buford, and continued to serve on the staff of the latter. He was soon promoted to the rank of captain, and later to major, when at his own request, he rejoined his regiment, marched with it to Gettysburg, was attached to Kilpatrick's command, and participated in fifteen battles in sixteen days, in that memorable campaign. Subsequently he was in the battles of the Wilderness, where he was wounded, and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, in all which he exhibited bravery, gallantry, cool and calculating daring, and, above all, strategy in the way of accomplishing what he was commissioned to, with the smallest possible loss of men and material. He had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and was in command of his regiment when, with five hundred men, he made the brilliant advance cavalry charge at Cedar Creek, capturing forty-five rebel artillery pieces, the largest capture of artillery by that number of men, in a single charge, of which history gives any account. He won and received from his superiors much of the credit and many of the honors attached to that decisive blow in the final engagement which resulted in the checking of the rebel movements and the final overthrow of the cause in that valley. It was thought by his friends that his brilliant and successful achievements there entitled him to a brigadiership.

In the latter part of 1864 he returned to Vermont and took command of the Canada frontier, after the rebel raid, with headquarters at St. Albans; he was

subsequently mustered out of service, leaving in history a record any one could justly be proud of. He was in most of the great engagements of the eastern army; was under fire over one hundred times. When mustered out he returned to Brattleboro, Vermont, and resumed his law studies with Field and Tyler, one of the ablest law firms in the state, the latter having been representative in congress for two or three terms. After he had been examined and passed, he went to the Albany Law School to get the general advantages that school affords, and graduated in 1867, and came west in the fall of that year. After traveling for a time he settled at Chicago, in practice, and has been there ever since, doing a successful business. Having a thorough knowledge of law and its bearing upon facts and conditions, he makes an able and reliable counselor; painstaking and sedulous in forming an opinion in the case presented by his client. He is a man of thorough integrity, entirely responsible as a lawyer, a man, or in a commercial sense. He has been engaged in many important cases, and always to his credit.

In politics he is an active republican, and takes part in the more important campaigns. His friends put his name forward for congressman and came very near securing his nomination, and he has often been urged to allow the use of his name for different positions, but has persistently declined, as his business requires his entire time, though he has accepted positions of trust, which did not materially interfere with it. He is a forcible and interesting public speaker, and his voice is often heard when important issues arise.

In 1870 he married Harriet E. Frink, youngest daughter of the late John Frink, well known in the West as the Vanderbilt of the stage business in the time of stages. Mr. Bennett is one of Chicago's best citizens, and a gentleman of many excellent qualities.

HENRY W. CLARKE.

HENRY W. CLARKE was born at Whitestown, Oneida county, New York, March 15, 1815. His father, Dr. Henry Clarke, was a surgeon in the army, during the war of 1812, and on retiring from the army settled in Otsego county, New York, and practiced medicine and surgery. He was a skillful physician and surgeon, and a warm-hearted, genial man, and died in 1853 at the age of sixty years, having risen to considerable distinction in the medical profession.

Henry W. attended the academy at Bridgewater, New York, and in 1829 entered Oneida Institute, where he graduated in 1832. In May of the same year, he began reading law in the office of George C. Clyde, at Burlington, New York, and afterward, for two years was a student in the office of the distinguished Judge Gridley, judge of the fifth circuit of New York, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of New York, in July 1836. He began practice in Herkimer, New York, as a partner of Judge Aaron W. Hackley, ex-member of congress, which partnership continued until June, 1838, when Mr. Clarke removed to Chicago, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession to the present

time. He is a man of ability, and high standing in the community; is genial and social in his manners, and scholarly in his tastes.

Mr. Clarke was city attorney of Chicago for two terms. In politics he is a republican, and has been for many years a member of the Methodist church. He married, in 1839, Miss Harriet R. Crumb, daughter of Silas Crumb, of Otsego county, New York, and has two children living: Frederick W. Clarke, a merchant in Chicago, and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Underhill.

HERBERT B. JOHNSON.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Kendall, Orleans county, New York, September 5, 1844, and is the son of Dr. Caleb C. Johnson, a well known physician and surgeon of forty years' practice in western New York and Hillsdale, Michigan, and a son of one of the pioneers of western New York. The mother of Herbert B. was Julia, daughter of Capt. Henry W. Bates, also one of the pioneers of western New York. Both parents were descended from New England ancestry.

Herbert entered Genesee Seminary, at Lima, New York, at an early age, and in 1867 graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York. He then spent two years as principal of the Lowell, Michigan, union school. Later he pursued a course of study at the Albany Law School, entering in 1869, and upon his graduation therefrom, in June, 1870, removed to Chicago. In 1874 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hillsdale College, Michigan. At the time of the great fire, in 1871, Mr. Johnson was in partnership with the late Col. R. W. Ricaby, and suffered a considerable loss in that disaster. Since 1872 he has been in the successful practice of his profession by himself. He has conducted many important cases, involving interesting questions of law, and established a fine reputation as a careful, able lawyer. Mr. Johnson is a man of sound, practical judgment, well read in his profession, and discriminating in his practice.

ISAAC HARWOOD PEDRICK.

THE subject of this sketch is a son of Richard and Susanna B. Pedrick, and was born January 10, 1845, at Richmond, Indiana. His ancestors were of the Society of Friends or Quakers, for more than two hundred years, and of the Puritan order. Soon after the restoration, they took proprietary grants, the deeds of which Mr. Pedrick now has, for lands in New Jersey, then called Nova Cesarea. They left London, England, and settled in 1672 on the left bank of the Delaware, nearly opposite Wilmington, State of Delaware, where some of the family are now living. Roger Pedrick or Peddrick, as the name was then spelled, was a dissenter, whose views and estimates respecting the value of civil

and religious liberty, caused him and his family, as history states, to immigrate to America. His house having been burned soon after its erection, he lived opposite for a while, on the right bank of the Delaware River. While there he was a member of the first grand jury assembled in Pennsylvania, and his daughter, Hannah (according to Smith's history of Delaware county), was the first child born of English parents in that state.

Isaac H. Pedrick was educated at the University of Michigan, and was graduated in the year 1870. He then commenced the practice of law in Chicago, and has remained here ever since. He was first led to take an interest in the study of law as a profession, when he was eleven years old, through hearing a speech delivered by Salmon P. Chase, at Richmond, Indiana, during the celebrated political campaign of 1856.

In November, 1882, he entered into partnership with George E. Dawson, under the present firm name of Pedrick and Dawson, their specialties being real estate law and commercial law. In these branches both have attained much distinction and success, through faithful and close application to the trusts committed to their charge, and though a comparatively young firm, their prospects for a long and successful career are most promising. In politics Mr. Pedrick is a republican, but does not take any very active part beyond voting regularly with his party. His religious proclivities are Congregational, but he is considered very liberal in his views. In manner and speech he is somewhat retiring, and is universally esteemed and appreciated by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, for his many amiable and social qualities.

CHARLES S. CUTTING.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Highgate, Vermont, March 1, 1854, the son of Charles A. Cutting, a hotel keeper, and Laura E. (Averill) Cutting, daughter of a member of the legislature in that state. When Charles was nine years old, his parents removed to Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa, thence to Sterling, Illinois, and from there to Hastings, Minnesota, where he attended high school five years. He then removed to Salem, Oregon, and attended college at Willamette until the junior year. Being then but seventeen years of age, he was made assistant editor of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, "Times," in which capacity he acquired considerable celebrity as a writer. After continuing in this employment a year and a half, he was elected principal of the Palatine public schools in Cook county, Illinois, a position which he held six years. During this time and afterward, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession in connection with R. S. Williamson, continuing until the fall of 1880, when Judge Williamson was elected to the bench of the superior court of Cook county, and he formed a partnership with A. N. Tagert, his present partner.

Mr. Cutting is a very thorough lawyer for a man of his years, and a gentleman who is liberal and sociable among his associates. Careful and accurate in all of his business transactions, he is a safe counselor, and a confiding and true friend. In political sentiments Mr. Cutting is a republican. He was married June 27, 1876, to Miss Annie E. Lytle, and has by her one child. He resides in Palatine, Illinois.

CHESTER KINNEY.

CHESTER KINNEY was born July 15, 1827, in Onondaga county, New York. His father, Ethel P. Kinney, a well known ship-builder in New York and Canada, and his mother, Lavinia (Porter) Kinney, were well known citizens of different portions of the state. Chester received a thorough education. He pursued his preliminary and preparatory studies at Clinton Liberal Institute, Oneida county, and Fally Seminary, Oswego county, and afterward entered Hamilton College one year in advance, and graduated at the end of a three years' course, when he was twenty-three years of age. After leaving college he taught school for four years in Liverpool and Baldwinsville, small towns in central New York, and at the same time studied law with Noxon, Leavenworth and Comstock, of Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar of New York state January 2, 1854. Mr. Kinney began the duties of his profession in Syracuse, and remained there three years, at the end of which time, in 1857, he removed to Middleport, then a small town in Iroquois county, Illinois, which is now known as Watseka. Here he practiced with success for eight years. In 1865 he moved to Chicago, and has since been an active member of the Chicago bar.

March 26, 1857, Mr. Kinney married Miss Louisa L. Spencer, daughter of Col. J. C. Spencer, and niece of Judge John C. Spencer, both well known citizens of Syracuse. Mr. Kinney has given his entire attention to his profession, and enjoys a good, profitable business, and is a well known member of the legal fraternity.

DANIEL C. NICHOLS.

DANIEL C. NICHOLS was born March 17, 1817, in Caldwell, Warren county, New York, at the head of Lake George, and is a son of Daniel and Dianthe (Hawley) Nichols. After completing his preliminary studies he fitted for college at Wyoming village, Wyoming county, New York, and afterward completed a full classical course at Union College, Schenectady, and graduated with honors from that institution. He studied law two years while in college, and continued the same one year after graduating, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1847 at Ithaca, New York. Immediately thereafter he established himself in business at that place, and there remained, meeting with good success, until July 3, 1848. Having determined to settle in the West he closed his affairs, and removing to

Chicago, formed a partnership with his brother, Ira J. Nicholes, which was continued until 1854. During the succeeding two years he was associated in business with John T. Wentworth, now a circuit judge on the bench in Wisconsin. From 1856 to 1861 he was connected with William McKinley, under the firm name of Nicholes and McKinley, after which he was again associated with his brother under the style of D. C. and I. J. Nicholes. This firm existed until 1857, when Thomas Morrison was taken into the business. After the great fire of 1871 Mr. McKinley became again connected with the business, and the name of the firm was changed to Nicholes, McKinley and Morrison, and so remained until 1875, when D. C. Nicholes withdrew and formed the partnership with his son, C. W. Nicholes, which still exists. From 1857 to 1867 the attention of the firm was devoted entirely to law practice, but during the remainder of the time referred to the business has pertained especially to real-estate matters and to loans. This firm was financially successful, and has been identified with the growth and prosperity of Chicago. D. C. and I. J. Nicholes founded the town of Englewood in 1852, and the prosperity, rapid growth and development of that suburb is due largely to the liberality and enterprise and business sagacity of these gentlemen.

Mr. D. C. Nicholes is a man of profound learning, sound practical judgment and business sagacity, and well merits the reputation which, throughout his long, active and eventful life, he has sustained for honorable, upright and conscientious fair dealing. He is one of Chicago's honorable and honored business men, well deserving that esteem and respect universally accorded him.

CHARLES W. NICHOLAS.

THE subject of this sketch is junior member of the law firm of D. C. and C. W. Nicholes, combining the benefits derived from association in the extensive business heretofore conducted by his father and the polish and culture afforded by a thorough classical education, together with fine native endowments, a genial temperament and a high sense of honor, he is at once a good lawyer, a conscientious and successful business man, a high-minded gentleman and a generous, whole-souled companion. He is the son of Daniel C. Nicholes, and was born in Chicago, December 17, 1853.

After passing the public schools of Chicago he prepared for and entered the University of Chicago, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1875. In college he not only maintained a high standard of scholarship, but among his classmates and college companions was known for his genial, jovial disposition, his courteous, amiable manners, and general good-fellowship, as an evidence of which it need but be stated that he was honored by an election to the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. Having early determined to enter the legal profession, he pursued a course of study in the Union College of Law, at Chicago, being at the same time

associated with his father in business, and after graduating in June, 1877, passed a rigid examination before the supreme court at Ottawa, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar of the state.

Although well read in the various branches of the law Mr. Nicholes, since engaging in practice, has devoted his principal attention to real-estate matters and loans. He is a young man of careful and close business habits, and in whatever he engages is characterized by fairness, frankness and unswerving integrity, and with his liberal culture, temperate habits and practical views, together with an ability to apply himself to hard work, cannot but realize his most cherished expectations.

LEVI M. COMSTOCK.

LEVI M. COMSTOCK was born February 1, 1832, in Mayville, Chautauqua county, New York, and is the son of Jedediah and Harriet (Miller) Comstock. He was left an orphan at the tender age of two years. He received his early education in the common schools of Chautauqua, but when sixteen years of age went to the town of Troy, Ohio, and worked as a cabinet maker and carpenter, and thus obtained means with which he paid his way at the select schools, Freedom and Benton academies, where he prosecuted his studies about four years. In 1851 he borrowed books of William O. Forrest, and commenced the study of the law, and during the same year became a law student in the office of Hon. Ceberry Ford, at Burton, Ohio. In the fall of 1852 he went to Allegan, Michigan, where, seven years later, in 1859, he was admitted to the bar. Thence he went to Ottawa county, Michigan, and practiced law three years, after which he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and practiced law until the spring of 1882, when he moved to Chicago, and on June 15, following, was licensed by the Illinois supreme court to practice in all of the courts of the state. Mr. Comstock is the author of a work on mechanic's liens, published in Milwaukee in 1878; he is now (1883) engaged on a work on the same subject, designed to be a complete work on the laws and practice in the United States, and to contain a complete digest of the American law on the subject. Mr. Comstock is a clear and concise writer, and possesses a happy faculty of citing cases, peculiarly and forcibly to his subject. He is also something of a journalist, and has been a correspondent for some of the leading journals. He has seldom given his attention to politics, and has always refused to allow his name to be used in that connection with a single exception. In the year 1862 he was prevailed upon to accept the office of school inspector at Allegan, Michigan, and held that position one term, giving universal satisfaction. He is very liberal in his religious views, and is inclined to the Episcopal forms and service.

He was married in June 1853, to Miss Lydia G. Miller and has by her five children, three of whom are living. His son, Clayton E., now twenty-three years of age, was educated in Michigan, and learned the printer's trade. He

went to the Rocky mountains in 1880 and formed the acquaintance of and married a beautiful young lady, an heiress, who was born and raised in the Rocky mountains, and the one thing remarkable about the matter is she has not yet ventured to leave her mountain home. Mr. Comstock's daughter married William H. Willard, who, together with his son Clayton and wife, own a joint one-third interest in the celebrated Willard-Burgess-Comstock group of five mines near Breckinridge, Colorado, said to be among the richest mines in that state. His son, G. O. Comstock, sixteen years of age, attended school at Grand Haven, Michigan, eight years, and has since graduated from the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee, and is now acting as clerk in the office of his father in Chicago.

D. HARRY HAMMER.

THE subject of this biography is a native of Springfield, Illinois, and was born December 23, 1840; the son of John Hammer and Eliza (Witner) Hammer. His parents settled at Springfield in 1837, the father having formerly been a merchant and manufacturer at Hagerstown, Maryland. The mother was a native of Maryland, and a daughter of John Witmer, a soldier of the war of 1812. In 1842, when Harry was about two years old, his family removed to Ogle county, and there he passed his boyhood and youth in attending the district schools, and in the ordinary routine of a farmer boy's life, and also during this period of his life learned the harness and saddlery trade, and during several winters employed his time in teaching. Possessed of a native taste for study and literary culture, he made the best use of his time, and at the age of seventeen began a course of study in the Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Illinois. After graduating from that institution, having determined to devote himself to the legal profession, he pursued a course of study in the law department of Michigan University, graduating in the class of 1865. He afterward spent some time traveling through the several western and northern states, and finally established himself for the practice of his profession at St. Louis, Missouri. Owing, however, to the unsettled state of affairs after the close of the war, he met with little success, and consequently abandoned the law and began work at his trade. He continued thus employed until the following year, when he was compelled to leave St. Louis by reason of the cholera epidemic.

About this time Mr. Hammer formed the acquaintance of Benj. F. Taylor, of the Chicago "Evening Journal," who was lecturing through the West, and following his advice, removed to Chicago and resumed his profession. The move was a most happy one, and marked the turning point in his life. Entering with all the vigor of his young manhood into the work of his profession, with a determined purpose to succeed, he soon made for himself a name at the Chicago bar, and built up an extensive and lucrative practice.

In 1879 Mr. Hammer was appointed, by Gov. Shelby M. Cullom, one of the



D. Harry Hammer.

justices of the peace for the city of Chicago, for a term of four years, and in 1883 he was reappointed by Gov. John M. Hamilton for another term. The office is one to which he is well adapted, both by his judicial mind and his practical knowledge of the law, and to these, together with his great popularity, may be attributed his almost unparalleled success, he having, since his appointment, disposed of about four thousand cases each year. Aside from his professional duties, Mr. Hammer has always kept himself well posted on matters of public interest, and besides being an able and successful lawyer, has always been known as an enterprising and public spirited man.

He is a gentleman of cultivated tastes and fine literary attainments, and takes an active part in all movements tending to advance the interests of art and literary culture in the community where he resides. His private library, comprising some five thousand volumes, is one of the finest and most select collections of books in the city of Chicago.

In political sentiment Mr. Hammer is and always has been a republican. He is married to Emma L. Carpenter, of Athens, Ohio, and has two daughters, Maude, aged sixteen years, and Hazel Harry, born July 4, 1881. Although he has scarcely reached the meridian of life, Mr. Hammer has accumulated an ample fortune, and lives in the enjoyment of all the comforts of a happy and cheerful home. Domestic in his habits, and social in his tastes, he is a most genial companion, and in nothing takes more delight than in dispensing to his many friends a generous hospitality.

Mr. Hammer is an active member of Chevalier Bayard Commandery of Knights Templar, and other societies. He is also a member of the Calumet and Union League Clubs, of Chicago.

SAMUEL A. FRENCH.

SAMUEL A. FRENCH was born in Steuben county, New York, April 8, 1832, and is a son of Joshua French, one of a family of considerable prominence in the state of New York. He first attended school in the public school of his native county, and his father having moved to Illinois in 1844, he two years later entered the high school at Jackson, Michigan. In 1847 he left school, and began clerking for M. P. Potter of Algonquin, McHenry county, Illinois, where he remained until 1854, when he went into business for himself with Luther Kimball, opening a general store at Algonquin. He remained in business there until 1867, when he removed to Elgin, Illinois, and engaged extensively in business, his operations extending to the states of Iowa and Michigan. In 1871 he sold out his entire business and removed to Chicago. In Chicago, Mr. French entered into the wholesale paint and oil business with Thomas Todd, under style of French and Todd. In 1875 he retired from business and began the study of law with Rogers and Appleton, and was admitted to the bar in 1878, and began practice at

once, as a member of the firm of Decker and French. This firm dissolved July 1, 1881. Since then he has been alone. Although comparatively brief, his professional career has been reasonably successful, and he has evidenced good legal talent, and an ability to take a prominent position among his professional brethren. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having organized several very prominent lodges in this state, and organized and was for two years commander of Bethel Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar. He also, in 1861, enlisted and equipped, at his own expense, a company of the 15th Ill. Inf. for the war, but was prevented by press of business from accompanying them.

MILTON R. FRESHWATERS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Brooke county, Virginia, in 1844. His father, George Freshwaters, was a member of one of the oldest families in that part of the state, the family having settled there early in the eighteenth century. Having received his primary education at Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and at Hopedale Seminary in Ohio, Milton entered Bethany College, in the junior class, in 1864, and graduated in 1866. He at once began the study of law in the office of Joseph Pendleton, at Wheeling, West Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He began practice in Wheeling, forming a partnership with Nathaniel Richardson, a prominent criminal lawyer, which partnership was six months later dissolved, on account of the election of Mr. Freshwaters to the office of state's attorney, of Brooke county, which office he held for two years. He was also elected county superintendent of education. In 1872 he removed to Chicago and opened an office, and eschewing politics, has devoted himself entirely to his profession.

WILL H. MOORE.

WILL H. MOORE, one of the active younger members of the Chicago bar, was born at Buena Vista, Ohio, November 28, 1850. His parents were Charles W. and Sallie Moore. His mother was the daughter of Jacob Traber and the sister of a notable family of brothers, five of whom are merchants, two practicing attorneys, and one a circuit judge in Ohio. From this branch of his ancestry Mr. Moore inherited his personal characteristics, the most prominent of which are, energy, quick perception, a tendency to the practical and business ability, as distinguished from the scholar or philosophical thinker.

His first six years were spent in an Ohio village, and the next ten on a frontier farm in western Illinois, near excellent schools, which he attended during the winter months, and so availed himself of such advantage that his seventeenth and eighteenth years were spent in teaching, mostly in charge of a department

of the Keithsburg, Illinois, schools, he having been granted one of the only seven first-grade teachers' diplomas issued in that populous and intelligent county.

He then began a college course of study, but by reason of financial inability was compelled to forego a full classical education and graduating honors. During the two years after leaving school, spent in a Davenport, Iowa, store as bookkeeper and in the county recorder's office, he strove to quiet his strong desire to enter the legal profession, but read elementary legal works and became familiar with laws of conveyancing. His judgment and plans tended toward a business career, and his idea was that as a lawyer any business talent he might have or develop would be lost. But with experience and observation his ideas radically changed and he idealized a lawyer, who by natural disposition and actual experience, with study, should combine legal learning and business ability; a lawyer competent to advise, not only as to the law, but as to policy and business advantage; not only to win a case in court, but in negotiation, investigation and honorable strategy, an expert. He became also a believer in "specialist" lawyers, who, while being generally intelligent in legal learning, might be thorough masters of some special branch thereof. Deciding finally, at the age of twenty-one, to try and attain, in some degree, his ideal and to specially devote himself to a thorough study of the law of realty, and qualify himself as an expert adviser in all that pertains to real estate, he removed to Chicago without money or acquaintances, and set about the prosecution of his plans. He at once entered the office of an extensive and prosperous dealer in real estate, where, during three years while continuing his studies, he enjoyed the business experience and contact his plans required, and proved an adroit and successful manager of his employer's and others' large interests. He then entered the law office of Fuller and Smith, and for three years received the benefit of their counsel, and a limited participation in their large practice, since which time alone, year by year, Mr. Moore has not only more nearly realized his ideal as a lawyer, but has had his labors liberally rewarded by an extensive clientage.

He is not a litigious lawyer and takes few of his clients into court, and cannot be classed as a proficient trial lawyer or technical pleader, but as a negotiator of settlements of complicated issues, his activity, alertness and knowledge of human nature have enabled him to become an adept. As a counselor, his advice is practical and generally covers the case both as to the law and policy.

His principal study, advice and practice pertain to real estate titles and proceedings in regard thereto, and also in the values of Chicago real estate, present and future, he is unusually well posted.

He sinks professional pride before business success and his clients' welfare, and often openly employs for his clients other attorneys, expert in the special line required. He is an ardent and consistent advocate of professional courtesy, especially in the trial of a cause. In national politics he is a republican, but on local issues votes for men instead of party. He takes no active part in politics except always to vote. He was married in 1875 to Miss Fannie Curtis, of Chi-

cago, and his delightful home life seems to be the height of his social ambition. He has a taste for rural life and spends his non professional hours in his attractive and semi-rural home on the Grand Boulevard, and his vacations on his cattle farm in southwestern Nebraska.

RICHARD WATERMAN.

RICHARD WATERMAN was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 20, 1841. His father's name is Rufus Waterman; his mother was Elizabeth B. (Greene) Waterman, now deceased. She was a descendant of the distinguished Greene family of Potowhomut Manor, in Warwick, Rhode Island. This estate was bought from the Indians in 1736 by James Greene, who came to this country with Roger Williams, and was the ancestor, on the mother's side, of the subject of this sketch. Between 1760 and 1770 he built the homestead on the property, which still stands, and is occupied by the family. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary fame, was the great-uncle of Richard Waterman, and Col. Christopher Greene, also of the revolution, was his grandfather. His great-grandfather married a niece of Benjamin Franklin. His ancestor, Col. Richard Waterman, on his father's side, was also one of the Roger Williams colony. The old homestead of the Waterman family, which originally adjoined the burying ground, on the site of which the family monument now stands, in the heart of the city of Providence, on the corner of Waterman and Benefit streets, is still standing. It will be seen that Richard was descended on both sides, from old and notable New England families.

He was educated in New England; in 1853-4 was a student in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and in 1855-8 was in Lyon Brothers' school in Providence. In the fall of 1858 he entered Williams College, remained one year, and in the fall of 1859 entered Brown University, where he remained until April 16, 1861, when the war broke out, and Gov. William Sprague, having tendered the government one thousand infantry and a company of artillery for immediate service, called for volunteers. Mr. Waterman was among the first to enlist as a private in the 1st R. I. Inf., under Col. (later Maj.-Gen.) Ambrose E. Burnside. A full regiment was enlisted in forty-eight hours, equipped and started for Washington within a week's time. Having enlisted for three months only, the time expired just before the first Bull Run battle, but the regiment remained in the service, and participated in that battle, and did good fighting. In September, following, he again offered his services to the government, and was appointed first lieutenant in the 1st New England Cavalry, and detailed in the recruiting service. The regiment was soon filled up, changed to 1st R. I. Cavalry, mustered in December 14, 1861, commanded by Col. R. B. Lawton, and the following year by Col. A. N. Duffie, and served as independent cavalry in the Pope campaign in 1862, aiding in covering the retreat of our army at the second Bull Run fight.

His regiment took a prominent part at Cedar Mountain, Groveton and Chantilly. On December 5, following, he resigned on account of a long and severe attack of typhoid fever, and left the service.

In May, 1863, he went to California, and engaged in farming to recruit his health; remained there until the fall of 1864, when he returned home; he entered the Harvard Law School in the spring of 1865, from which he graduated in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in Boston; was subsequently employed for eighteen months in the law office of Brooks and Ball, prominent lawyers in Boston. In the fall of 1868 he moved to Chicago, and spent six months in the law office of J. L. Stark, when he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and commenced practice. In April, 1870, he formed a partnership with Henry I. Sheldon, under the firm name of Sheldon and Waterman. This firm was dissolved December 1, 1877, since which time Mr. Waterman has been alone in practice. He is a general practitioner, but gives much attention to real estate business. He is regarded as a faithful and reliable attorney, and a conscientious, upright man. June 21, 1865, he married Virginia P. Rhodes, of Providence, Rhode Island. Of the three children that have been born to them, two are living.

GEORGE A. HAWLEY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Rochester, New York, in 1848. His father, Capt. Charles E. Hawley, was proprietor of canal boats on the Erie canal. When George was about a year old, his father moved with his family to Michigan, and engaged in farming. There the boy lived and worked on the farm until 1864, when he enlisted as a private in the 1st Mich. Cavalry. He participated with his regiment at the battle of Five Forks, and wherever the regiment was engaged, up to the surrender of Richmond, when it, with the Michigan cavalry brigade, was sent to the plains to fight the Sioux Indians. In November following, the regiment reached Salt Lake City, where it remained in quarters until March, 1866, and was there mustered out. He then went to California for pleasure and recreation, and returned in the summer of the same year to Michigan. Having saved some money during the service, he determined to obtain an education and prepare himself for the profession of law. To this end he attended school in Ionia, Michigan, for two years, supporting himself by doing whatever his hands found to do. In the fall of 1868 he went to Ann Arbor and prepared for college, and thence into the country and engaged in teaching school, until the spring of 1870, when he commenced the study of law with Mitchell and Marble, in Ionia. The winter following he went to Detroit, and entered the law office of Dickinson and Dickinson. Finishing his studies in May, 1873, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Michigan, and in June following removed to Chicago, and took a position as clerk with the then law firm of Tenney, Flower and Abercrombie. In the spring of 1875 he became a member of the firm, and

remained such until January, 1878, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Abercrombie. A few months later he went to Gunnison City, Colorado, where he spent two years engaged in mining. In 1882 he returned to Chicago, and resumed the practice of his profession. His practice has been mainly in commercial law, which is his specialty. He is a self-made young man, and exceptionally successful as a commercial lawyer. He stands well at the bar, and commands the respect of his professional brethren as an honorable and reliable attorney.

LORIN C. COLLINS, JR.

THE subject of this biography is a son of Rev. L. C. Collins, a Methodist minister who was one of the first men who withdrew from connection with the Methodist Episcopal church on account of disbelief in the doctrine of eternal punishment. Lorin C. was born in Wapping, Connecticut, August 1, 1848. His father moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1852, and was at the time of his withdrawal from the church a member of the Minnesota conference. The son pursued a preparatory course of study at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, after which, in 1868, he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and graduated in 1872. He began the study of law in the office of Clarkson and Van Schaack, of Chicago, and was admitted to practice in September, 1874.

Mr. Collins is a prominent member of the republican party and a rising young man. Beginning with 1878, he has for three successive terms been elected to represent the seventh district in the general assembly of Illinois, and is at the present time (1883) speaker of that body, being the youngest man who has ever held that position in the state, an honor which is all the more complimentary since it was conferred without any bartering on his part.

As an attorney he is well and favorably known, while as a member of the legislature he has made his influence felt as an effective speaker, a ready debater, a skilled parliamentarian and a shrewd party leader.

HENRY WALLER.

THE subject of this sketch, Henry Waller, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, November 9, 1810. His father was Hon. William S. Waller, who was cashier of the Bank of Kentucky for forty-four years. Young Waller was educated at the private academies in Frankfort, and at the celebrated school of Dr. Louis Marshall, in Woodford county; thence, in 1829, he went to West Point, from which institution he graduated in 1833. He then commenced the study of law in Kentucky, and went through the law department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1835. He

remained there until 1855. In 1845 he was elected a member of the legislature, where he served until 1847. From 1851 to 1854 he was president of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company. He removed to Chicago in 1855 and commenced the practice of the law, and has remained there ever since. In that year was formed the copartnership of Waller, Caulfield and Bradley, which continued a few years until the retirement of Mr. Bradley. The firm of Waller and Caulfield was continued until 1863. In 1864 the firm of Waller, Stearns and Copeland was formed, from which the junior member shortly retired, and the firm of Waller and Stearns was continued until 1867, when Mr. Stearns died, and Mr. Waller continued the practice of the law alone. In July 1876, he was appointed master in chancery by Judges Williams, Farwell, Rogers, Booth and McAllister, which office he still holds. His wide and long experience at the bar peculiarly fits him for the position of master in chancery. His decisions are marked by unusual wisdom and clearness and knowledge of the law, and are respected by bench and bar.

GEORGE C. CAMPBELL.

WHILE many lawyers have gained distinction by giving attention to a specialty, the subject of this sketch has attained very high rank at the Chicago bar by thoroughly mastering all of the details in every branch of the profession. He is a student in the most comprehensive sense of the term; industrious and persevering, he has accomplished herculean tasks, subjecting himself to mental strains that have once or twice seriously threatened his health. He is frank, generous, honest and open hearted; his manner is such that he gains one's confidence at once, and always retains it. He sees clearly and quickly, and grasps his subject comprehensively, having an analytic logical mind and a well balanced judgment, and is always cool, calm and courageous. He is a formidable opponent, yet he harbors no animosity, bitterness or revenge. He has a good command of language, and always presents a case clearly, pointedly and comprehensively, making every point that the case contains. Although Mr. Campbell is without guile, he is a shrewd manager in a law suit; his foresight is remarkable, and he seldom fails in a cause to which he has given his deliberate attention. He is equally at home either in the preparation of cases for trial, the trial of causes, or as a special pleader. His long association with his senior partner, the able jurist and lawyer, Judge Lawrence, has had its influence in ripening him into the mature lawyer that we find him.

George Cook Campbell was born at Ira, Cayuga county, New York, May 3, 1833, and is the son of Charles Campbell, who was the fifth in descent from Robert and Janet Campbell, who were members of a Scotch colony that settled the town of Voluntown, Connecticut, in the year 1723. His mother before marriage was Miss Eliza Cook, sister of Hon. B. C. Cook, of Chicago. She was a lineal descendant from Henry Cook, who immigrated to this country from England

about the year 1600, and settled at Salem. He was a brother of Francis Cook, one of the Mayflower pilgrims. His father moved to Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, in 1835, and was a merchant in that place for years. In 1839 he returned to Cayuga county, took up his residence at Aurora, and continued to reside there until his death in 1869. Our subject prepared for college at the Cayuga Academy in Aurora, and in the fall of 1849 entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College, at Clinton, Oneida county, New York, and was graduated in July 1852, at the age of nineteen. In order to support himself while he pursued the study of the law he became professor of mathematics in Ithaca Academy, at Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York. His health becoming somewhat impaired by indoor life, in the summer of 1854 he entered the employ of the state of New York, as a member of the corps of civil engineers, on the Erie canal enlargement, and was stationed at Rochester, New York. In the spring of 1856 he was appointed first assistant engineer under Ely S. Parker, who was state resident engineer at Rochester, and who was appointed chief engineer of the Chesapeake, Albemarle, and Currituck ship canal, and accompanied the engineering corps to Norfolk, Virginia, and was employed upon that work until the spring of 1857, when he resigned and went to Ottawa, Illinois, where he commenced the study of the law. In 1859 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state of Illinois, and in 1861 became a member of the firm of Glover, Cook and Campbell, and practiced law as a member of that firm at Ottawa, Illinois, until the spring of 1869, when he was appointed general solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, and removed to Chicago, where he has resided since that time. In October, 1872, he resigned the office of general solicitor of the railroad company, and since that time has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1869 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He became a member of the firm of Winston, Campbell and Lawrence. In 1874 Hon. C. B. Lawrence who had just retired from the bench of the supreme court of the state, became the senior member of the firm, and soon after Mr. Winston withdrew, and the firm name became Lawrence, Campbell and Lawrence.

He was appointed special United States attorney for the prosecution of what was known as the custom-house case, and tried that case in the federal courts with marked ability. The firm of Lawrence, Campbell and Lawrence have been engaged in many important cases, and for the last two years have been largely occupied in the somewhat notable litigation in regard to the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad, and were also employed in the extensive Riverside litigation, and the litigation between the city of Chicago and David A. Gage and his sureties, also in the case of the United States *vs.* Jacob Rehm. Their practice is largely made up of railroad, real estate and corporation cases. This firm has no superior in point of talent, and for integrity it is especially noted.

Mr. Campbell was married July 9, 1862, to Julia Hart Glover, only daughter of Hon. J. O. Glover and Jeanette Hart, his wife, at Ottawa, La Salle county,

Illinois. Mr. Glover now resides in Chicago, and a sketch of his life may be found in the foregoing pages. They have two daughters, Gertrude Eliza, and Jeanette Hart.

Mrs. Campbell, who is still living, is a lineal descendant, on the paternal side, from Charles Glover of Salem, who emigrated to America about the year 1600, and upon the maternal side descended from Deacon Stephen Hart, who immigrated from England to Newtown (now Cambridge, Massachusetts), about the year 1600, and afterward removed with Rev. Thomas Hooker's church to the Connecticut valley, where the town was named after him Hartsford, now Hartford.

ROBERT EDWIN JENKINS.

WHILE the United States bankruptcy law was in force, the practice under that law was a profession by itself. Of the lawyers whose practice was largely in the United States bankruptcy court, the subject of this sketch was, by far, the most prominent, nearly one-third of the cases before that court having been placed in his hands.

The subject of this sketch is one of the younger members of the Chicago bar, having been born in Clark county, Missouri, February 6, 1846. His mother having died when her son was but eight months old, he was sent to Fairfield, Iowa, where he spent his early boyhood under the care of his aunt. Here he attended the common school until he was twelve years old, when he went back to Missouri to his father's home.

His life on his father's farm was that of a farmer's boy, doing the rugged farm work in the summer, and attending school in the winter; the life that has built up so many robust professional and business men, for physique must back brains in order to insure the best success in life.

At the age of nineteen young Jenkins entered the Jacksonville, Illinois, College, intending to take the full course, but circumstances compelling him to change his plans, he removed to Chicago and entered what is now known as the Union College of Law; took the full course and graduated with the class of 1867, and was soon after admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state.

After graduation, he entered the law office of Haines and Story, where he remained for about a year, when he accepted a position in the office of Lincoln Clark, register of bankruptcy. The unequalled opportunities here afforded to master the intricacies of the law were not neglected by young Jenkins. He is one of those men who enter the door of opportunity when it swings on its hinges, and that is success. After a year spent in the register's office he opened an office for himself; in slang, legal phrase, hung out his own shingle, for the general practice of the law, but with the intention of giving his special attention to the bankruptcy cases. That he had mastered this branch of the profession was soon made evident, for contrary to the usual experience of young lawyers, his rooms

were soon thronged with clients, it having become generally known that his knowledge of the ins and outs of the law was more reliable, his judgment surer than, and his fidelity to his client's interest at least as great as, that of any of his brethren giving attention to the same branch of the law. As before said, nearly one-third of the cases before the bankruptcy court were entrusted by the clients to this one man, and when it is remembered that the great fire, and the panic which swiftly followed, gave Chicago a large share of these cases, some idea of the enormous business done by Mr. Jenkins during these years may be gained. So great was this business, indeed, that although the law was repealed in 1878, Mr. Jenkins is even now engaged in settling some of the cases which came in with such a wild rush during the last hours of its existence.

It is pleasant to be able to say that while millions of dollars passed through Mr. Jenkins' hands, no one, of a class quick enough to see injustice, ever accused him of unfair dealing, and that no lawyer at the bar more thoroughly enjoys the esteem of his professional brethren or of the public at large. Mr. Jenkins was never a specialist, in a narrow sense, and after the repeal of the bankrupt law, as soon as he could get in a measure released from the crush of business which the culmination of the law gave him, he gave his attention to the care and management of real estate and the general practice of the law, and his well-earned reputation in the earlier field has brought deserved success to him in the new line of practice.

It is not often that a man finds himself, at the age of thirty-five, in a commanding position in the world by his own unaided efforts, and when this has been achieved in a hand-to-hand struggle before the bar, it is success indeed. Such has been Mr. Jenkins' achievement.

HENRY T. STEELE.

HENRY THORNTON STEELE was born in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, July 8, 1821. His father, Rev. Julius Steele, a Presbyterian clergyman, graduated at Yale College in 1811, and settled in East Bloomfield in 1814, and was directly descended from one of the oldest Puritan families, being the sixth generation from John Steele, who came from the county of Essex, England, in 1631, to Cambridge, then Newtown, Massachusetts. John Steele was also one of the first company that went from Newton with Hooker in 1635, and settled Hartford, Connecticut, was a leader and magistrate, and was for nearly twenty years recorder of Hartford.

The subject of this sketch in early life worked on his father's farm, and received much of his primary and preparatory education from his father who tutored him in his classical studies principally; later he attended the Geneva Lyceum, New York, and entered the branch of the University of Michigan, located at White Pigeon, whither his father had moved in 1838, where he studied until 1841.

During the winter of 1838-9 Mr. Steele taught a district school, and after leaving college in 1841, taught for one year the languages and higher mathematics at La-Grange Collegiate Institute, near Lima, Indiana. In 1842 he entered Yale College, and graduated there in 1846, and from that time until 1848 was preceptor in the union school at New London, Connecticut, and then for two years in Bacon Academy, at Colchester, Connecticut.

In 1849 he returned to Michigan; was admitted to the bar at Jackson, July 4, of that year, and began practice at Constantine, Michigan, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Chicago. After settling in Chicago, Mr. Steele was associated in practice with A. D. Rich, under the name and style of Rich and Steele, which connection lasted two years; he afterward formed a partnership which lasted three years, with W. A. Porter, who later was on the bench of the supreme court, and died in 1873. Mr. Steele then practiced alone until 1878, when he formed, with J. B. Jones, the present firm of Steele and Jones. He has a large general civil practice, has made a specialty of chancery practice, and has been very successful. He was a member of the board of education of Chicago from 1860 to 1866, and has been master in chancery of the superior court since January 1873.

Mr. Steele is a republican, but takes no active part in politics, but devotes himself entirely to his profession.

He was married November 5, 1851, to Miss Rebecca Knox, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and has five children: four sons, three of whom are married, and one daughter.

PLINY U. HASKELL.

PLINY U. HASKELL was born on a farm in North Bloomfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, August 1845. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and after completing his preliminary studies, entered the Western Reserve College in 1866, where he remained during the freshman and sophomore years, when he accepted the principalship of the high school in his native town, which he taught one year. He then entered the junior class of Amherst (Mass.) College, and graduated in 1871 with high standing in scholarship. After graduating he was immediately appointed superintendent of schools of the village of Hyde Park, Chicago's largest suburb, in which capacity he served that intelligent people and their excellent schools until 1876, during which time he fitted several students for college in the classics, and in general preparation. He then resigned and engaged in the study of law, first in the office of Ayers and Kales, and subsequently with Leonard Swett, in the meantime pursuing a course in the Chicago Union College of Law, where he took his degree. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1877, and became associated with Leonard Swett, and has been with him since, for the past two years as partner. While yet young in years, and in practice, he has evidenced marked ability as a thorough and close student of law, having prepared several elaborate briefs in important cases, some

of them of national repute; notably the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company case, in defense of Furber and others criminally indicted; the Sidney Meyers and other cases well known in the court annals. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments; a member, since its organization, of the Chicago Literary Club, and keeps bright his literary pursuits, while he devotes himself assiduously to his profession.

In 1880 he married Clara A. Stolp, daughter of J. S. Stolp, of Aurora, widely known as a manufacturer, and an enterprising business man. He is a brother-in-law of Rev. Dr. Sidney H. Marsh, founder of the Pacific University of Oregon, and late president of that institution.

HON. IRUS COY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Chenango county, New York, July 25, 1833, and is the son of John and Almira (Pierce) Coy. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject received his primary education in the district schools, and afterward entered Central College in Courtland county, New York, and graduated from that institution in 1853. He attended the New York State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, and was admitted to the bar in Albany in the spring of 1857. During that same year he removed to Kendall county, Illinois, and entered at once into the successful practice of the law, doing a large business. He at once became the leading lawyer in that section of the state. His counsel was sought by clients far and near, and his eloquence at the bar gave him a widespread reputation, and he was engaged in nearly every trial of importance in the circuit court that was tried in Kendall county during his residence there. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, and has been attorney for the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company since that time.

Mr. Coy represented Kendall county in the state legislature in 1869 and 1870, and in that body attained to a high rank, his counsel was sought by his associates in all matters of importance, and he soon advanced to the position of a leader, and was considered by many as the ablest debater in either branch during those sessions. He was always found at the post of duty, and worked untiringly in the interests of his constituents. He guarded faithfully the interests of the state, and no important measure could be carried without his influence, and some of his speeches were the most eloquent of any ever delivered in the Illinois legislature. Mr. Coy was one of the presidential electors who voted for Gen. Grant in 1872. In political sentiments he is a republican. Personally he has many elements of popularity, being courteous, liberal, and possessing ease and grace in his manners.

As a lawyer Mr. Coy is thoroughly conversant with the statute law and the decisions of the state and federal courts. He is an eloquent advocate, having an excellent voice; his enunciation is clear and distinct, and he possesses physical power and personal magnetism excelled by none; his arguments are logical, his



Amos Aoy

language pure and elevated. He has a fine presence, being six feet in height and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, and stands erect. His gestures are easy and graceful. Few men wield the influence over both court and jury that Mr. Coy is accustomed to do. Combining with his eloquence and legal lore a character for uprightness and true manhood unsurpassed, he sustains his own reputation and the dignity and honor of his chosen profession.

Few young men set out in life under more discouraging circumstances than our subject. Depending entirely upon his own energy and industry for success, the next day after leaving Central College he entered the hayfield as a laborer, and worked through haying and harvesting to procure means to come West. In the fall of that year, with \$50 in money and both hands blistered, he started for Illinois, where he found employment as clerk in a dry goods store, and by carefully saving his earnings, accumulated sufficient means to defray his frugal expenses in the law school. After being admitted to the bar he returned to Illinois, and on taking an inventory of his effects found that he had only thirty-five cents in money, the suit of clothes he had on at the time, and a few text books he had used in the law school; with this capital he entered the field to compete with the skill and experience of the profession.

Mr. Coy was married in 1859 to Miss Julia A. Manchester, a highly educated lady, accomplished and refined, the daughter of Asa Manchester. They have four bright interesting children, two boys and two girls.

HENRY C. NOYES.

HENRY C. NOYES is a native of Vermont, and was born January 22, 1846, at Derby Line, in Orleans county, and is the son of Adam S. Noyes, a banker, who in 1858 settled at Rockford, Illinois, but returned to Boston in 1867. Our subject belongs to a patriotic family, five brothers and a brother-in-law having served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. Henry C. entered the army in 1863, and served until he was mustered out at the close of the war. He was six months in the 134th Ill. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Mulligan, and was for a time connected with the 7th Ill. Vol. Cavalry.

He commenced his education in the public schools, and afterward entered Beloit College. In 1866 he entered the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1868, and was admitted to the bar. He then removed to Chicago and entered at once upon a successful career as a lawyer. He has given special attention to railroad law, and is an expert in that branch of legal practice. He is attorney for the Belt Line railroad, the Fox River Manufacturing Company, and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the American Cable Car Company. Mr. Noyes is a thorough lawyer, a good advocate, and a gentleman highly respected for his integrity and upright dealing. He is urbane in his manner, and a gentleman of refinement.

Mr. Noyes has succeeded admirably, pecuniarily as well as professionally, and is one of the wealthy members of the Chicago bar.

In politics Mr. Noyes is a republican, but does not take an active part therein. He was a candidate for probate judge in the autumn of 1877.

He was married June 19, 1873, to Miss Angelia A. Elmer, formerly of Belville, Ontario. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

WOLFRED N. LOW.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Canada, and was born May 22, 1846, in Mariposa, Victoria county. He is a son of Charles Low, late of Shabbona Grove, De Kalb county, Illinois, and Lanor Low, still living.

Charles Low entered the British army at the age of seventeen, and at the age of twenty seven had attained the rank of captain, when he resigned, married Miss Lanor Richardson, and soon commenced the life of a farmer. He was an ardent reformer in Canadian politics, and in common with his cousin, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, of Montreal, who was a cousin of the British Admiral Nelson, took part in the Canada rebellion, which proved disastrous to the reformers. After having sentence of death passed upon him, and witnessing the execution of Cols. Lount and Matthews, he was pardoned through the instrumentality of Lord Durham, resumed his agricultural pursuits, and during the remainder of his residence in Canada, almost continually held some office under the Canadian government. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; was a captain in the British navy, and had command of the British gunboats on the lakes, with headquarters at Quebec, where he died at a good old age.

In 1856 Charles Low, with his family, removed from Canada and settled upon a farm at Shabbona, De Kalb county, Illinois, where he died in 1862. Before he was sixteen years of age Wolfred N. Low commenced teaching school at \$1.00 per day, for the purpose of obtaining money with which to pay off indebtedness existing upon the home farm. Three of his brothers served in the Union army during the war, one in Battery G, 2nd Ill. Lt. Artillery, and two in the 105th Ill. Inf., one of the latter dying from exposure on the field of battle, and at a little past seventeen years of age the subject of this sketch also enlisted in Battery G, 2nd Ill. Lt. Artillery, served under Gen. A. J. Smith, in the 16th army corps, was engaged in the fifteen days fight at Spanish Fort, Fort Blakey, and capture of Mobile, the last battles of the war, and after doing garrison duty at Montgomery, Alabama, during the summer of 1865, was mustered out of the service at Springfield, Illinois, September 11, 1865.

Upon his return from the army he devoted all his savings to paying off the incumbrance on the farm, and then commenced a literary course of study at the seminary at East Paw Paw, De Kalb county, Illinois, attending school, springs and

falls, supporting himself by teaching, winters, and graduating in the spring of 1871. One year more was devoted to teaching, to get means with which to take a legal course, and in the fall of 1872 he entered the law department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in March, 1874, spending the seven months of the summer vacation as a student in the law office of Runyan, Avery, Loomis and Comstock, of Chicago. Shortly after his graduation he was admitted to the bar of the State of Illinois, and in June, 1874, came to Chicago with \$100 and plenty of grit for his capital, without acquaintance or influence, and established himself in the practice of his profession, where he has been doing a successful business ever since. In the spring of 1875 he formed a partnership with L. H. Gault, under the name of Gault and Low, which has been continued ever since.

November 10, 1880, Mr. Low married Mrs. Kate Pickrell, a native of Shelbyville, Kentucky, and daughter of A. J. Fry, of Mexico, Missouri.

Mr. Low has received no assistance from any source, nor has he been aided by any influence whatever, since he entered upon his professional career, all that he has accomplished being the result of his own individual exertions. He is active and prompt, although firm, is courteous and kind, and has a pleasing address that wins many friends, and is respected and esteemed by all, as a well read and honorable member of the bar.

LOUIS KISTLER.

LOUIS KISTLER was born June 25, 1835, at Strasburg, Germany; the oldest son of Mary and Andrew Kistler. His father had distinguished himself by his bravery during the Napoleonic wars, but in consequence of exposures and several wounds received in the conflicts, after years of suffering died in 1847, at the early age of fifty-seven, leaving his son, a lad of only twelve years. During the following year young Kistler formed the purpose of seeking his fortune in, and becoming a citizen of, the great Republic of the West. Arriving at that early age in the city of Rochester, New York, among strangers, without a knowledge of the language of the country, he applied himself to the task of mastering the elements of the English tongue. He afterward resolved to pursue a thorough, classical course of study, with the purpose of ultimately entering upon the practice of the law. His desire for a classical education was finally realized, he graduating in the year 1858. Thereafter he was appointed teacher of the classics in the Greenwich Academy, Rhode Island, a position which he held until 1862, when a strong desire to revisit the old world prompted him to sever his relations with the institution. After two years of diligent study at the University of Berlin, under the direction of its eminent professors, he returned to the country of his adoption, and was at once called to a professorship in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, which position he held continuously for fourteen

years, when he resigned to enter upon the active practice of the law, for which he was eminently fitted.

Mr. Kistler is one of the few men of German birth who have acquired the art of speaking the English language with a faultless accent. He can use it with effect both in the forum and on the platform whenever the occasion demands. His pure and spotless life has gained him the respect of all classes, and he is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In the year 1861 he married Miss Frances Dow, a New England lady of refinement and culture, the fruit of which union was three boys and two girls, all of which, with the exception of one lad of thirteen years, have died. His son is a bright, smart youth of great promise. In the year 1878 he suffered an almost irreparable loss by the destruction of his large and valuable library, in the burning of his residence, comprising not only his law books, but the literary work of his previous years, and even manuscripts ready for publication.

Mr. Kistler is a republican in politics, and in years past has rendered valuable service to the cause, but of late years his profession and love of literary work have absorbed all his time and energies. Mr. Kistler is in the prime of life, and sincerely attached to his domestic and social duties, in which he is thoroughly happy and content.

JARVIS BLUME.

JARVIS BLUME was born May 6, 1842, in Baden, Germany, and was the son of Joseph Blume, who emigrated to America in 1848, having become obnoxious to the government on account of his political opinions, his cousin, Robert Blum, the noted political martyr, having been shot in Austria for holding like opinions. Joseph Blume died of cholera in Cincinnati, where he had settled, in 1850. By his death the family were left dependent on their own efforts for their support, and the son Jarvis went to work for his uncle, with whom he remained until he was twelve years of age, when he ran away and hired out as a bell boy in a hotel in Cincinnati, where he remained two years. He then obtained employment in a wholesale hardware store, where he remained until 1861, when he entered the army. In the meantime he had attended a night school during two winters, which was the full extent of his scholastic education. He served throughout the war and was in many of the important engagements of the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio, and was, during the last year of the war, on detached duty as chief clerk of the provost-marshal-general's office at Nashville. He was mustered out of the service in 1865, after which he lived in various southern cities until 1867, when he returned to Cincinnati. Early in 1871 Mr. Blume went to Boston and began the study of law, entering the office of his brother, Andreas Blume, who is an eminent lawyer of that city, and also attended the regular two years' course at the law school of Boston University. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, and removing to the West settled in Des Moines, Iowa, and began

practice, and married Miss Olivia A. Little, of that city. In the spring of 1877 he removed to Chicago, and, resuming his profession, has since that time devoted to it his undivided attention. In politics he is an ardent and active republican.

Mr. Blume has, for ten years past, been a contributor to various periodicals, among them the Boston "Advertiser," and "Post," Chicago "Tribune," and "Alliance." His articles in relation to the battles of Shiloh, and Chickamauga, and various sketches of the leading Union generals, published by the "Tribune" during the last three years, being highly commended for their accuracy and vigor. A series of twenty-five "Sketches of Celebrated Men and Women," published in the "Alliance," have been widely copied east and west, and are remarkable evidences of literary ability. Among these are the biographical sketches of Edwin Forrest, Charlotte Cushman, Webster, Clay, Edgar A. Poe, Andrew Jackson, Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, and Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Blume has also published a series of papers in the "Alliance" upon social and moral subjects, the most elaborate of which may be mentioned, "Husband and Wife," "Marriage and Divorce," "The Abolition of the Saloon," "The Abolition of Poverty," "Success and Failure," "Music," "The Drama," "Gambling," "The Depravity of Man."

FRANCIS W. WALKER.

FRANCIS W. WALKER was born in Chicago, October 12, 1856. His father, Lucas B., and mother, Lucinda (LeSeur) Walker, were natives of New York state, and his father was at one time a commission merchant of Chicago. Frank received his early education in Chicago, entering the high school at the age of thirteen years, and after graduating therefrom, attended Dr. Dyrenfurth's college for one year. Having determined to become a lawyer, he entered the office of Luther Laflin Mills, and there devoted three years to study, at the same time attending the Union College of Law, from which he graduated in June 1877. After being admitted to the bar, he practiced alone for three years, until November, 1880, when he entered into partnership with Lawrence M. Ennis, under the firm name of Ennis and Walker. Mr. Walker is a member of the Iroquois Club and an active democratic politician, and took a prominent part in the campaign of 1880. He, at an early age, entered into literary work and won a reputation as a fine debater and deep argumentative speaker. He is a close student of history, both general and political, and, possessing clear and profound reasoning faculties, has paid much attention to metaphysics and science.

In law, as in general literature, he has the faculty of grasping the theories upon which jurisprudence is based, and has acquired a knowledge of the fundamental principles, rarely attained by a young lawyer. Both he and his partner, Mr. Ennis, soon after beginning to practice, earned a general reputation as jury lawyers and able speakers. Mr. Walker's success is an assured fact, and no young lawyer practicing at the Chicago bar has brighter prospects.

Mr. Walker is unmarried. He has one sister; and his parents, although beyond the prime of life, are still hale and hearty. The firm of Ennis and Walker has before it a most promising future. Its members have been companions from childhood, and are bound together by nearer ties than merely those of business. Both are young men of brilliant associations, talents, devoted to their profession, and already maintain an honorable rank among the younger class of lawyers now practicing at the Chicago bar.

FRANK S. WEIGLEY.

FRANK S. WEIGLEY was born in Galena, Illinois, April 4, 1854, and is a son of Wellington Weigley. His father was a lawyer in Galena for forty years, and had a very large and lucrative practice, and was a partner of both John S. Jewett and the late E. A. Small, of the Chicago bar. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools in Galena, Illinois, and Dubuque, Iowa, and for two years, 1871 and 1872, studied at Hamilton College. He at once, after leaving Hamilton, entered his father's office as a law student, and after remaining there one year, moved to Omaha, Nebraska, and studied in the office of E. F. Smythe, a prominent lawyer there, and was admitted to the bar of Nebraska in the fall of 1874. He then removed to Chicago, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and was employed as a short-hand reporter in the courts until 1876, when he began practice. He was assistant to the county attorney in 1876-7. He has a very extensive practice for so young a man, and is one of the rising young men of the bar.

He married in 1879, a daughter of the late Dennison Card, of Rochester, New York, who for several years, during Mr. Lincoln's administration, served as a diplomatic agent of the United States, in South America.

WILLIAM S. JOHNSON.

WILLIAM S. JOHNSON was born in Albany, New York, June 1, 1850. His father, James Johnson, removed to Chicago in 1863, and will be remembered as one of the best of departed capitalists and citizens. From 1863 the family have resided in Chicago, one of the sons, Rev. D. S. Johnson, D.D., having for a number of years been the pastor of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church. The subject of this sketch at an early age entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, and spent three years there in preparation for college. When eighteen years of age he entered Williams College, Massachusetts, where he remained two years, and until his father's death. Not returning and finishing his collegiate course after his father's death, he began the study of the law in Chicago, in the office of Hon. James P. Root. Having been admitted to the bar

in 1875, he entered the law office of Hon. Emery A. Storrs in that year. Upon his father's death, in 1870, Mr. Johnson came into possession of considerable property, and for some time thereafter enjoyed the many comforts that wealth affords. In the panic of 1872-3-4 he lost everything except the educational capital he had, with which, as a foundation, he accepted the situation bravely and began life anew.

Mr. Johnson has been very successful in his practice, and has been employed in several important matters before the courts of Chicago. Though not addressing any especial attention to criminal practice, still he has been employed in some of the most important criminal causes of the last few years, notably the Stern murder case, in which he defended the prisoner, Arthur B. Stern.

BENJAMIN F. CUMMINS.

BENJAMIN F. CUMMINS was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1856; the youngest son of Thomas L. and Sarah B. Cummins. He was educated at the Carmichaels Academy, in Pennsylvania, which institution he attended until November, 1875, when he removed to Chicago. In Chicago Mr. Cummins began the study of law in the office of McClellan and Cummins, the junior partner of that firm being his brother. In the April term of 1878 he was admitted to the bar, and January 1, 1880, became the junior member of the firm of McClellan, Tewksbury and Cummins. He was married January 17, 1880, to Helen H., daughter of John J. McClellan, his own partner. Mr. Cummins has by his own exertions raised himself to his present position, being entirely self-educated and self-made, and is one of the rising young men of the bar of Chicago.

L. VERNON FERRIS.

THE subject of this sketch is a rising Chicago lawyer. He is a native of New York and was born in Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence county, July 15, 1843, and is the son of Lemuel P. and Anna P. (Hall) Ferris. Mr. Ferris was a student in Lawrenceville Academy, and entered Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1863, and graduated from that institution in 1867. He taught school during winters in Vermont and was principal of Windsor high school from 1867 to 1871, reading law in the meantime.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Anna M. Stone, a daughter of Samuel Stone, a prominent citizen of Windsor, Vermont. From 1871 to 1874 he was superintendent of the Troy (Ohio) public schools, giving general satisfaction, and, having prepared for examination, was, in the spring of the last named year, admitted to the bar of Ohio. In the following fall he removed to Chicago, and has been engaged in the general practice of the law since that time. Mr. Ferris is a good trial

lawyer, being quick of perception, apt and ready, with a faculty of applying his knowledge when it is needed. He is also a good advocate. Conscientious and painstaking, he prepares his cases with the utmost care, and possessing rare discrimination, that enables him to select decisions in point, he has a happy faculty of presenting the law in a clear and forcible manner. His judgment is good, and he is always true to his clients. As a citizen, Mr. Ferris has rightfully gained the reputation of being a high-minded, honorable gentleman, in whom all who know him have implicit confidence.

WILLIAM C. WILSON.

WILLIAM C. WILSON was born in Champaign county, Ohio, February 1836; the son of Hon. Thomas H. and Mary (Neal) Wilson. His father, a farmer by occupation, was one of the pioneers of Noble county, Indiana, settling there in the fall of 1836. He afterward became a member of the legislature of Indiana, and an associate judge of Noble county. Mr. Wilson completed his education at Fort Wayne College, Indiana, and began the study of law with his brother, Hon. H. D. Wilson, of Columbia city, Indiana, and was admitted to the Indiana bar at Goshen city in 1863, when he began his practice. In 1868 he was nominated, against his will, for the office of prosecuting attorney, but was not elected. Since that time he has positively declined to take any active part in politics, more than to perform his duties as a citizen.

December 1, 1869, Mr. Wilson married Miss Anna E. Fussey, an accomplished young lady, a graduate of Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Illinois, and daughter of John Fussey, a well known citizen of Chicago, who emigrated from England to Canada, and thence to Chicago, in 1841. In 1874 Mr. Wilson settled at Evanston, and at the same time opened an office for the practice of his profession in Chicago, continuing alone in business until the organization of the present firm of Wilson and Zook. The business of the firm is general in its scope, and under careful management has been eminently successful.

GEORGE AARON GIBBS.

AMONG the more prominent of the younger class of lawyers practicing at the Chicago bar is George Aaron Gibbs. He is a son of one of the early pioneers of Chicago, Aaron Gibbs, who is well known both there and in Connecticut. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Gulliver. George was educated in Chicago, and at Cornell University, and after completing a collegiate and law course, graduated in 1872. He also studied law in the office of Waite and Clarke, of Chicago, and was admitted to the bar under certificate from New York state, in 1872. Among the more important cases in which Mr. Gibbs has been interested, and which he conducted to a successful issue in his client's behalf, was the

celebrated Snyder case, which caused some excitement at the time of the trial; he was also retained to assist H. M. Monroe, one of the ablest lawyers in this city in the Joel Henry Wells case against the Northern Insane State Hospital.

Mr. Gibbs is a young lawyer, possessing a sound legal mind, and when any very technical point has been under consideration he has in all instances exemplified that he was competent to deal with it in a masterly manner; genial and gentlemanly in disposition, possessing all the business alacrity and aptitude, which are the characteristics of his profession, he not only possesses the good will of his confrères generally, but outside that circle is held in the highest regard and esteem.

He married in June, 1881, Miss Smith, youngest daughter of James P. Smith, an old resident and merchant in Chicago.

DANIEL J. AVERY.

THE subject of this sketch comes from New England parentage, and is a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, whose memory has been immortalized in the "Courtship of Miles Standish." His parental ancestors were among the very earliest settlers of Norwich, Connecticut. His father was Ebenezer W. Avery, and his mother Tryphenia T. (Davis) Avery. The Averys were, during the revolutionary struggle, staunch rebels, and rendered their country valuable service on many a well fought field. It is said that thirteen bearing the family name, all brothers and cousins, fell in one battle, and were buried in one grave. His eldest brother is Dr. Samuel J. Avery, of Chicago, and his youngest brother, born at Avon, Lake county, Illinois, in 1849, is John A. Avery, now editor of the Lake county "Republican."

Daniel was born in Brandon, Vermont, December 1, 1836. His father was an earnest friend of education, and would gather his own and his neighbor's children at his own home, and during the evenings give them their early instructions. The celebrated Stephen A. Douglas was in those days one of his pupils, and received his earliest instruction and the necessary flagellation at his hands, in Brandon, Vermont.

In 1843, Ebenezer W. Avery, with his wife and family of seven children, of whom Daniel was next the youngest, came west, by way of the Erie canal and the lakes. They landed in Racine, Wisconsin, in October, and at once preëmpted a quarter-section of land in what is now Avon, in Lake county. Their nearest neighbor was three miles distant, and no schools in the town. Daniel was present when the first school-house was erected in his district. It was a log house, and the neighbors each furnished his quota of logs to erect it. Daniel attended school until about eighteen years old, working with his father on the farm, summers, and going to school, winters. He studied the higher branches at home evenings, under parental instruction, and furnished himself with books by selling

quails, at twenty-five cents per dozen, which he caught during the winter. At the age of eighteen he attended the village academy of Waukegan, then under the management of Francis E. Clark, the present county judge of Lake county. There he remained for six terms, preparing for college, but abandoned his purpose of pursuing a collegiate course, and decided instead to fit himself for the legal profession. At the age of twenty he entered the office of Hon. J. B. Bradwell, of Chicago, and became a member of Mr. Bradwell's family, and worked for his board and washing. At the end of one year, however, he went to the law office of Brown and Runyan, where he pursued his legal studies until June 30, 1859, when he was admitted to the bar. His examiners were Judges Beckwith, Judd and Peck. After his admission to the bar, he practiced his profession until July 1, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 113th regiment Ill. Vol. Inf., and on October 1 following was promoted to second sergeant. He was in the reserve corps at the battle of Chickasaw Bluff, December 29, 1862; fought in the battle of Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863. About January 22, he moved with Sherman's army down to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, and awaited the cutting of a channel across that point by command of Gen. Grant. In December, 1862, he was accidentally poisoned while temporarily in the regiment's hospital, at Memphis, Tennessee, and in March, 1863, was sent to Lawson, general at St. Louis, and was honorably discharged from the service, October 12, 1863. He immediately returned to Chicago, and resumed the practice of law. In 1864 the firm of Runyan and Avery was formed, which continued until 1867, when Mr. Comstock was admitted to it, and in 1869 Judge Loomis, who remained till 1873, when he retired and was followed by Mr. Runyan soon afterward. The firm was then known as Avery and Comstock, which was dissolved in 1877.

Mr. Avery conducted the extensive chancery business during the whole history of the firm, and acquired an enviable reputation in that line of business, and in December, 1880, was appointed master in chancery of the superior court of Cook county, which office he now holds.

He has always been an active republican in politics, and served his party as chairman of the Cook county republican central committee, and other useful positions, but has never aspired to office, and never been a candidate before the people.

In 1866 he was made Master Mason, and for three years was master of Hesperia lodge, No. 411, and for the past eight years has filled the office of district deputy grand master for the second district of Illinois. He was one of the thirteen members who constituted the masonic board of relief organized after the great fire, and did his fellow citizens efficient service in that capacity. In July, 1874, he assisted in the organization of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, and was elected president, and has been successively elected to that position every year since. This is one of the most successful coöperative benefit associations in the country. Its membership now numbers more than fifteen thousand, and it has disbursed in the eight years of its existence over \$800,000 to beneficiaries.

In 1867 Mr. Avery married Miss Mary Comstock, of Wilton, Saratoga county, New York, who died January 11, 1873, leaving two children. May 29, 1874, he married his present wife, who was Miss Kate Ellis, of New York city.

Like many others, Mr. Avery allowed his better judgment to be controlled by his feelings, and became surety for a friend. The venture failed, and in 1867 he lost everything except the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

In person Mr. Avery is substantially built, tall, well proportioned, and of commanding presence. In complexion he is a blonde, with a pleasing expression, very approachable, and a genial companion. He is very proficient in his profession, and is regarded as a fluent speaker, and a close, logical reasoner.

ROBERT E. MORRISON.

THE subject of this sketch is a son of A. L. Morrison, the present United States marshal of New Mexico, but who formerly was a prominent citizen of Chicago. He was well known in political circles; was at one time a member of the state legislature of Illinois; was a police magistrate and West Town collector in Chicago, and held many other positions of trust.

Robert E. was born in Chicago, July 13, 1856, and received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of that city. After deciding to devote himself to the legal profession, he began his studies in the law office of Hon. J. C. Knickerbocker, now judge of the probate court in Chicago. This was in 1873. Later, he attended the Union College of Law of Chicago, and graduated from that institution in 1878, and in July of the same year was admitted to the bar of Illinois. Entering at once into active practice on his own account, he met with good success, and so continued until forming a partnership with M. C. Kneip, the well-known marine lawyer, under the firm name of Kneip and Morrison. He is a young man of talent, and a well read, competent and successful lawyer.

EDWIN F. ABBOTT.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Wisconsin. He was born at Janesville, May 4, 1851, and is the son of Nathan W. Abbott, an eminent physician of this city, who served during the war as surgeon of the 80th Ill. Vol. Inf. His mother was Sarah Yates, and belonged to an old New York family. When Edwin F. was but a year and a half old his parents removed to Dixon, Illinois. He spent two years at the State University at Champaign, Illinois. He afterward, in 1873, graduated from the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and, settling in Chicago the following June, was admitted to the Illinois bar. He then commenced the practice of the law in the office of Sleeper and Whiton, and remained in that office until 1874. He has since then practiced law by himself with good success. Mr. Abbott is a well

read lawyer and a gentleman whom to know is to respect. In political sentiments, he is a republican; in religious matters, is thoroughly liberal and independent. By all who know him he is esteemed as an upright, honorable man, and a lawyer conscientious and high minded in his practice. He is a worthy member of F.A.A.M. and R.A.M.

HON. BURTON C. COOK.

BURTON C. COOK, a native of Monroe county, New York, was born May 11, 1819; the son of Rev. Chauncey Cook and Almirah (Hollister) Cook, his wife. After receiving his preparatory education, he entered Rochester Seminary. Later he pursued the study of law, and, in 1835 removing to Illinois, entered upon the practice of his profession, May 1, 1840. Settling at Ottawa in 1840, he there won a high reputation as a successful and skillful attorney, and as a man of unimpeachable character. In 1846 he was elected state's attorney for the ninth judicial district, a capacity in which he served until 1852, when he was elected to the state senate. During his service of eight successive years as a member of that body, he took an active part in its doings, and rendered most efficient service. Early becoming identified with the anti-slavery movement, he turned his whole influence against the institution of slavery, and upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise, with Hon. Norman B. Judd and many others, left the ranks of the democratic party. Being at that time in the state senate, he, with N. B. Judd and J. M. Palmer in the senate, and Messrs. Baker and Allen of the house, and others, joined with the whigs under Abraham Lincoln, and succeeded in sending Hon. Lyman Trumbull to the United States senate. In the peace convention held in Washington in February, 1861, he represented the state of Illinois, and there strenuously opposed the recognition of slavery, or protection of it by the national government, in the territories; and in connection with ex Gov. Wood, of Illinois, caused his protest to be entered on the journal against the vote of the majority of the delegates from his state, favoring the resolutions adopted by the convention.

During his service in the state senate he aided in preparing, and in that body had charge of, the first bill establishing a state system of free schools, to be supported by taxation. This measure has ripened into the present school system of the state. The first legislative act of this state recognizing the right of married women to hold separate property in this state was prepared and its passage secured by Mr. Cook. This act was the germ of the present liberal law of Illinois in relation to the property rights of married women.

In 1864 he was elected to the thirty-ninth congress from the sixth congressional district of Illinois, and during his term served as a member of the judiciary committee of the house, and originated the statute passed protecting the officers and soldiers of the army from suits for damages done while on military duty during the war. Being returned to the fortieth congress, he served as a member



B. C. Cook

of the committee on elections, and chairman of the committee on roads and canals. From this last named committee he reported a bill authorizing the building of a postal and military railroad from Washington to New York, a measure which he supported with an able speech, delivered February 3 and 4, 1869, in which he maintained that the power to charter the proposed line of road was derived from the constitution of the United States, providing that congress shall have power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states." He claimed that such power was not limited to any special branch or instrument of commerce, and that it had power to build railroads as well as to deepen rivers. From the committee on election, also, he prepared and made several valuable reports on various contested cases. His report respecting Beck, member-elect from Kentucky, and others, was important as laying down principles to govern the action of the house, where persons were elected to congress who were disqualified by having taken part in the rebellion disloyally, disqualifying for membership. He also reported a resolution establishing a basis on which southern members were admitted. He was reelected to congress in 1868, and again in 1870, when he served as chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, and as a member of the judiciary committee. The report of the judiciary committee upon the memorial of the legislative assembly of Utah, praying for the repeal of the act of congress punishing polygamy, was prepared by Mr. Cook, in which the relation of the family to the state was carefully considered. Resigning his seat in congress in 1871, he removed to Chicago, whither he had been called to accept the office of general solicitor of the Chicago and North Western railway, a most honorable and responsible position, which he still holds. Possessed of the highest order of legal talent, he has become an especial authority on all matters pertaining to railroad laws.

Mr. Cook was married in 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Hart, daughter of Judge Orris Hart, of Oswego, New York, and by her has one child, Ellen E., wife of Charles H. Lawrence.

MOSES S. BOWEN.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Niagara county, New York, and was born August 18, 1830, the son of George W. Bowen and Phebe (Courser) Bowen, formerly of Bennington, Vermont, later of Middleport, Niagara county, New York. He was educated at Wilson Collegiate Institute, New York, and graduated from that institution in 1851; he studied law with Levant C. Rhines, of Battle Creek, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1858, and two years later was licensed to practice in the United States circuit court. While at Battle Creek he established a good name as a lawyer of ability, and upon leaving there settled at Coldwater, Michigan, where he acquired a large practice, and added to his already established reputation. He removed to Chicago in 1874, and resumed his practice there, and since that time has been successfully and uninterruptedly

engaged in the same. Mr. Bowen has a vigorous, analytical mind, and readily comprehends the law. He is thoroughly conversant with the civil and criminal practice, and is recognized as especially able and skillful as a trial and jury lawyer. Faithful to his clients, and true to his friends, he is held in high esteem by all, as an honest man and a genial gentleman.

He was married September 28, 1858, to Miss Mary Helena Sawyer, a daughter of W. E. Sawyer, of Battle Creek, Michigan, and by her has one son and one daughter.

JOHN D. STORER.

JOHN D. STORER is a native of Maine. He was born May 10, 1837, in Carthage, in the county of Franklin; eldest son of Harrison Storer, a prominent citizen of that county, having been elected to numerous offices of trust and honor, and who is highly respected for his intelligence and purity of character. The mother of John D. is Naomi J., daughter of Capt. Jotham Bradbury, of Farmington, Maine, who is still living (in 1883). He is active and bright at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His paternal grandfather was John Storer, a prominent business man, who was a member of the Maine legislature the same session in which Simon Greenleaf, afterward Dean professor of the law department of Harvard College, was a member, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of that gentleman. Mr. Storer's ancestors back several generations were all American, while his remote progenitors were Scotch and English. Among his relatives he numbers several prominent lawyers and judges, and those who have distinguished themselves in literature and music; in the last mentioned art his father, brother Albert, and sisters Emma and Laura, the latter deceased, have been considered eminent.

John D. worked on his father's farm during the spring and summer months, and attended school winters. He taught school at intervals for several years. He received a fine education, and commenced the study of the law in the office of Isaac Randall, in Dixfield, Maine, in the spring of 1855. He afterward continued the study of the law with great assiduity in the office of Hon. Timothy Ludden, and after Mr. Ludden's decease, in the office of Hon. Charles W. Walton, now an eminent judge of the supreme court of Maine; after a four years' course of study he was admitted to the bar in Maine, May 4, 1859, and was afterward admitted to the United States district court at Portland. He then opened an office in Monson, Maine, where he made an excellent beginning in the practice of the law. But, desiring a larger field, he came west, and after prospecting for a while he opened a law office in Shakopee, Minnesota, but, his health failing, he returned to his native state. After recruiting his health he returned west, and entered the army in the 49th Wis. Vols., and for the greater part of his term of service was engaged in clerical work at headquarters. He was mustered out of service at Madison, Wisconsin, November 8, 1865. He

removed to Chicago, and was for a short time in the office of Scates, Bates and Towsley. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Maine, and devoted his attention to divers kinds of business, and finally opened an office at Wilton, Maine, where he practiced law with excellent success five years. He then removed to Lewiston, Maine, where he practiced law seven years, doing an extensive business. In the spring of 1881 he turned his face toward the west again, went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he practiced law and acted as associate editor of the "Marine Record." But not being satisfied with his prospects in that city, he removed to Chicago the following summer, where he has resided ever since.

Mr. Storer is a careful, painstaking lawyer, having a well-balanced judgment, and is good counsel. He has a retentive memory, and is a diligent student. His examination of a subject is exhaustive, and when once begun he never tires until he has fathomed its depths. He compares conflicting decisions with keen analysis, and has great power of condensation. He usually comes into court with a few well selected leading cases directly in point, and is usually successful. He is an excellent judge of human nature, which is of great assistance to him in the trial of causes, in which he is an expert. As an advocate, he speaks with precision, earnestness, and to the point. He rises with his subject and the occasion, and is a formidable opponent. He naturally reasons from cause to effect, and often enlivens his discourses with apt illustrations and comparisons. He sees his subject clearly, and is enabled to express his thoughts clearly. Being endowed by nature with great fluency, and polished by an intimate acquaintance with the best authors, he has attained a style of composition remarkable for its pure English.

He was married September 3, 1863, to Miss Cornelia Todd, an estimable lady of Galion, Ohio, daughter of the late Joel Todd, a gentleman of fine scholarship and excellent mental powers. They have five children: Harry, Meade, Blanche, Elsie, and Lula.

MATTHEW P. BRADY.

MATTHEW P. BRADY was born June 5, 1849, in Liverpool, England, and is the son of Owen J. Brady, who emigrated to this country about 1865 and settled in Cass county, Illinois, where he now resides. He studied under private masters in Liverpool, notably for six years with Martin A. DeLaney, a man celebrated for his classical learning, and one of the most celebrated graduates of Carlow College, in Ireland, and after Mr. DeLaney's death, with Jerome Kelly. He then, up to the time of his coming to America, attended the institute of St. Phillip Neri, at Mt. Pleasant, near Liverpool, one of the classical institutions of the oratory, at the head of which His Eminence Cardinal Newman presides. In 1865 Mr. Brady came to America, having an uncle in Chicago who, being desirous of educating his nephew for the legal profession, had persuaded him to remove thither. His uncle dying shortly after his arrival, Mr. Brady was thrown upon

his own resources, but remained faithful to his uncle's purpose. He secured a deputy clerkship in the superior court, and held that position till the spring of 1868, during which time he continued his former studies, adding to them that of law. He entered the law department of the University of Chicago, and graduated therefrom in 1870, and was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1871. Mr. Brady then became associated with Grant and Swift as special pleader until May, 1880, when he was taken into partnership under style of Grant, Swift and Brady. He is a republican in politics, but takes no active part therein. He was married in May, 1882, to Cordelia A. Hansen, of New York city.

GEORGE G. BELLOWES.

WHAT there is of a man, so far as the public knows, is evidenced by what appears on the surface. It is often the case that the true inwardness of a man is not known to the public, and his better qualities are hidden, and he goes down to history under an incorrect estimate for this reason. George G. Bellows, the subject of this mention, has had a conspicuous career. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1832. His father was a prominent merchant and president of a leading bank there, and retired to the country while George was young; he was a man well known, and often entertained the distinguished men of his time at his home, and young George had the advantages of such associations, and the good sense to profit by them, and to this day has a vivid recollection of many distinguished men who were foremost in law and statesmanship. His preliminary education was obtained in Cambridge and New York city, and he was in Harvard College two years, when he withdrew and commenced the study of law with Judge Vose, in Walpole, one of the leading lawyers in New Hampshire; remained one year and went to New York and completed his studies with the then distinguished firm of Hall, Butler and Evarts; was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice. During the years immediately preceding the war he took an active part in politics, being recognized as one of the eloquent public speakers in the state of New York, advocating know-nothingism up to the time of the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, when he entered the campaign in his behalf, and was an efficient factor in securing the electoral vote of that state for him, and has since been an advocate of the principles of the republican party.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he was active and earnest in urging enlistment in the service of the Union, and was instrumental in raising a regiment for Col. Fardella, one of Garibaldi's old officers. He went to the front with it, but after being in the army eighteen months was obliged to resign on account of ill health and disease contracted in the Chickahominy swamps, and returned home and came West, and for one year engaged in lecturing in Wisconsin in furtherance of the interests of the United States sanitary commission, of which his eminent brother, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, was president, and did effective work

there in this connection by his eloquent and effective appeals to the people to aid in that philanthropic and charitable work. Thence he returned to New York, and soon after moved his family to Chicago, and has been here since, engaged in the practice of his profession.

He has been engaged in the courts in important cases, with some of the ablest men at the Chicago bar, and has proven the equal of the best. He is a forcible, logical, fluent and impressive advocate, a sound and safe counselor. He is a cousin of Hon. Henry Bellows, a distinguished lawyer and chief-justice of the state of New Hampshire, since deceased.

JOHN M. H. BURGETT.

JOHN M. H. BURGETT is descended from old New England stock, and was born in Hartland, Vermont, April 28, 1850, the third son of Daniel A. and Adeline Burgett, who moved to Illinois, in 1854. He received his primary education at the high school at Lewiston, Illinois, and in 1868 went to the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he took the degree of Ph.B. in 1872. He at once began the study of law in the office of R. B. Stevenson, in Lewiston, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Mount Vernon, Illinois, in June, 1875. In September, 1875, he settled in Chicago, and began the practice of law, and April 1, 1877, went into partnership with Abner Smith under the style of Smith and Burgett.

EDWIN S. METCALF.

FEW men in any calling or profession have had more varied experiences than the subject of this sketch. He was reared among the green hills of Vermont, where pure air, mountain streams and a salubrious climate stimulate youthful vigor. He is a son of Gilbert C. Metcalf and Elmira (Dewy) Metcalf, the latter a daughter of Dr. Thomas Dewy. Both parents were of English descent. Edwin S. was born March 25, 1842, in Washington, Orange county, Vermont. He entered the high school at Rutland, Vermont, and in 1861 he enlisted and served for three years in the Union army. He participated in the engagements around Harper's Ferry, but was on detached duty during the greater portion of his term of service, which expired in 1864. After he was mustered out he proceeded to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he remained but a few months, and then settled in Boston, Massachusetts, and there pursued the study of music under Prof. B. F. Baker. In 1867 he was supervisor of music in the public schools of Cambridge, and while there was musical director of several church choirs. To further improve his musical education he went to Europe in 1869, and settled in Leipsic. He entered the university, and took a course in music, and graduated therefrom at the end of two years, and received a diploma. In 1871 he went to Paris, where,

April 22, he was married to Miss Ada Philbrook, of Boston, Massachusetts. From Paris he went, by way of the Mediterranean, to Florence, where he remained about one year, perfecting himself in music, and studying the Italian language. In 1872 he returned to Boston, and was connected with Petersilea's music school. During Gilmore's great musical jubilee of that year, Mr. Metcalf had the honor to be one of the bouquet of artists, besides being conductor of several of the choir societies. He removed to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1873, and opened a conservatory of music, which he conducted until 1879. While at Salem he took an active part in political matters, and was a delegate to the prohibition convention which nominated Judge Pitman for governor. In 1878 he "took the stump" for Gen. Butler, and was actively engaged in that campaign, speaking in one instance twelve nights in succession.

For many years Mr. Metcalf had devoted his spare time to the study of law, and upon his removal to Chicago, where, in 1879, he opened a school of music and art, he entered the Union College of Law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1881, since which time he has been engaged in active practice. In former days he was a contributor to many of the political and musical journals of the East, and at one time he was editor and publisher of a musical edition called the "Clarion."

JAMES H. FELCH.

THE history of him whose name heads this sketch fairly illustrates what may be accomplished by perseverance combined with a clear intellect, in following a determined purpose, even under adverse circumstances. The man who is truly self-educated, who overcomes the obstacles that hamper him in his youth, first by mastering the thorough preparatory course of study required to enter eastern colleges; then the course of four long years in the study of science and literature before graduation; then assiduously applying himself to the study of his profession, until thoroughly prepared to pass an examination and gain admittance to the bar, without pecuniary aid, shows more energy, power of self-denial, and true manhood, than many display in accumulating a fortune or winning a victory on the battle field.

James H. Felch is a native of Maine, and was born in Limerick, York county, June 28, 1834, and is the son of John and Susan Felch. John Felch was of Welsh descent, and a soldier in the war of 1812, and in the Aroostook war; he afterward received a government pension for disability. The mother of our subject was a sister of Gov. Felch, of Michigan. James prepared for college at Andover, Massachusetts, and entered Dartmouth College in the class of 1858.

He entered the employ of the United States government in 1856, as a surveyor, at the head of Lake Superior, to assist in surveying the state of Minnesota. He afterward went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and there assisted in surveying additions to St. Paul and Minneapolis. He then went to Dunleith, Illinois, and taught

school four months; thence to Dubuque, Iowa, where he read law in the office of Lowell, Adams and Lowell, and was admitted to the bar in that state in 1858. Thence he went to Amboy, Illinois, and at once entered into the successful practice of the law, and continued there until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Yorkville, Kendall county, Illinois. In 1869 he removed to Chicago, where his health became impaired to such an extent that he did not entirely regain it until the spring of 1882.

Mr. Felch is an able lawyer, well read in his profession, and discriminating in his practice. He is an eloquent advocate, an excellent trial lawyer, and a good counselor. With a keen sense of justice he is ever zealous for the best interests of his clients, and maintains his views of the right with an energy that reflects credit upon himself, and upholds the dignity of his profession.

He has a fine presence, is of medium height and commanding, with a broad, intellectual forehead, and sharp, black eyes. A gentleman of refinement, he is courteous and affable to all, and bears the impress of a liberal minded man.

He was married, January 12, 1871, to Mrs. F. M. Barclay, an estimable lady of fine accomplishments.

In political sentiments Mr. Felch was a democrat up to 1876, since which time he has been independent in his views.

THOMAS H. GAULT.

THE subject of this sketch was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, August 2, 1842, and is the son of John Gault, and Martha (Adams) Gault. John Gault immigrated from Ireland in 1847, and lived in Monroe county, New York, until 1852, when he removed with his family to Wisconsin, where the subject of this sketch spent his youth and early manhood on a farm, receiving the rudiments of his education in the schools of Waukesha county. August 15, 1862, he entered the 28th regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., and went at once to the front. His first battle was an engagement with the rebels under Gen. Bragg, near Hindman's Station, in the vicinity of the boundary line between Tennessee and Mississippi. He then returned to Columbus, Kentucky, and assisted in building a fort at that place. His command was then ordered to Hickman, on the Mississippi River, where an engagement was had with the enemy, which resulted in the taking of six pieces of ordnance and a large amount of military stores by the Union forces. Returning to Columbus, he remained there but three days, when he joined the White River expedition under Gen. Steele at Helena. About five hundred rebel prisoners were captured, with ordnance and munitions of war. They then followed the enemy through Arkansas in search of the rebels, who were led by Marmaduke and Price. Mr. Gault was in the assault at Fort Pemberton and at Vicksburg. He was in the battle at Marks' Mills, and at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1864. He was in the Alabama campaign under Gen. Canby, at the capture of

Mobile and the battles of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, where fifteen hundred prisoners were taken. Mr. Gault was mustered out of service at Brownsville, Texas, August 15, 1865, but he was about two months reaching his home in Wisconsin, when his friends celebrated the event of his return. During his three years' service, he was sick about six months, but the remainder of the term was able, and at all times ready, to do service for his country as a brave soldier.

Soon after returning home, he began his literary course at Monmouth College in Warren county, Illinois, and graduated from that institution in 1870. Three years later, 1873, he graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois the same year. Forming a partnership with A. M. Martin, he entered at once upon the practice of his profession. This partnership being dissolved, he continued the practice of law alone until the formation of the present partnership with Hilfred N. Lowe in 1875. Mr. Gault is a popular man among his professional brethren, and enjoys the reputation of being a high-minded, honorable gentleman in the community where he is best known, holding a high position socially. He is a good trial lawyer, apt and ready; he prepares his cases well.

Mr. Gault is a leading member and trustee of the United Presbyterian Church of Chicago, also superintendent of the Sabbath school, and a member of the church choir. In politics he is a staunch republican. He was married August 23, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Boyd, an estimable lady, daughter of McNair Boyd, of Waukesha, Wisconsin.

BANNING AND BANNING.

THE members of this law firm are brothers and both natives of Illinois, and were born in McDonough county. The elder, Ephraim, was born July 21, 1849, and the younger, Thomas A., January 16, 1851. They are the sons of the late Ephraim and Louisa C. (Walker) Banning, their mother being a sister of Judge Pinkney H. Walker, of the supreme court of Illinois. They were both raised on a farm and enjoyed the benefits of a common-school and academical education. Ephraim studied law in Missouri and Chicago nearly three years, and was admitted to practice in Chicago in 1872. Thomas A. studied law in the states of Missouri and Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in the latter state, in September, 1875. He acted as assistant corporation counsel in Chicago, while Judge T. Lyle Dickey held that office, for one and a half years. They have both been actively engaged in practice in Chicago ever since they were admitted to the bar, and have had an extensive practice for men of their age, with a reasonable portion of important business. By reason of favorable decisions in cases in which the brewers all over the United States were interested, and in litigation involving the patents of certain agricultural machinery, the firm of Banning and Banning as successful patent attorneys became widely known, to which fact was in large measure due the rapid increase of their business. They give patent law

and patent litigation special attention, and rank among the first in this city in that line of practice. They also have an office in New York in charge of Hubert A. Banning, another brother, and one of the editors of "Banning and Ardens' Patent Cases." They are both exemplary men and members of the Presbyterian church, and are both republicans in political sentiments.

CURTIS H. REMY.

CURTIS H. REMY was born near Hope, in Bartholomew county, Indiana, April 29, 1852. His father, Allison C. Remy, is a descendant of an old French family, and his mother is of German descent. His father was left wholly dependent on himself at the age of ten years, and is entirely a self-made man, and one of the most prominent citizens of Marion county, Indiana, where he now resides. Mr. Remy was sent to Nazareth Hall School, in Pennsylvania, when fourteen years of age, and afterward graduated from Transylvania College, at Lexington, Kentucky, and from the law school there. Later he graduated from the law department of the Northwestern University, at Indianapolis, Indiana. He first read law, however, in the office of Judge Elliott, now of the supreme bench of Indiana, and afterward with Gen. Thomas M. Browne, then United States district attorney at Indianapolis. Mr. Remy practiced law at Indianapolis from 1872 to 1876, when he removed to Chicago and opened an office. In the fall of 1879 he associated with himself Judge J. C. Chumasero, then lately of Rochester, New York, under the firm of Remy and Chumasero, a firm which existed until May, 1882, when he became a member of the firm of Flower, Remy and Gregory. Mr. Remy was married October 27, 1875, to Miss Fanny Wheeler, and has one child. In politics he has always been a republican.

GARDNER G. WILLARD.

GARDNER GOODRICH WILLARD was born in Metamora, Illinois. From 1857 until 1861 he attended Washington University, St. Louis. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, and served until the following spring. In 1865 he entered Harvard College, graduating in 1869. From 1869 to 1870 he taught school in Cincinnati, meantime reading law, and attending law lectures at the Cincinnati Law School. Returning to Chicago, he continued his law studies at the Chicago Law School; graduated, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1871. At the time of the great fire he gave up the law practice, begun immediately after admission, to assist his father, then in very poor health, in arranging and settling the affairs of a large business, thrown into great confusion by that event. In 1872 he became junior partner of the firm of Willard, Bacon and Company, of Chicago, wholesale grocers, from which he withdrew in 1874. In 1876 he resumed the practice of his profession, and has been in continuous practice ever since.

Mr. Willard's father, P. H. Willard, a resident of this city since 1861, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and went from Lowell, Massachusetts, to St. Louis, in 1835. He was a merchant, and when in active business was well and favorably known through the northern Mississippi valley, and nearer western states. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Osgood Goodrich. She was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and went from Pittsfield, Vermont, to St. Louis, in 1839. She died in 1873. During the last twenty years of her life she was widely known as a frequent and earnest writer for various journals and periodicals, and as the author of several works in behalf of her sex, to the amelioration and advancement of whose conditions these years were chiefly given.

Mr. Willard's first ancestors in the new world were, on his father's side, Maj. Simon Willard, a Kentish soldier, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635, and who was for over thirty years a commander of the colonial militia during the Indian troubles; on his mother's side, William Goodrich, who settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1639.

LUMAN ALLEN.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Virginia, and was born November 6, 1845, on Greenwood Plantation, near Winchester, a place that has become noted since the war of the rebellion on account of its becoming the property of Byrd Washington. He is a son of Dr. Luman Allen, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Alvernon (Greene) Allen, daughter of Dr. John Greene, of Virginia. Mr. Allen is a direct lineal descendant of Gen. Ethan Allen, of Fort Ticonderoga fame, and of Gen. Israel Putnam, of the revolution. He received his education in private schools and academies in Virginia, taking a classical and scientific course, and modern languages. Entertaining, with his father, strong Union sentiments, he left Virginia soon after the opening of the war of the rebellion, and enlisted in the 2d regiment Ohio Vol. Inf., in 1862, but after a short term of service in Kentucky, he was compelled to retire, greatly against his wishes, in consequence of being prostrated with camp fever. He entered the law office of Judge A. F. Perry, of Cincinnati, a recent member of congress, and at the close of his legal studies was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio. He was afterward admitted to the bar of Illinois by the supreme court of that state, and has been enrolled in several federal court districts. From April, 1869, to 1871 he was private secretary to Hugh J. Jewett, at Columbus, Ohio, then president and director of a number of railroad lines. In December, 1872, he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the practice of railroad law. During the year 1873 he made an extensive trip through the western territories, and returning to Cleveland in 1874, became corporation attorney for several corporations, whose legal business was of such magnitude as to wholly engross his time and abilities, to the exclusion of all general practice. Mr. Allen is an able lawyer, and having established himself

in Chicago, expects to devote himself to the general practice of his profession. He is a man of rich learning and literary tastes and habits, and the author of several works, including an epic poem in heroic verse, entitled "The Sage of Mentor," a work which was highly complimented at the time it was issued by the press throughout the country. Our space forbids more than a brief quotation:

"A great assemblage met upon the shore
 Of fair Columbia's fairest inland lake:
 And there were gathered those who proudly wore
 Fame's coronet, the Nation's laws who make,—
 Men of renown from every sov'reign state,
 An august body to deliberate
 On the vexed question of a ruling chief.
 Judges these were, astute and learned, who sate
 Observant, 'voiding every rock and reef;
 Grave councilors, and wise in such debate
 A glittering roll, each name evoked acclaim,
 A people's tribute paid to honest fame,
 By each brief phalanx stood a blazoned shield,
 Bearing a word of great or feeble power,
 And sonorous thro' the rafter'd temple pealed
 The potent speech of some great orator,
 Urging the merits of his chosen chief,
 With hands outspread to grasp the laurel leaf."

Mr. Allen has been a correspondent of the Cleveland "Leader" for many years, and is known as "Pea Green." As a writer he is fluent, graceful and easy. He is a well-read lawyer and a reliable counselor. Mr. Allen is married to Julia (Ellis) Allen, of Cincinnati, who is descended from the family of Sir William Hamilton, of England. Mrs. Allen is a lady of fine talents, education and refinement, and was a conspicuous member of the Shakespeare Club, of Cincinnati. They have one son, a bright boy of nine years.

CAPT. PLAYER MARTIN.

THE subject of this sketch, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, was born in 1847, and is the son of a prominent physician, Dr. R. C. K. Martin, of that city. He was educated at Nashville University, but left that institution before completing his course, in 1861, and entered the confederate army as a lieutenant and aide-de-camp to Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, under whom he served until Gen. Pillow took charge of the conscript bureau. He then enlisted as a private in the 9th Tenn. Cavalry serving under Gen. Forrest, and soon rose to the rank of captain. He was made adjutant of the regiment, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He was wounded while leading his men in the thickest of the fight at Resaca, Georgia. He surrendered with Gen. Forrest at Gainesville, Alabama, and

was paroled May 8, 1865. He then returned to Nashville and commenced the study of the law in the office of D. T. Wilkin, and being admitted to the bar in 1869, immediately entered upon a successful career as a lawyer. He was elected city attorney of Nashville in 1871, which position he filled with marked ability for three years, giving universal satisfaction.

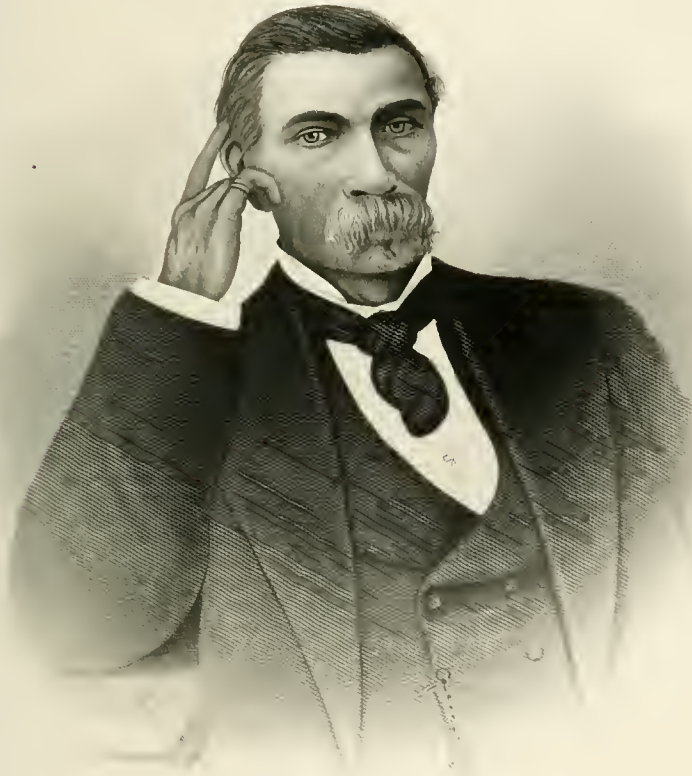
In 1874 Capt. Martin removed to Chicago, where he opened an office, and has since devoted himself exclusively to his profession. He has secured quite a large clientage, considering the length of time he has been in Chicago, and is laying the foundation for a profitable business.

ABNER SMITH.

ABNER SMITH was born in Orange, Massachusetts, August 4, 1843, and is the fourth son of Humphrey and Sophronia A. Smith. He was educated at Middlebury College, Vermont, and graduated in 1866. After graduating he was engaged as teacher in the Newton Academy, at Shoreham, Vermont, until 1867, when he removed to Chicago, and entering the office of J. L. Stark, commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1868. He was married, October 5, 1869, to Miss Ada C., daughter of Sereno Smith, of Shoreham, Vermont. Mr. Smith, though a republican, is rather inclined to be independent in politics. He has taken no active part in political affairs, having devoted himself fully to his profession, and as a consequence has been rewarded by a most satisfactory success.

LORIN GRANT PRATT.

AS an example of self-reliant, independent and successful manhood, no one deserves more honorable mention among the self-made men of Illinois than the subject of this biography. He was a native of Chenango county, New York, and was born near Binghamton, December 5, 1828, and was the son of John and Clarrisa Pratt. As a boy he possessed undaunted courage, self-reliance and untiring energy, and, with a native instinct for study, early developed a love for literary pursuits. He attended the public schools of his native place, and although deprived of the opportunity of pursuing a course of classical study in college, by a faithful employment of his time he gained a practical knowledge of men and books, which was, perhaps, of more real value to him in his active life. When fifteen years of age he was thrown upon his own resources, and during the ensuing five years turned his hand to various kinds of employment, devoting all his spare hours to reading and study. His mind was early turned toward the legal profession, by being brought into contact with such men as David S. Dickinson, and other eminent lawyers of his native state, and he determined to fit himself for its duties. With this purpose in view he, in 1848, removed to the West, and



John Frank Peck

settled at Peoria, Illinois, and there, in the office of J. K. Cooper, began studying for the profession in which he afterward won most satisfactory success. Three years later, in 1851, he was admitted to the bar, and forming a partnership with William F. Bryant, immediately began the practice of his profession. This partnership continued about one year, and during that time Mr. Pratt made the acquaintance of Judge Norman H. Purple, an able lawyer and jurist of Peoria, who was associated in business with a Mr. Sanger. Judge Purple being attracted by the ability and lawyer-like qualities of the young attorney, proposed that he become one of the firm, an offer which was accepted, and our subject became the junior member of the firm of Purple, Sanger and Pratt. This relation continued until 1857, and during that time the business of the firm was more extensive than that of any law firm outside of Chicago doing business in the state. Mr. Pratt was not possessed of a robust constitution, and close application to study and work had so impaired his health that he was forced to abandon his profession for a time, and devote himself to other employment. An opportunity soon opened: Purchasing an interest in the Peoria Plow Works, he gave his attention to the business of the concern, with Tobey and Anderson, until the opening of the rebellion in 1861, when he bought out his partners, and became sole proprietor of the business, and continued it until he had amassed a fortune of some \$200,000. It had been well if he had stopped there; but his ambition and enterprise prompted him to extend his business to other cities, which necessitated the association of other partners, the result of which was the loss of a large part of his accumulations. This occurred in 1871. It was at such a crisis that his true character asserted itself. Although the management of his extensive enterprise had fallen upon him, he had kept himself posted in matters pertaining to the law, carefully watching the decisions of the supreme court, and being almost daily in the office of Alexander McCoy, drawing bills in chancery and attending to matters pending in court, so that he was thoroughly qualified to resume the practice of the profession to which he was devoted. Accordingly, in 1872, he removed to Chicago, and became one of the well known firm of Harding, McCoy and Pratt. Three years later, Geo. F. Harding withdrew from the business, which had become very extensive, and the name of the firm changed to McCoy and Pratt, and so continued until Mr. Pratt's death, which occurred at Chicago, September 23, 1881.

At the time of his death Mr. Pratt had attained an enviable reputation as a corporation lawyer. He had for some years been the general solicitor of the Chicago, Pekin and Southwestern Railroad Company, and was frequently retained as counsel in the most important railroad litigation by other railroads.

As a lawyer, Mr. Pratt was careful and conscientious, and honored his profession. Far-sighted and shrewd in the management of business matters, he possessed a high degree of honor, and in all his dealing was a man of uncompromising integrity. He was a man of fixed principles and decided purpose, and as a speaker possessed the happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right time, and that, too, in a manner to carry conviction to those whom he addressed.

Though strong in his likes and dislikes, and quick to resent a wrong, he was a genial and social companion, and a true friend.

Mr. Pratt was married July 9, 1851, to Mary E. Ireson, daughter of E. A. Ireson, a Methodist clergyman of Boston, Massachusetts, and Mary (Goodwin) Ireson. In his home life and domestic relations Mr. Pratt was kind, gentle and true, and here were displayed many noble qualities of the man which were best known by his nearest friends. Though never possessed of a strong and robust constitution, he was a great worker, and by persistent effort, in the face of many discouragements, pushed his way upward to an honorable position in his profession, making for himself a name that cannot but be respected by all who knew him.

OWEN F. ALDIS.

THE subject of this sketch was born at St. Albans, Vermont, June 6, 1852. He was a son of Judge A. O. Aldis, of the supreme court of Vermont, and a grandson of Chief-Justice Asa Aldis, of the supreme court of the same state. His health not being good, he was unable to go to school regularly, and at the age of thirteen went to Europe, hoping to gain strength in traveling. After remaining abroad for six years he returned home, at the age of nineteen, much improved in health, and having pursued a course of study privately, in 1871 entered the sophomore class at Yale College, and graduated in 1874. He then attended the Columbian Law School for one year, and settled in Chicago in 1876. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of the same year, and began practice. In 1880 Mr. Aldis formed a partnership with A. F. Hatch, under the style of Hatch and Aldis, which dissolved in the spring of 1883. He is a republican, but is not tied down to any party lines.

HON. WILLIAM W. O'BRIEN.

WILLIAM W. O'BRIEN was born in Leitrim county, Ireland, May 22, 1834. He received a national school education, and emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1854. After traveling over many of the states of the Union, he reached Peoria, Illinois, in the month of May of that year. In September, 1856, he entered the law office of Hon. C. C. Bonney, who was then in the active practice of his profession in Peoria. He was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1859, and soon thereafter commenced the practice of his profession, with not only unusual but extraordinary success. He was elected city attorney of Peoria in 1861, and reelected three different times. In the fall of 1862 he was elected to the legislature of Illinois. He was twice nominated for congress by the democracy in his own district. In 1868 he was unanimously nominated by the democratic state convention for congressman from the state at large, as the opponent of Gen. John A. Logan, and made a thorough canvas of the state; but

the republican majority in the state at that time was over 50,000, and while Mr. O'Brien ran over 4,000 ahead of his ticket, yet of course he was defeated.

In the practice of his profession at Peoria, Mr. O'Brien's success was very remarkable. He at once took a front rank as a lawyer at the bar, and in an incredibly short time became famous as one of the most successful advocates in the state. His practice extended throughout the states of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. In the fall of 1874, Mr. O'Brien moved from Peoria to Chicago, where he has since resided, and continued to practice his profession. His success in Chicago, and particularly in the trial of criminal cases, has been simply remarkable. It is needless for us to state, where Mr. O'Brien is so well known, that he has been engaged in very many, if not most, of the important cases tried in Chicago during the past seven years. He has tried more capital cases in the last fifteen years than any lawyer now living in the United States.

Blessed by nature with an excellent physical constitution, endowed with great intellectual power, now in the prime of life, in robust health, with great experience, an indomitable will, and exhaustless mental resources, he has before him a splendid career for future usefulness and honor.

JAMES LANE ALLEN.

THE subject of this sketch was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1848, and is the son of Albert Allen, a prominent breeder of Durham stock there. He is a nephew of Hon. Mat. C. Johnson, a celebrated Kentucky lawyer, and of the late ex-Gov. George W. Johnson. He received his primary education in the schools of his native county, and was prepared for college by a private tutor, and entered the sophomore class of Bethany College, Virginia, when only sixteen years of age and graduated in 1867, at the early age of nineteen, taking class honors and distinguishing himself in his examinations in a very marked manner. Pres. James A. Garfield and Judge Jere. S. Black advising him to such a course, Mr. Allen taught school for some years after graduation. His parents had intended him for the ministry, but his own heart and mind were bent on the profession of the law. He was offered and accepted the position of principal of the Williamsville Classical Institute, near Buffalo, New York, and remained there one year. Subsequently he was called to Waukegan, Illinois, and was principal of the high school for about two years. In the meantime Mr. Allen had been studying law, principally with Judge H. W. Blodgett, of the United States court, and his partner, Judge Upton. After leaving Waukegan, Mr. Allen went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced about two years, during which time he published "Allen's Hand Book of the Nebraska Code," which was in general use at the time. In 1872 he settled in Chicago, and has, by his brilliant qualities of mind and superior natural endowments, coupled with unremitting energy, attention to business and unswerving integrity, raised himself to

a prominent position at the bar. He has been, since his coming here, connected with Hon. Thomas Hoyne, and also in partnership with Hon. Theodore H. Shintz, ex-mayor of Chicago, but is now practicing alone and has achieved many marked successes in practice. Mr. Allen is a member of the board of directors of the public library, and very active and earnest in his efforts on behalf of that growing institution. He is the originator of the grand and commendable scheme of erecting a magnificent memorial building as a monument of gratitude to the world for its generosity to Chicago at the time of the great fire, and as a home for the public library, gallery of art, etc. The success of this scheme is not yet assured, but will be in all probability in the near future..

Mr. Allen is a gentleman of refinement and culture and bears the impress of a liberal education. He is courteous and kind in his intercourse with all, having a fine presence, being over six feet high, well proportioned and graceful in his movements. He has a well-shaped, intellectual forehead, with keen hazel eyes and classic features. He sustains a character for strict honesty and personal integrity, which he has inherited from his ancestry. He is known as an able and finished orator, and those who have heard him repeatedly pronounce him a most accomplished and fertile speaker.

He was married, December 29, 1870, to Miss Josephine A. Fenkell, a lady of refinement and culture, with excellent attainments and marked beauty. They have one child living—Arabella Lane.

HENRY W. WOLSELEY.

THE subject of this sketch was born November 3, 1849, in Liverpool, England, and is of a distinguished family. His father, Rev. R. W. Wolseley, who is now rector of a parish in London, is a first cousin of Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, of the British army, and a grandson of Sir Clement Wolseley, who distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, and was created a baronet by King William III for his services to the country.

Mr. Wolseley's education was chiefly received at St. Peter's College, York, England, but when only fourteen years of age he went to sea, chiefly with a view to the recovery of his health. Finding a seafaring life agreed with him, and also from love thereof, he determined to study seamanship and the science of navigation, sailing for years in vessels engaged in the China tea trade. By industry and study and close attention to his work he secured promotion, and at the early age of twenty was first mate on board a vessel plying between Boston and the Cape of Good Hope. In 1871, being then twenty-one years of age, Mr. Wolseley gave up sailing, and, removing to Chicago, went into the office of Perkins and Truman, and began the study of law. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court at Mount Vernon, Illinois, in June 1874, and at once commenced the practice of his profession, to which he has since devoted his entire attention. By

his study, industry and integrity he has gained the confidence and esteem of his clients and the members of the bar, and his success in business committed to his charge proves that such confidence and esteem are well deserved. He is a republican, and although he has never held or sought a political office, still he takes an active interest in the success of his party.

Mr. Wolseley was married January 15, 1880, to Miss Ella Williams, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and has one child, a daughter.

FREDERICK WILKINSON.

FREDERICK WILKINSON is a native of England, and was born at Birmingham, August 15, 1836. He is the son of William and Hannah (Woodbridge) Wilkinson. He immigrated at an early age to this country, and received his education in the common schools, Michigan University, and in Kalamazoo College, Michigan, and graduated from that institution in 1857. With a view of entering the ministry he studied theology in the Kalamazoo Theological Seminary, and completed his course in that institution in 1860. In the spring of that year he went to the Rocky mountains, and was elected a delegate-at-large to the Nebraska legislature which convened at Omaha, and in the councils of which he took front rank. In the fall of 1861 he was appointed on a committee to draw the boundary lines of what is now the state of Colorado, and on the report of this committee a memorial and petition was sent to congress which resulted in the enactment of the law under which a territorial government for Colorado was established. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Wilkinson returned to Michigan and was married to Miss Amanda M. Cahill, intending to return to Colorado immediately after his marriage, as he had accumulated quite a handsome property in that territory. His plans, however, were changed by the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, and responding to a sense of duty and patriotism, he abandoned cherished plans, bid adieu to his young bride, and enlisted as a private in Co. K, 2d regiment Mich. Vol. Inf. His regiment was immediately ordered to the front, and he took part in the battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Seven Pines, seven days' battle before Richmond under Gen. McClellan, Malvern Hill, the second battle of Bull Run and Fredericksburgh. His regiment was then ordered to Newport News, whence, after doing guard duty several weeks, it was ordered to Kentucky for the purpose of checking the movements of Gen. Morgan and his band of marauders. After driving them out of Kentucky his regiment was ordered to Vicksburg, where he participated in the siege of that stronghold and witnessed its surrender. In the meantime he had been promoted through the different grades of non-commissioned officers, and in 1862, just before the battle of Fredericksburgh, he was commissioned second lieutenant. At Bailey's Cross Roads, near the city of Washington, while on picket, he was severely wounded in the head, the shot carrying away his hat and laying open his scalp. After his wound was dressed he refused

to remain with the wounded, as advised by the surgeon in charge, but heroically marched to the front and participated in all of the engagements of his valiant regiment. Upon the surrender of Vicksburg, such was his disability—hernia, produced by excessive marching—that he was compelled, greatly against his wishes, to resign his commission and return to civil life. After regaining his health, he commenced studying law in the office of Stewart and Edwards, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and after completing his preparatory legal studies removed to St. John's, Clinton county, Michigan, when he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession.

He came to Chicago during the great fire of 1871, for the purpose of visiting his brother-in-law, Edward Cahill, who had been burned out. Being pleased with the city and the superior business advantages which it offered, he decided to make it his home, and accordingly formed a partnership with his brother-in-law and C. Worden Dean, under the style of Cahill, Dean and Wilkinson. Afterward Mr. Dean retired, and the business was continued under the firm name of Cahill and Wilkinson. Finally Mr. Cahill returned to Michigan, and Mr. Wilkinson has continued the business, a general practice of the law, ever since.

Mr. Wilkinson is an ardent republican, and being a ready and effective speaker, while a resident of Michigan, became noted as a stirring stump orator. He is a member of the F.A.A.M. and of Burnside Post, No. 109, G.A.R., South Chicago, and president of the Citizens' League of Hyde Park and vice-president of the Citizens' Association. He is a member of the Baptist church, and an earnest Christian and Sunday school worker.

JOHN H. HAMLINE.

JOHN HENRY HAMLINE is a grandson of Bishop Hamline, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who was prominently identified with the separation of the churches north and south in 1844. Leo P. Hamline, father of our subject, was a physician, but his son chose the profession of law, which his grandfather had chosen and practiced before entering the church. He was born in Schenectady, New York, March 23, 1856. He received his primary education in the public schools of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to which place his parents had moved shortly after his birth, and where they remained until 1865, when they removed to Evanston, Illinois. There he prepared for college, entering the preparatory school in 1868, and seven years later, in 1875, graduated from the Northwestern University with the degree of A.B. He then commenced the study of law in the Columbia College Law School of New York, where he graduated in 1877. He was immediately admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois, and at once entered on the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Hamline was elected attorney of the village of Evanston, and now (1883) holds that position, having been elected annually ever since. In the spring of 1882 he revised and compiled the

village ordinances. Besides acting as counsel for said village, he is actively engaged in general practice in this city. He is a young man of sterling qualities, energetic, ambitious and faithful, and as a lawyer, is thoroughly devoted to his profession. He is a clear thinker, rich in scholarship and independent in all he does, and gives every promise of a most successful professional career.

He was married May 19, 1880, to Miss Josephine Mead, a daughter of Henry Mead, of Norwich, New York. They have one child—a daughter.

LOUIS SHISSLER.

LOUIS SHISSLER was born on June 30, A.D. 1834, in Wilmington, Delaware. With his parents he came to Galena, Illinois, in the spring of 1841, and attended the public schools of that city until 1849. In November, 1849, he entered the Western Military Institute, then located at Georgetown, Kentucky, and remained with it on its change to Blue Lick Springs and to Drennon Springs, Kentucky. He graduated in June, 1853, with the degrees of A.B. and L.L.B., having studied law during his senior year in college in the law department, then presided over by Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, judge of the United States district court. In September, 1853, he entered Harvard University, and graduated in the law department in June, 1854. He pursued his legal studies at Harvard University in 1855 and also in the office of Sohler and Welch, in Boston, in 1856. In January, 1857, he returned to Galena, Illinois, commenced the practice of law and continued in active practice until November, 1881, when he removed to Chicago, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in this city. In 1866 he was elected mayor of the city of Galena, and was reëlected in 1867. After filling that office during two terms, he declined a reëlection. On June 25, 1861, he married Rose Porter, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, daughter of the late Gov. George B. Porter, of Michigan.

DAVID K. PRENTICE.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Genesee county, New York, and was born August 1, 1854, the son of John and Sarah (Randall) Prentice. David K. faithfully improved the advantages afforded by the common schools of his native town, and at an early age entered Le Roy Academical Institute, where he attended eight years, making great proficiency in all of his studies, in the meantime employing his vacations in teaching. He studied law in the office of Randolph Ballard, of Le Roy, New York, and was admitted to the bar. A part of the following year he spent in the office of the late Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and there, under the example of that great man, became more thoroughly than ever impressed with the idea that success at the bar depends

greatly upon a thorough preparation of cases for trial. Mr. Prentice is a close student, a careful observer, and has a clear, strong mind, capable of grasping and retaining a subject, and gives fair promise of becoming profoundly learned in the law. After leaving Milwaukee, he went to Washington, Kansas, and was elected city attorney, and practiced there with excellent success for about a year, after which he settled in Chicago and associated himself in business with his present partner, Henry L. Rexford. Mr. Prentice is a good trial lawyer, is careful and conscientious in his practice, and maintains the confidence of his clients, and the respect and esteem of his professional brethren.

GEORGE W. STANFORD.

GEORGE WILSON STANFORD was born February 21, 1833, at Wheeler, Steuben county, state of New York, the son of Charles and Jerusha (Chadwick) Stanford. His father was a farmer of good standing and reputation in his county. George W., at an early age, had to do what many other leading members of the profession did, work hard on the farm and secure what education was attainable in the interims of a busy farming life, by attending the best schools in the neighborhood. This he availed himself of to its fullest extent, and laid the groundwork of a thorough and sound education, which shows the results now while in the prime of his manhood and professional career. At the age of twenty-one he quitted farm life, and went into a more systematical and thorough training for the profession he had chosen for his life work. In 1854 he went to St. Paul and commenced the study of law with a noted practitioner at that time, and now one of the justices of the supreme court, remaining one year. Removing thence to Kenosha, he entered the law office of Orson S. Head, continuing with him till June, 1856, at which time he was admitted, and then came to Chicago and commenced practice on his own account. At the end of two years he formed a partnership with Jasper D. Ward, since member of congress from Chicago. This continued till 1876, when Mr. Ward removed to Colorado. This period of Mr. Stanford's life was a remarkably busy one, the practice of the firm assuming large proportions. Since that time he has continued his practice alone, and is now reaping the reward of his early active work.

In 1869 Mr. Stanford was elected president of West Chicago Park Commissioners Board at its organization, and continued as such till his resignation in 1877, and conducted all the litigation of the park commissioners during that time, with marked success. Mr. Stanford has stuck very close to his work, never having been far from it, twice to California on professional business being about his most extended travel.

He is a republican in politics, but is not a strong partisan, and does not take any active position beyond voting for his party. Mr. Stanford has been twice married, first in 1857, to Martha P. Allen, of Herkimer county, New York, and

again in 1870 to Lydia C. Avery. He is a man of fine presence, looking somewhat older than he really is, standing six feet high, and is of a most amiable and pleasing disposition, greatly esteemed for his social qualities, conversational powers and all that goes to make up the true gentleman. In his professional life, he is no less thought of. His abilities and strict conscientious principles have won for him the respect and admiration of all classes with whom he is brought into contact in his profession.

WILLIAM MILLS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Detroit, Michigan, November 7, 1840, the son of William Mills. He was educated at Goderich, Canada, and removing to Chicago in 1871, was that year admitted to the bar of Illinois. He soon acquired a flourishing business, which, however, was suddenly terminated by his death, of small-pox, which occurred May 23, 1882. Mr. Mills was a person of cheerful disposition, fond of company, companionship and good cheer, and always contributed his share to the enjoyment of every occasion. He was a warm-hearted, true friend and a kind husband, and made many friends in his social intercourse. His wife is a daughter of the late Daid Swaney, of Preston, Iowa, a gentleman who, during his lifetime, was honored and respected by all who knew him. He was one of the pioneers of Iowa, and the whole community mourn his loss.

HON. W. B. CUNNINGHAM.

THE subject of this sketch was born in western Pennsylvania, June 11, 1838. His father, Hon. Joseph Cunningham, was one of the judges of the court of common pleas of that state. He was educated by funds earned by himself by teaching school. When commencing the practice of law in his native town, Newcastle, Pennsylvania, in 1861, the war broke out, and he enlisted in the service and served in the Army of the Cumberland until 1864. At the close of the war he settled in Tennessee, but remained there only one year, when he removed to the state of Mississippi. On November 3, 1865, he engaged in cotton planting, in which business he is still to some extent engaged.

He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1868, that formed the present constitution of Mississippi, and was presidential elector for the state at large twice, during the last Grant and Hayes campaigns. He has been an active republican since his boyhood. He was twice elected to the legislature of Mississippi, and while serving his second term was elected judge of the probate court of Madison county. Having served one term in that capacity, he was elected judge of the circuit court, in which position he served six years, presiding with great ability and fairness, giving universal satisfaction, and justly gaining the

reputation of being a judge who could hold the scales of justice with an even hand.

He is well posted in statute law, and is familiar with all of the leading cases heretofore decided in the state and federal courts, and is familiar with all of the rules of practice in the several courts. Judge Cunningham is a gentleman of culture and refinement. He is courteous and obliging, and wins many friends by his urbane manners. As a lawyer he stands high, and has established an extensive practice. He is an eloquent advocate, having fine descriptive powers, a cool judgment and an analytic mind. As a citizen, all respect and honor him for his manly, honorable and upright dealing. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church in good standing, and an active Sabbath-school worker.

W. H. RICHARDSON.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON was born near Buffalo, New York, about the year 1840, and was educated at Andover and Harvard, Massachusetts. At the breaking out of the war in 1861 he entered the army, but was subsequently compelled to retire on account of illness. Having partially recovered his health, he removed to Chicago in December 1861, and commenced reading law in the office of Knox, Eustace and Reed, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. Judge Eustace in the meantime, having removed to Dixon, Illinois, and Gen. Knox having been appointed state's attorney by Gov. Yates, Mr. Richardson, who remained with Knox and Reed, necessarily had to look after most of their civil business. About the year 1865 Gen. Knox's term of office expired, and on account of his advanced years he determined to retire from the further practice of his profession, and enjoy the rest he had so richly earned. Mr. Reed was elected his successor, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. Richardson, which continued for several years, and as all of Mr. Reed's attention was engrossed in criminal business, Mr. Richardson naturally found himself at once in the midst of a very extensive civil law practice, which has ever since remained with him, and to which immense additions have constantly been made, so that it is entirely within bounds to say, that to-day he has as large and lucrative a clientage as any lawyer in Chicago. Mr. Richardson is a most indefatigable worker, and while his ability is far above the average, his success is largely due to the fact that he never gets discouraged, or seems to have learned the meaning of the word failure; in fact it sometimes seems as if he works harder and to better advantage in the face of what, to others, would seem sure defeat. He is a man of wonderful resources, and preëminently practical, and has the happy faculty of utilizing all of his forces, and at a moment's notice. He is a close observer of men and reads them like an open book; this faculty coupled with an extensive acquaintance, and knowledge of the peculiarities of so large a number of Chicagoans, often gives him a great advantage, his friends seem to be just as numerous as his acquaintances, and the last

time he ran for a municipal office, even his political opponents were only nominally so, for they took as active a part in his reelection as did those of his own political faith, and his election was almost unanimous. Several years ago Mr. Richardson found himself drawn into a most extensive criminal practice, in which line he was wonderfully successful, and his reputation as a criminal lawyer was second to none, but finding this branch of the law was requiring so much of his time that he must either drop it or his civil practice, he decided to retain the latter, and for several years has had little to do in defending criminals. Mr. Richardson's success is indeed well deserved, for his reliability and fidelity to his clients can never be questioned, his ability, industry and generous disposition could not help but make him popular, and the cherished and appreciated friend of all who are so fortunate as to know him. He seems to prefer office work, and his cautious conscientiousness and thorough investigation never get his clients into useless litigation, and they seem to have learned this, for they never hesitate to follow his advice implicitly, and experience has taught them they may well do so, but when occasion requires, and the courts must be resorted to, no honorable expedient is overlooked which may in any way tend to success. His clients well know that nothing will be left undone, and that their matters are in the hands of one who requires no prompting or instructions, that their case will be thoroughly understood, prepared and tried.

Mr. Richardson was married in 1872, to Miss Barnard, daughter of R. H. Barnard, of Genesee county, New York. They have one child, a daughter.

He is a member of the Episcopal church, and in politics is a staunch republican, and at one time took considerable active interest therein, but latterly has preferred attending more closely to his profession. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Knights of Pythias, in both of which societies he has attained to the highest eminence possible, and is universally esteemed by the brotherhood.

J. B. THOMAS.

THE subject of this sketch is preëminently a self-made man. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Drake county, June 29, 1848, and is the son of John Thomas and Abigail (Carter) Thomas. His opportunities for an education were limited. He commenced his education in an old log school-house, and spent many a night in clearing, studying his books by the light of the blazing fires. His father settled near Union City, Ohio, near the western boundary of the state, when the country was a howling wilderness; when the scream of the panther and the crack of hunters' rifles were familiar to the ears of the dwellers in these forests. But J. B. Thomas was a youth who overcame difficulties. Persevering, he sought and found private teachers who instructed him in a classic and scientific course, and being quick of apprehension, he soon became efficient in the branches which at first seemed beyond his reach. As soon as he was able

to do so, he followed school teaching for a short time, and soon gained the distinction of being one of the best educators in that part of the country. He commenced the study of law at eighteen years of age, with Judges Allen and Meeker, of Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio and Indiana in 1869, entering at once upon the practice of his profession in Union City, Ohio. He practiced in the courts of Indiana and Ohio with good success until January, 1873, when he removed to Chicago and resumed his profession. He was appointed to the office of police magistrate at the Union Stock Yards, April 10, 1879, for one year, and gave good satisfaction, and was afterward elected to the same office for a term of four years. The office, though one of responsibility, is one to which Mr. Thomas is peculiarly adapted. A lawyer with quick perception and steady understanding, he is at the same time a man, generous, sympathetic and open-hearted, and while maintaining the dignity of his office, "tempers justice with mercy," and holds the scales of justice with an even hand. He was married February 16, 1870, to Miss Mattie Hall, of Springfield, Ohio.

HON. HENRY S. AUSTIN.

HENRY SEYMOUR AUSTIN, a native of Otego, Otsego county, New York, was born August 29, 1811, the son of Thaddeus R. Austin, and Bethiah (Fairman) Austin. He traces his paternal ancestry back to Anthony Austin, one of the earliest settlers of Suffield, Connecticut. In "Rees' Cyclopædia," an old English work, the genealogy of the family is traced back to the sixth century, when the name was changed from Augustin to Austin. The coat of arms, brought from England by Anthony Austin, and bearing the motto "*Deus regnat*," is now in possession of the subject of this sketch. His mother had three brothers, engravers; one of whom, Col. Gideon Fairman, of the well known firm of Fairman, Draper, Underwood and Company, was considered in his day, fifty years ago, the best engraver in the United States, and for many years engraved for the Bank of England.

In the year 1810 the parents of our subject settled in Otsego county, New York, and there, during a period of over forty years, the father was engaged in a successful and extensive mercantile business, and in his long business career never allowed a note to go to protest. He was universally esteemed as an upright, honorable, intelligent man. Kind, indulgent and charitable, he was never known to take advantage of another's necessity, and the poor, the unfortunate, the distressed, always found in him a true friend. He died in 1852, at the age of seventy-five years. After his death the mother of our subject removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where she resided with her daughter, Mrs. H. A. Nichols, and died in 1865, in her eighty-fourth year.

Henry received his preparatory education at Hamilton Academy, in Madison county, New York, and in 1831 graduated from Union College, Schenectady, then



Henry D. Austin

under the charge of Dr. Nott. After graduating, he began the study of law with James Clapp, of Oxford; he afterward studied with Charles P. Kirkland and Judge Bacon, of Utica, and in July, 1834, was admitted to the bar in New York, and began practice in Otsego county. Desiring a wider field of operation, and drawn by the inducements which it offered to young men, he removed to the West in 1835, and settled at Farmington, Fulton county, Illinois.

Two years later he was appointed agent of the Des Moines Land Company, which owned most of the half-breed land in southern Iowa, upon which the old Fort Des Moines was located, when the troops left in June 1837. Here, in addition to his other duties, Mr. Austin was appointed postmaster, and also held the fort and supplies for the Sac and Fox Indians until they were removed up the Des Moines river. As agent of the Des Moines Land Company, composed of Hon. Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, George P. Shipman, William E. Lee, Samuel P. Marsh and others, of New York, he laid out the town of Montrose, upon the site of Fort Des Moines, at the head of the rapids, and Keokuk, at the foot of the rapids, on the Mississippi.

In May, 1837, he was married to Miss Mary Aiken, of Peoria, Illinois, and in 1839, in consequence of her declining health, was induced to leave Iowa; and returning to Farmington, Illinois, again engaged in his profession, and also for many years acted as civil magistrate.

His legal practice was general in its character, and he became widely known as a skillful and successful attorney, and in 1847 was elected by the citizens of Fulton county to the general assembly of the state. Removing to Peoria in 1852, he there continued the practice of his profession until 1866, when he removed to Chicago, his present home, having in the meantime represented Peoria county in the state legislature.

Politically, Mr. Austin was formerly a democrat; but at the opening of the civil war in 1861, believing that party was giving aid and comfort to the enemy, he abandoned it, and has since been a hearty supporter of the republican party.

During the years 1861 and 1862 he was grand master of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of this state (Illinois), and previous to that time was grand representative in the Grand Lodge of the United States. While performing his duties as grand master he was often called upon to exercise the iron hand of power, but was always fortunate in having his acts and decisions sustained by the Grand Lodge of the state, and the Grand Lodge of the United States. He has also taken a prominent stand in the Masonic order, having for several years, in Chicago, held the office of grand master of the Lodge of Perfection, in the A. and A. S. rite. He has made the subjects of Odd-Fellowship and Masonry a careful study, and many of his addresses and lectures on these and other subjects have been published.

In his religious communion Mr. Austin is identified with the Episcopal church, and was for twenty years a representative in the Episcopal conventions of Illinois.

As a business man he is methodical, careful, prudent, and conscientiously

prompt in keeping his engagements and business contracts. He has aspired to the name of an honest, honorable, upright man, and the best evidence of his success is the universal esteem in which he is held.

Generous and liberal, he has lost thousands of dollars in assisting those who won his confidence only to betray him, and yet by industry, economy and fair dealing has accumulated an ample fortune, and lives now in the enjoyment of a happy home.

His first wife having died, he in 1840 married Miss Catherine J. Barnard, formerly of Troy, New York, a graduate of Madam Willard's Seminary. They had three sons and one daughter, of whom two sons graduated from Union College in the class of 1863. The second son died in 1878.

The subject of this sketch was one of the first appointees under the constitution of 1870, of the state of Illinois, to the office of justice of the peace, of the city of Chicago, and served for four years in said office, and then declined to petition for reappointment. He was universally considered a just, upright and competent judge, doing exact justice in every case, without prejudice, fear or favor.

WILLIAM W. STEWART.

WILLIAM WALLACE STEWART was among the earlier members of the Chicago bar. He is the son of Capt. Alanson C. Stewart and Sabrina (Wallace) Stewart, and was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1827. Capt. Stewart was one of the earliest pioneers of the West, and was identified with nearly all of the early internal improvement works of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois. He was with his elder brother, Gen. Hart L. Stewart, building the tunnel of the canal, which leads into Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and known as the Allegheny Tunnel, and was living on the banks of that canal when his son William Wallace was born. In the fall of 1829 our subject with his father's family, settled on a large farm at White Pigeon Prairie, St. Joseph's county, Michigan, which his father and Gen. Stewart had entered with other lands in that county. Owing to the continued absence of Capt. Stewart from home while constructing the Illinois and Michigan canal, young Stewart was left at the early age of twelve years to look after the affairs at home. He assumed the care of the farm and family of his parents, and managed all to the entire satisfaction of the family, and to the universal approbation of his farming neighbors and friends. Thus he continued on the old farm, attending the winter terms of the district school, held in the red school house, located on the west end of his father's farm, until he was eighteen years of age. When the state university of Michigan had established a branch of its school in White Pigeon village, under the direction of Rev. Charles Newberry and Prof. Gray, he attended two terms of that school, and one term under the direction and tuition of Rev. Jonathan Chaplin, who succeeded Profs. Newberry and Gray.

In 1844 and 1845 young Stewart, with the assistance of his father, who was a prominent and official member of the Methodist Episcopal church, procured a scholarship in the Methodist Episcopal school, located at Albion, Michigan, and attended there six months, defraying his own expenses with money realized from the sale of produce which he himself worked to raise. He commenced a thorough classical course of study, and at the end of the term was fully prepared to enter the University of Michigan. Among his classmates at Albion, were Prof. L. R. Fisk, Gen. C. B. Fisk, Seymour Egleston, Col. Babcock, James Crippen, Theodore Doty and Prof. Crane, all celebrated men. Mr. Stewart was very desirous of taking a complete collegiate course at Ann Arbor, including a course in the law department. But accepting an advantageous offer from his uncle, Gen. Hart L. Stewart, who was at that time postmaster at Chicago, he removed thither, and attended to the duties of assistant to the postmaster for about three years. In the meantime his father had removed his family to New Buffalo, near the head of Lake Michigan, where he was engaged in building the Michigan Central railroad to Michigan City, on its destined way to Chicago. The occasion of his first visit to the new home of the family was rendered extremely painful and sad by reason of the death of a dearly beloved sister, Sarah Sabrina, and the severe illness of his brother, Hart L. and mother, who were suffering from the malarial diseases which were incident to that new place. Several weeks were passed at home, and Mr. Stewart informed his father that he had decided to adopt the profession of the law. Having saved about \$400 while in the postoffice, he deposited the same with his uncle, Gen. Stewart, to be used as he should need from time to time in the prosecution of his studies.

From 1849 to 1852 Mr. Stewart was the clerk and law student of Chancellor J. H. Collins, and of the later firm of Collins and Williams (the last named was Judge E. S. Williams), and from these distinguished and profound lawyers he received his instruction in the science and practice of the law. Having been examined in 1852 by Col. R. J. Hamilton and Judges Buckner S. Morris and Grant Goodrich, he was by them recommended as a worthy, competent candidate for legal honors. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois, Hon. J. D. Caton, chief-justice of Illinois, affixing his name to the young attorney's commission. He also received a commission about that time as one of the five notaries of Cook county. He at once opened an office in Chicago, and, although clients came slowly, had an abundance of business as a notary, for the banks, bankers, and land speculators of the growing city increased rapidly, which occupied nearly all of his time and attention for the succeeding ten years, to the exclusion of active practice in his profession.

In 1853 Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Angeline Stewart, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, only daughter of Francis L. Stewart and Sarah Ann (Davis) Stewart, one of the oldest families of that city. The fruit of this union has been five children, two of whom, Clarence and Isabell, died in early youth in Chicago. William Francis, Charles Watson and Grace still survive.

In 1863, upon the death of Henry A. Clark, of Chicago, Mr. Stewart was designated as trustee for Sanger, Camp and Company, contractors for and the owners of the early Ohio and Mississippi railroad, running from St. Louis to Vincennes, and was put in charge of the lands and town property of ten or twelve towns along the line of that road which had become the property of the contractors during its construction.

In politics Mr. Stewart was a Douglas democrat, and upon the breaking out of the civil war he adhered to the principles of his friend, Senator Douglas, as proclaimed from the platform, when he had made his name and fame perpetual by the declaration of ardent and enduring love for the democratic republican government and union of states, and his startling announcement "that the quickest road to peace was by the most stupendous preparations for war." Mr. Stewart was found an active supporter of the war, and was known and recognized as a war democrat through all that trying period.

About this time he became somewhat actively interested in real estate matters, and during the years from 1863 to 1868, was of great assistance to his friends and clients, in negotiating sales and exchanges of large landed interests, in Illinois, West Virginia, and other states. Having become personally interested in realty in southern Illinois, and having in some measure impaired his health by too close and long continued office labors, he, in June, 1867, moved his family to Flora, a pretty town on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and was associated in the practice of the law with Hon. Aaron Shaw, of Olney, Illinois, each residing in different counties, and attending courts in the counties of Clay, Richland, Lawrence and Wayne, where he was greatly benefited by his experience in varied methods of professional business, and also in his health, by change of climate.

Immediately after the great fire of 1871, by reason of his parents' death, Mr. Stewart returned to Chicago, and as executor, assisted in settling their estates. He also determined to remove his family back to the city so that he could the better educate his children. From 1873 to 1876 he resided near the schools of Evanston and the city, in the beautiful suburb of Wilmette, on the shore of Lake Michigan.

In 1876 he changed his place of residence to Oakland, just south of the city limits, in the village of Hyde Park, and continued the practice of the law. By reason of the varied and imperative demands which the changes of residence, locations and trusts have imposed upon Mr. Stewart, he was not allowed to devote his time and talents to any particular branch of the profession. He was always regarded by his friends and clients as well versed in the elements and principles of the science, a ready and impressive speaker, a cautious and careful adviser and counselor, and prompt in the disposition of business in hand, and as a man cordial, genial and affable. He has commended himself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Chicago and its suburbs, who recognize in him a worthy citizen, and an honest, upright lawyer, a cultured, genial gentleman, and Christian man.

Since his residence in Hyde Park he has taken an active part in the public affairs of the village, and in all matters of public interest and progress. In the spring of 1882 and for several years prior thereto, Mr. Stewart was actively identified with the citizens' association of the village, in all of its efforts for the establishment of reform and economy in the public methods and service, and for the development and improvement of Hyde Park and its surroundings. In recognition of his services and his fitness for the position, Mr. Stewart was elected prosecuting attorney for Hyde Park in April, 1882, which position he now holds; his residence being in Pullman.

CHARLES E. POPE.

CHARLES E. POPE was born in Saline, Michigan, August 11, 1847. His great-grandfather, Edward Pope, was judge of the court of common pleas of Massachusetts, and was collector of the port of New Bedford, Massachusetts, during Washington's administration. His grandfather, Thomas Pope, settled in Washington county, Michigan, about the year 1837, removing there from New Bedford, to which latter place he returned at the close of his life. His father, George G. Pope, settled in Chicago about 1858. The family is descended from an old Plymouth Rock family, who came to that place about the year 1631, and a member of which afterward moved to New Bedford, from whom the New Bedford branch of the family sprung. Mr. Pope received his primary education at Newport, Rhode Island, and in 1865 entered Harvard University, where he graduated in 1869. He then returned to Chicago, and studied law with W. E. Furness, and was admitted to the bar in June 1871, and began practice at once. He was elected village clerk and comptroller of the village of Hyde Park in 1873, and held that office two years. In politics Mr. Pope is independent in his views and actions. He is a member of the firm of McCoy, Pope and McCoy, consisting of Alexander McCoy, Charles E. Pope and Charles B. McCoy.

AUSTIN A. CANAVAN.

AUSTIN A. CANAVAN was born November 5, 1850, in Philadelphia, and is the son of Anthony Canavan, formerly a wholesale grocer in that city, but who removed in 1859 to Illinois, where he has been engaged principally in stock raising. Mr. Canavan was educated at St. Viator's College, in Kankakee county, Illinois, being four years a pupil, and afterward a "pupil teacher" in that institution until he graduated in June, 1874. He then entered the Yale College Law School, and graduated with honors of the class of 1876, and was admitted to the bar of Connecticut. Returning to Chicago, he began practice in September of that year, and has continued the same uninterruptedly since. By strict attention

and devotion to his profession, he has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice, and is one of the few prominent Irish Catholic lawyers in Chicago. He is attorney for Kankakee county in the suit concerning their liability on railroad bonds in a case where the road was not constructed as per charter. In December, 1881, he married Miss Emma Valliguette, of Chicago. Although a young man, his professional career has been eminently successful, and with his fine native abilities, learning and devotion to his chosen profession, is destined to take a high stand among its leading and honored members.

GEN. ROBERT W. SMITH.

THE subject of this biography was born in Hanoverton, Ohio, September 4, 1824, the son of P. W. Smith, a farmer who entered the land on which this subject was born, and lived on the same fifty-four years, and paid for the land by teaching winters and making brick summers, and received a patent therefor signed by James Madison, President of the United States. The subject of this sketch entered Williams College in 1846, supported himself by teaching during vacation, and graduated therefrom with high honors in 1850. He afterward entered the office of Luther Day, at Ravenna, Ohio, as a law student, and made rapid progress in the rudiments of his profession. He was a friend of the late lamented President James A. Garfield, who was a youth at that time preparing to enter college. He remarked to Mr. Smith at one time, in the office of Mr. Day, that he wished to go to Bethany, a college under the control of his religious sect (the Disciples). Mr. Smith replied that Bethany was a young college, and it might die at any time, and that he had better attend an established institution with a reputation, and at the same time furnished him with a catalogue of Williams College. Young Garfield acted upon his suggestion, and wrote to Dr. Hopkins, the president of that institution, who responded in happy terms, and the embryo president became a student there. Who can say that the advice of Mr. Smith given at the right time was not effectual in giving a turn to the life of James A. Garfield that materially influenced his future career? After completing his legal course, Mr. Smith was admitted to the Ohio bar by the supreme court in banc at Columbus, in January 1853. He then removed to Rock Island, Illinois, and commenced the practice of the law with excellent success. He was soon elected to numerous municipal offices, and in the fall of 1860 was nominated on the republican ticket to represent Henry, Rock Island and Mercer counties in the legislature, and ran four hundred votes ahead of Abraham Lincoln, and was elected. He was a very influential member, whose judgment was considered sound in all matters of importance, and whose advice was often asked by his associates when intricate subjects were up for consideration. He gave his time and attention to the interests of his constituents, and was of great value to the state, and particularly to the district which he represented.

Immediately after the adjournment of the legislature he removed to Chicago and entered at once upon the practice of the law, doing a large business. In the spring of 1862, Mr. Smith entered the United States service, in the 16th regiment Ill. Vol. Cavalry, as lieutenant-colonel. In the fall of 1864, for meritorious conduct, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and March 11, 1865, was breveted brigadier-general. He was at the siege of Knoxville, East Tennessee, and participated in the battles that followed up the Virginia valley and was in all of the engagements in Gen. Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and also was in all of the engagements in Gen. George H. Thomas' Nashville campaign. He was mustered out of service in August, 1865. Gen. Smith was an efficient officer, always leading his men in the thickest of the fight. No braver man ever faced a foe than Gen. R. W. Smith. His orders, though mildly given, were always obeyed, and he was held in high esteem by the men of his command.

Since leaving the army, Gen. Smith has been in the general practice of the law in Chicago, in which he has been eminently successful. He has a first-class common law and chancery practice and an excellent clientage. As a counselor, he is learned, able, safe and reliable. He is a gentleman of refinement and taste; is courteous and obliging, and sustains a high reputation for honor, uprightness and true manhood. He is of fine presence—six feet high, with an erect carriage; weighs two hundred and ten pounds and is well proportioned; has a well shaped head, covered with a luxuriant growth of hair, which was once dark brown, but is now somewhat silvered. His eyes are blue and his features of a classic mould. He is the Worshipful Master of the Oriental Lodge of Masons and a member of La Fayette Chapter.

He was married to Miss Mary B. Wilson, of Salem, Ohio, a noble lady, of fine education, very charitable, and beloved by all who knew her. They had three children, two of whom survive her.

EDWIN K. SMITH.

THE subject of this biography is a self-made, prosperous member of the Chicago bar, who, by diligence, perseverance and close attention to business, has been both rewarded in a pecuniary sense and gained the reputation of being a man of strict integrity, who loves to be upright, that he may reap the rewards of an approving conscience, for, notwithstanding he has accumulated a handsome property for a man of his age in the practice of the law, yet he can truthfully say that he has never wrongfully taken from any person a dollar.

Edwin K. Smith was born June 22, 1852, at Somerville, Somerset county, New Jersey, and is the son of Hulet and Margaret (Cramer) Smith. The paternal ancestors of our subject immigrated to this country in the Colidonia. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the revolutionary war. Edwin was educated in Marengo, Illinois, and graduated from the high school in that place. He studied

law with Hon. Ira R. Curtis, of Marengo, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in January 1877. He served in the capacity of first assistant circuit clerk in McHenry county, Illinois, about one year.

He commenced the practice of the law in Chicago in 1878 by himself, and thus continued about eighteen months, when he formed a partnership with Col. Robert Rae, a prominent admiralty lawyer, well known in Chicago and other commercial cities. Mr. Smith is a well read lawyer, especially in real estate law.

He is an eloquent and very successful advocate, and must some day occupy a high position at the bar.

He married Miss Lillian E. Pratt, a lady of fine attainments, with great skill as a musician and artist. He has one child, Helen E. Smith.

EDWARD R. WOODLE.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, March 8, 1853, and is the son of the late Isaac Woodle, a well known lawyer of that city. After completing his preliminary education, he pursued a course of study at Racine College, graduating from that institution in 1873, and in the year following commenced the study of the law, entering Madison University. He graduated therefrom in 1875. He then went to New York city and engaged in business, but returned to Chicago at the end of six months, and entering the office of Isham and Lincoln, remained there two years. He then entered into the employment of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in the law department, in the office of B. F. Ayer, general solicitor. In political sentiments, Mr. Woodle is a liberal republican, and in religion a liberal Episcopalian. He is a thorough lawyer, persevering in research of authorities, and for a young man succeeds well in the trial of cases. He is honorable, upright and trustworthy, and has justly earned the reputation of being a man of much promise.

PHILIP BARNARD.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Chicago, December 12, 1852, and is the son of Martin and Elizabeth M. (Wernrick) Bernhardt. He was educated in private schools in Chicago, and afterward entered Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, and graduated therefrom in 1878. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar of Illinois, March 16, 1881, and at once commenced the practice of his profession. Mr. Barnard is a thoroughly self-made man. When a boy he learned the art of wood engraving, and being compelled to rely upon his own efforts to support himself in college, turned his knowledge and skill in that art to good account, and found it a source of considerable profit and a great help in pursuing his studies. He was married September 4, 1879, to Miss Hattie E.

Chapin, by whom he has two children. Mrs. Barnard is an estimable lady, of refinement and culture, and traces her paternal genealogy back to the Pilgrim fathers, who came to this country in the Mayflower in 1620. In political sentiments, Mr. Barnard is an independent republican. As a lawyer, he is energetic and persevering, and has met with good success in whatever he has undertaken in his profession. He is careful and reflective, a constant student, and is known as an honorable, courteous and dignified gentleman. While in college Mr. Barnard was honored with an election to the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

CHARLES B. HOSMER.

CHARLES B. HOSMER was born in Columbia, Connecticut, in 1812, and was the son of Stephen Hosmer, a very active merchant of that place. He entered Yale College, and was graduated in 1838; having begun the study of law concurrently with his literary course, under the direction of Silas Mix, of New Haven. He soon after graduating from college went to Syracuse, New York, and studied under Gen. Jas. R. Lawrence, and in the fall of 1839 removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar. Removing to Naperville, Du Page county, in the fall of 1839, he practiced his profession there until the fall of 1848. He then returned to Chicago, and began practice there, and the following year entered into partnership with Ebenezer Peck, which continued until 1861, when Mr. Peck was appointed judge of the court of claims in Washington. Mr. Hosmer then practiced alone about ten years, but is now, and has been since 1871, in partnership with his son, E. D. Hosmer. Their business is largely confined to real estate and loans.

MICHAEL J. DUNNE.

MICHAEL J. DUNNE was born in Tully, Kildare county, Ireland, October 2, 1839. His father, William Dunne, a native of Queen's county, was a person of considerable property, and was held in high esteem for his honorable and upright conduct through life, and filled many local positions of trust and honor. In consequence of disastrous losses in business, and from a desire to escape the oppressions under which his native land was groaning, in the year 1850 he immigrated to the New World, with a view of retrieving his fortunes and of opening a wider and freer field in life for his children. Undeterred by the difficulties to be encountered in a new state, he settled in the same year in Chicago, then in its infancy, and engaged in the brewing business. He and his surviving children sustained an irreparable loss in the death of his wife, a most estimable lady, and a loving wife and mother, and also four children who were stricken by the hand of death in the summer of 1850. He survived her many

years, and died in Elgin, Illinois, in 1879, at the ripe and honored age of eighty-six years.

Michael received the rudiments of a good education, at the University of St. Mary of the Lake, in Chicago, and in 1854 removed to Elgin, where he commenced the study of the law, and completed his studies in the office of Irvin and Snowhook, in Chicago.

On his admission to the bar in 1861, he engaged in practice in Elgin, and was soon afterward elected city attorney of that city, but animated by the martial ardor that filled the hearts of the patriotic people of the North, he abandoned his books and briefs, and enlisted in the 69th regiment Ill. Vols., then aided in raising a company for the 141st regiment, Ill. Vols., and subsequently another for the 153d regiment; in the two latter of which regiments he held the rank of first lieutenant, and remained in the military service until the close of the war of the rebellion. During the last year of his service he acted as assistant inspector-general on the staff of Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, who commanded the district of middle Tennessee. At the termination of the war he resumed the practice of his profession, in Chicago, and has acquired a reputation as a well read and successful lawyer, and a fair and honorable practitioner, and enjoys a lucrative and growing practice.

In youth Mr. Dunne was very fond of reading, and eager to learn what the books, in every branch of literature, contained, and his studious habits did not cease with youth. Besides, he was a close observer of men and things, and as a consequence gained a large fund of practical knowledge, that he employs for the benefit of himself and his clients.

M. J. Dunne was, in his youth, a warm admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and following his teaching on the question of the supremacy of the constitution, was a war democrat, and has since been a consistent and staunch democrat, but, not prejudiced in his partizanship, is always willing to acknowledge the good qualities and principles of his political opponents.

In 1874 he was elected representative of the fifth senatorial district, in the Illinois legislature, and was chairman of the committee on rivers and canals, and was an earnest advocate of the improvement of the canal and Illinois river, so as to enlarge their capacity as a water way for the transportation of our grain products to eastern markets.

The democrats of his district renominated and elected him as their representative in 1876, and he took an active part in the famous senatorial contest which culminated in the defeat of Gen. J. A. Logan, and the election of Judge David Davis to the United States senate. In 1878 he was nominated for the state senate, but in the general defeat that overwhelmed the democracy in his county in that year, he was defeated.

Mayor Harrison appointed Mr. Dunne in the spring of 1880, a member of the board of education, in which body he until lately held the position of vice president; and during his membership he has manifested a warm and zealous interest in the progress and success of our common-school system, and in all educational matters.

The great fire of 1871, which desolated so many homes, and destroyed so many hopes, prevented Mr. Dunne from fulfilling a matrimonial engagement, which he had contracted, and designed to consummate the following month. But undaunted by that casualty, in which he suffered a considerable loss for a young man, he only allowed his happiness to be delayed a few months, and on June 3, 1872, he was married at Montreal, to a refined and accomplished lady of that city, Ellen, daughter of James McShane, an old and respected resident. They have three children.

AZEL F. HATCH.

AZEL F. HATCH was born September 6, 1848, in Lisle, Du Page county, Illinois, the son of James C. Hatch. He received his primary education at the public schools in Lisle, and in 1867 entered Oberlin College, Ohio, where he studied until the year 1870, when he entered the senior class of Yale University, and graduated in 1871. He was then appointed principal of the high school at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he remained one year. Settling in Chicago in 1872, he entered the office of Shorey and Norton, and began the study of law. Two years later, in September, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, and in December following began the practice of his profession. During the first years of his practice he was associated with Norton and Hulburd, under the style of Norton, Hulburd and Hatch, but in 1880 formed, in connection with O. F. Aldis, the firm of Hatch and Aldis recently dissolved. He is now practicing alone.

Mr. Hatch, though not a partisan, is a republican in political sentiment; he however takes no active interest in politics, more than to perform his duties as a citizen, being devoted to his profession.

He was married in 1880, to Grace H. Greene of Lisle, Illinois.

RUDOLPH D. HUSZAGH.

RUDOLPH D. HUSZAGH was born in New York city, August 30, 1854, the oldest son of Julius G. and Elizabeth Huszagh, the former of Hungarian and the latter of German descent. His father always placed a high value upon education, and early sent Rudolph to school. Until his thirteenth year, he attended the public schools of Brooklyn and New York, and then was sent to a military academy at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. He afterward attended the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Brooklyn. At the age of seventeen, he entered the employ of a treasurer and secretary of several Michigan copper mining companies as book-keeper, where he remained until the spring of 1873, when he removed with his father's family to Chicago, where he shortly after entered the employ of a wholesale grocery house. A mercantile life not suiting his tastes, he went into the real estate business, and thereby necessarily being drawn into the company of lawyers,

and obtaining occasional glimpses of litigation, he imbibed a strong love for the legal profession, and finally, in 1875, decided to become a lawyer, and in the fall of 1877 he entered the Union College of Law of Chicago, and graduated from that institution in 1879, receiving a prize for an essay on a legal topic delivered before the graduating class. June 14, 1879, he became a member of the bar, and at once entered into active practice. Having made many friends while in the real estate business, and being conversant with the German as well as his native tongue, he met with immediate and unusual success.

His religious views are very liberal. During the Garfield campaign he was president of a young men's republican club in Chicago. As a speaker, Mr. Huszagh has a ready command of language, and seldom fails to impress his listeners by his earnest and dignified address, and with his scholarly attainments, and clear perception of legal questions, and keen appreciation of professional honor, together with his native energy and business tact, cannot but take a high standing at the bar.

JOSIAH H. BISSELL.

JOSIAH H. BISSELL was born June 1, 1845, in the city of Rochester, New York, his family being for many generations of well known New England lineage. His father, Col. Josiah W. Bissell, served with distinction in the rebellion as colonel of engineers in the West, and was prominent in the capture of Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river, April 7, 1862. His mother was a daughter of Horace Hooker, of Rochester, New York. Josiah was prepared for college at Rochester, entering the University in September 1861. In the following year he left college, and accepted a position as lieutenant in the engineer regiment of the West, and was engaged in most of the engineering operations of the army until after the fall of Vicksburg. He had the satisfaction of being engaged in planting the first battery ever erected against that stronghold, and afterward of engineering a fortification which withstood the attacks of Forrest's division when they reëntered Tennessee. He then resigned and entered the same class at Yale College, graduating in 1865, and delivering the second oration at commencement. Having selected the law as his future profession, he became a student in the office of Hon. H. R. Selden, of Rochester, ex-judge of the court of appeals, and who has ever since been his personal friend. In December, 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon a successful career as a lawyer in that city. He removed to Chicago in January, 1869, where he still continues his professional duties.

He is a lawyer of great promise, being very adroit in the management of cases, and has a power and quickness of repartee, and an ability to avail himself of emergencies, that are singularly effective in his clients' interests. Whenever he presents a case to the court he is always prepared with the authorities which support the legal propositions involved. He has a sincerity of manner that wields



Sincerely Yours
Josiah H. Ripell.

a most effective power. He is fluent, lucid, luminous and logical, while for true manhood and exemplary conduct no man stands higher. In July, 1870, he was appointed by Hon. David Davis and Hon. Thomas Drummond the official reporter for the United States circuit and district courts for the seventh judicial circuit, embracing the states of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. He has published ten volumes of these reports, many of the cases being accompanied with foot-notes and references, which give them an additional value. His acquaintance with chancery and real estate law led to his engagement by leading law publishers to write a work on partition, a subject with which he is specially conversant. Aside from his legal attainments, Mr. Bissell has traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, and has an extensive knowledge of scientific and literary subjects, and for many years he has contributed largely to that class of publications. His articles, and also his papers before literary and philosophical societies, have received high encomiums, and he is rapidly gaining celebrity as a writer of great merit.

WILLIAM J. DONLIN.

WILLIAM J. DONLIN is the son of John H. Donlin, of Chicago, and was born here, March 11, 1859. He was educated at St. Ignatius College, Chicago, and after being graduated in 1877, commenced the study of law in the office of Monroe, Bisbee and Ball. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1880, but continued his studies in the office of Rae and Smith until December, 1881, when he went to New Mexico. Mr. Donlin opened an office in Raton, New Mexico, but practiced there only about six months, when he returned to Chicago. He has formed a partnership with Frederick S. Baker under the name of Baker & Donlin, and is engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

WILLIAM A. MONTGOMERY.

WILLIAM A. MONTGOMERY inherits his tastes for the legal profession, his father, John R. Montgomery, having been an old and leading lawyer in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and his grandfather, also, a lawyer of considerable eminence. He was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1838, and his early education was received at Washington College in his native state. In 1856, Mr. Montgomery left Washington College, and entering the senior class of Beloit College graduated in 1857. He at once began the study of law in the law school of Louisville, Kentucky, and remained there one year, when he returned to Wisconsin and completed his studies in the office of the late Judge Hopkins, of Madison, who was afterward judge of the United States district court. Having been admitted to the bar in Madison, in the spring of 1860, Mr. Montgomery removed to Chicago, but had been practicing his profession but a short time when

the war broke out, and he entered the 15th Wis. infantry, in which he rose to the rank of captain, and participated in all the principal engagements of the Army of the Cumberland, to which his regiment belonged, until he was mustered out in 1865. He then returned to Chicago and resumed the practice of law, and was for some time a member of the firm of Wilson, Martin and Montgomery, and later of Montgomery and Waterman, but is now and for a number of years has been alone. In politics Mr. Montgomery is a republican, but has devoted his life principally to his profession, and has had his share of success.

HENRY T. HELM.

THE subject of this sketch is a very able lawyer. A native of Tennessee, he was born in Carter county, May 4, 1830. He is a son of John C. Helm, an eminent physician, who was widely known and highly respected during his lifetime, in east Tennessee and in the state of Indiana. He was a native of Virginia, and a relative of Hon. John L. Helm, ex-governor of Kentucky. The mother of our subject was Amy Hampton, a daughter of Capt. John Hampton, who served in the regiment of east Tennessee, and took a prominent part in the battle of Horse-Shoe Neck, under Gen. Andrew Jackson. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a teacher of considerable renown, while his uncles and cousins are all physicians.

Henry T. lived in Tennessee until five years of age, and then removed with his parents to Ohio, where he lived until he was fourteen. He then removed to Miami Reserve, and lived among the Indians until twenty years of age. He entered Miami University, and graduated from that institution with the highest honors in the class of 1853. He studied law with Hon. John U. Pettit, ex-judge and member of congress, and removed to Chicago in 1854, and was there admitted to the Illinois bar, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with George K. Clark, under the firm name of Helm and Clark. The business of the firm increased to large proportions in a very short time, exceeding that of any other firm of lawyers then doing business in Chicago, in the number of cases. Mr. Helm was successively associated with E. S. Taylor, A. M. Pence, Hon. Kirk Hawes, Walter Howland and John L. Manning, under the following firm names: Helm, Taylor and Pence; Helm and Hawes; Helm and Howland; Helm and Manning.

Mr. Helm is a man of great energy, activity and industry, who never shrinks from any duty, however arduous. His name often appears in the Illinois Reports, his briefs being always elaborate and carefully prepared. He is especially able as an advocate, either before the court or jury, being quick of apprehension, and having a rare power of analysis and a ready flow of words. Mr. Helm has a fine presence, being tall and commanding, but kind and courteous, and a gentleman of culture and refinement. He has a large circle of friends, who admire him for

his manly honor, truthfulness and intellectual endowments. Of late he has given almost his entire attention to mining matters, but at the same time is connected with important chancery cases in different states of the Union. In political sentiments Mr. Helm is a democrat, and was one of the presidential electors on the McClellan ticket in 1864.

He is an elder in the Eighth Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, and was a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held in Buffalo, New York, in 1881, and was placed on the committee of foreign missions, being an active worker in all matters tending to advance the interests of the church and its members. Mr. Helm was married, in 1856, to Miss Julia F. Lathrop, of Oxford, Ohio, a lady of fine accomplishments, highly educated, being a graduate of Oxford, Ohio, Female Seminary. She is a member of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions for the Northwest, and President of the Illinois Synod. They have two sons and three daughters. One son, Lynn Helm, is an able and prominent lawyer, of Chicago; the other, Scott Helm, is a graduate of Rush Medical College of great promise, only twenty-one years of age, who by peculiar native gifts and education, seems destined to maintain the medical reputation, which is already very high in the Helm family.

JOHN J. McCLELLAN.

ONE of the most successful commercial lawyers in Chicago is John J. McClellan, of the law firm of McClellan and Cummins. He was born in Livingston, Columbia county, New York, September 5, 1833. His father, a physician, is of Scotch extraction; his mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Garner, was of Dutch descent, and her ancestors settled in Columbia county in 1793, an ancestry combining the qualities of two sturdy and vigorous peoples, both characterized by intelligence, good common sense, energy and sagacity. John J. spent his youth in school in Columbia county until 1845, when the family removed to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, where his father practiced his profession and improved a large farm. He took a deep interest in the political and material interests of the then new commonwealth; was member of the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin, and prominently identified with the framing of the constitution; was subsequently elected to the state senate. John J. worked on the farm, attending school during the intervals of labor, until seventeen years of age, when he entered a higher school in Kenosha, where he remained two years, prior to commencing the study of law, in the office of E. W. Evans, then a prominent lawyer in Kenosha, and late of the Chicago bar. In 1855 he entered the law department of the Albany University, graduating in 1856, and was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in the fall of the same year, in Oconto, in northern Wisconsin, and did a successful business in that then newly settled country. In the spring of 1857 he was elected district attorney, under a new county organ-

ization, and by successive reëlections, continued to hold that office until January 1862, when he was appointed assistant attorney general of Wisconsin, under Hon. James H. Howe, attorney general, and afterward, under Mr. Howe's successor, Winfield Smith, and was acknowledged by all parties to be an efficient and able officer in that capacity. In March 1863, he resigned this office and moved to Racine and resumed the practice of his profession. In May 1864, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, with rank of captain, and placed in charge of Johnson's Island, Tallahassee, Florida, and other posts; remained in this service until 1866, when he left it with a clean balance sheet and a record which evidenced faithful and honorable service. He then settled in Chicago, and resumed the practice of the law; first taking charge of the legal affairs of the great dry goods house of J. V. Farwell and Company; subsequently he engaged in general practice (though largely in the department of commercial law) with different associates, with a success almost unexampled in Chicago. He has so continued in practice until a few months ago when he organized the firm of McClellan and Cummins, which is engaged in general practice, and is strong, reliable and responsible. It was said of him by a well known judge who had known him intimately, and before whom he had had many important cases: "He has an active, vigorous mind, an accurate and extensive knowledge of law; patient and persistent industry, and is the soul of honor." This is a brief but truthful summary of his character and qualities, which all who know him can verify. He has been successful, won success by force of his native and acquired abilities, his energy, integrity and faithfulness to those who entrust their interests to his care.

In 1861 he married Julia G. Wheldon, of Racine, Wisconsin. They have two children, a daughter about nineteen and a son about fifteen years of age.

CHARLES K. OFFIELD.

CHARLES K. OFFIELD is a native of Lewiston, Fulton county, Illinois, and was born in 1845. His father, Franklin Pike Offield, built the county buildings of Fulton county, and was connected with that county in an official capacity for many years, and was also one of the incorporators of the town of Canton, Illinois. While a mere child the subject of this sketch lost his father, and was left to the care of his mother, who is now Mrs. E. O. Thompson, of New Haven, Connecticut. He attended the seminary at Aurora, Illinois, and also the Northwestern University, and in 1864, in his freshman year, served for nine months in Kentucky and Missouri with a company from this latter institution as sergeant, in the 134th regiment, Ill. Vols. In 1867 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1869. He then settled in Chicago, and was admitted to practice in 1870, and continued his studies in the office of Goodwin, Larned and Towle. When, in 1874, E. C.

Larned dissolved his connection with the above firm, Mr. Offield took his place, and the firm was Goodwin, Offield and Towle until the death of Mr. Goodwin, in 1879, when the firm became Offield and Towle. Patent litigation and soliciting is a specialty with this firm, and has been for many years, and they have a large and excellent as well as lucrative practice. Among their clients are embraced some of the largest and wealthiest corporations in the country. Mr. Offield is looked upon by the legal profession generally, and those who know him, as, for his years, one of the strongest and best men in his branch of the profession in the United States. He is a man of great force of character and mental strength, untiringly and unceasingly industrious and energetic. He discourages needless litigation, and is a man of unquestionable integrity and probity of life and character.

In politics Mr. Offield is a republican, but he does not give more attention to politics than is the duty of every good citizen. He married, in 1875, Miss May R. Munson, of New Haven, Connecticut, and has two children.

BENNETT H. VARY.

BENNETT H. VARY was born in Onondaga county, New York, August 18, 1842. His parents were Richard H. and Deborah (Foster) Vary. His father was born July 4, 1776, and spent the greater portion of his life in agricultural pursuits, and when Bennett, his youngest son, was three years of age, he moved to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York, and there remained until his death. Bennett, being at that time but twelve years old, was left to care for his mother, and her three other children. Shortly afterward, when fourteen years of age, he began teaching, and continued in that occupation during the winter months, studying during the summer, until the age of twenty-one. By carefully economizing and improving his time, he acquired a good education, and a valuable fund of practical information, and having decided to enter the legal profession, now began the study of law under C. G. Myers, of Ogdensburg, New York, subsequently attorney general of the state. He remained there for six years, until the fall of 1853, when he was admitted to the bar. Settling down at once to the practice of law, he made for himself an enviable reputation as a successful lawyer, and established at Ogdensburg a large and lucrative practice, which he left in the spring of 1882, when he moved to Chicago, being engaged as attorney for several large corporations, and Chicago being more of a center of his business.

In 1860 Mr. Vary was elected district attorney for St. Lawrence county, and continued in that position for nine years, giving universal satisfaction throughout the county, and conducting over five hundred cases, some of which were very desperate. Mr. Vary, having always been somewhat engaged in mining litigation, has traveled throughout the states and spent considerable time in the

Rocky mountains, in the interests of that branch of his business. He married Miss Emma A. Wetherill, of New York state, in 1853. In politics he has always taken a very active part with the republican party, and in every presidential campaign since 1860, has been on the stump with the leading New York politicians.

Throughout his professional career, Mr. Vary has been an active and leading man wherever he has been, and in all his relations with his fellow-men has exhibited an independence of character, a manly frankness, and an unqualified integrity that have secured for him the esteem and respect of all with whom he has been associated or had to do. Being early thrown upon his own resources, he has made his way, unaided, in the face of many difficulties, and richly merits the honorable and honored position which he maintains at the bar.

HENRY L. REXFORD.

THE subject of this sketch was born October 6, 1854, in Blue Island, Cook county, Illinois, and is a son of the late Stephen Rexford, who settled in Cook county, Illinois, as early as 1833. The mother of Henry L. was formerly Elvira R. Barber, who belonged to a highly respectable and intelligent family. Henry L. was educated in the Blue Island high school. As a boy he was fond of study, and early acquired a taste for literature and literary pursuits, and determined to fit himself for the legal profession; accordingly he entered the law office of Geo. H. Leonard, of Chicago, where he spent three years in careful preparation, and also pursued a course of study at the Union College of Law, graduating in 1879; and during the same year received his license to practice at the Illinois bar.

In religious sentiments Mr. Rexford is somewhat liberal, and in politics a republican. He is a young man of clear, vigorous mind, a good student, a conscientious worker, and as a lawyer, has before him a bright future.

CHARLES DRANDORFF.

CHARLES DRANDORFF was born in Plau, Grand Dukedom, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, August 19, 1825. By the death of his father Charles was left at an early age to meet the struggle of life. Starting out with youthful vigor, he devoted himself earnestly to study, intending to become a clergyman, but after a full course of public school and collegiate study, preparatory to entering the University, he abandoned the project, and, securing a position in the postal service in the old country, continued in it about seven years, and then sailed for America, arriving in New Orleans October, 1851. After a few days rest, he came directly to Chicago, and for a brief period was employed on a farm.

In March, 1852, Mr. Drandorff removed to Chicago, and entered the employ of

Hon. Francis A. Hoffman, of the law firm of J. Breck, Jr., and Hoffman, and there devoted himself to the study of law until 1854, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Hoffman going into the banking business, and he, Mr. Drandorff, going with him as clerk and cashier. He held that position for several years. At the close of the civil war he accepted a clerkship in the postoffice at Chicago, which he filled for one year, at the expiration of which time he became associated with William Church, clerk of the circuit court. Resigning this position, after filling it creditably for a considerable length of time, he was elected by the republican party, supervisor of the North Town, an office which he held for three years. In 1867 Mr. Drandorff was elected justice of the peace, and held that office for about six years, and during that time, in August, 1870, was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and when his term of office expired he commenced the practice of his profession, and has since been an active attorney of the Chicago bar, conducting a general and somewhat extensive practice.

Mr. Drandorff has always been a staunch republican, and an earnest worker for his party.

He was married about 1853 to Miss Caroline Mohr, and has a family of children, all of whom are grown up, and one son is a member of the bar.

JAMES SAGER NORTON.

THE late Henry F. Durant, who was at one time the leading criminal lawyer of Boston, once said to Col. T. W. Higginson, "law is the most narrowing of all the professions." The tendency of all professions is doubtless to narrow the mind. The physician is prone to be nothing but a physician, and the successful lawyer is apt to be nothing but a lawyer. But whether a profession narrows a man or no, depends a good deal upon the man. If he has breadth of mind no profession can limit him, no range of thought can confine his mind. His profession certainly has not narrowed the subject of this sketch. Although one of the most eminent and successful of the younger members of the Chicago bar, he is much more than a lawyer. He is a man of affairs, a thinker, a student withal.

He was born in Lockport, Illinois, December 6, 1844. He attended the common and select schools until 1860, when he entered the preparatory department of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and in 1861 entered the college itself. In 1863, at the end of the sophomore year, he left Kenyon and went to Yale as a junior. He graduated from Yale with the class of 1865. He then went to Europe for a year, and returned in 1866, and entered Columbia Law School, where he remained for a year. In 1867 he removed to Chicago, and continued his law studies in the office of Scammon, McCagg and Fuller, and in 1868 was admitted to practice by the supreme court. After his admission to the bar he opened an office for the practice of his profession, and thereafter for three years was in partnership with R. B. Bacon. In 1872 he formed a copartnership with D. L.

Shorey, which lasted until 1874. He then entered the firm of Norton and Hatch, in which he continued till 1877, when he formed the partnership with John N. Jewett, which still exists.

Mr. Norton has been engaged in many cases of public interest, but his settlement of the Mahlon D. Ogden estate, encumbered as it was by mortgages, and including, as it did, so much real estate property, has perhaps furnished the best evidence of his ability.

CORNELIUS R. ADAMS.

THE subject of this sketch is a son of Cornelius B. Adams, of Fairfield, Connecticut, who was of English parentage, and a lineal descendant of John Quincy Adams. The father, when but fifteen years of age, established the New Haven "Daily Palladium," serving in the dual capacity of editor and publisher, and was also the New Haven correspondent of the New York "Tribune." Upon severing his connection with the above papers, he went to Washington to practice law, and while there, in 1855, married Miss Martha B. Loonis, daughter of Gen. Lewis Loonis, of Colebrook, New Hampshire, while she was acting as preceptress in a seminary. At the time of their marriage, Miss Loonis was at Georgetown, engaged as preceptress in a young ladies' seminary, while he held the position of librarian to the house of representatives.

In September, 1856, Cornelius R., the subject of this sketch, was born. He graduated from Dr. Hanson's Classical Institute, in Waterville, Maine, in 1877, and afterward studied a year at the university at Lewistown. On leaving school in 1879, he removed to Chicago and entered the office of H. S. and F. S. Osborn, with whom he remained one year. He then removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1880, and was there admitted to the bar of that state. He returned to Chicago in 1881, and in the following year, 1882, was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and entered upon his profession. In politics Mr. Adams is an earnest republican.

HUGH L. MASON.

ONE of the younger and more promising of the attorneys who practice at the Chicago bar is Hugh L. Mason. He was born in Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky, in 1853; his father, James B. Mason, was a merchant there, and served several terms in the legislature of that state. Hugh obtained his early education in Kentucky, and his legal education in the University of Georgetown, District of Columbia, where he graduated in 1873, and was admitted to practice. He removed to Chicago in 1875, to make his fortune and a permanent home, and is in a fair way of realizing his expectations; doing a first class, paying law business, and being senior member of the firm of Mason and Mitchell. Mr. Mason is a successful lawyer, and ranks high at the bar, as an honorable attorney and a true gentleman.

The Masons are lineal descendants of the Virginia stock, the original ancestor in this country being Col. George Mason, the contemporary friend and adviser of George Washington; his seat was at Gunstan Hall, near Mount Vernon. He was a man of the first order of wisdom among those who acted on the theater of the revolution; a profound man, and especially learned in the lore of constitutional law and conventions. He was the framer of the constitution of Virginia, and was a member of the convention which formed the federal constitution, but did not sign it, but in conjunction with Patrick Henry, opposed its adoption in the Virginia convention. He was a decided opponent of the slave trade. He died in 1792. His descendants are scattered over various parts of the central states.

BENJAMIN HASKELL.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Southbridge, Massachusetts, and was born September 23, 1825, and is the son of William Haskell and Sylvania (Williams) Haskell. Benjamin was a student at Brown University, of Providence, Rhode Island, and graduated from that institution in 1842; he then attended the Harvard Law School, under the instruction of that learned and celebrated jurist, Judge Story, and after graduating therefrom, and being admitted to the bar in 1846, he formed a copartnership with Robert Rantoul, Jr., a celebrated lawyer of Boston, Massachusetts. He continued in business in Boston until 1856, when he removed to Lacon, Illinois, and forming a partnership with Samuel Flemming, and Hon. Silas Ramsey, conducted a very extensive practice for two years. Mr. Haskell removed to Chicago in 1858, and formed a partnership with Hon. Daniel McElroy, with whom he was associated in business for several years. He then opened an office by himself, and has since remained in general practice of the law.

JAMES PATRICK McELROY.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of New Brunswick, and was born at St. John, August 30, 1835, the son of Edward and Rose (McKenna) McElroy, both of Irish descent. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and also engaged in farming up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881. James received his early education at Elmore, LaMoille county, Vermont, whither his family had moved when he was a child, and in 1853 entered the Morrisville (Vermont) Academy, where he studied two years.

In 1855 he entered the law office of Thomas Gleede, of the same place, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar in 1858. He then commenced the practice of the law in Waterville, Vermont, which he continued until 1862, when he enlisted in the 9th regiment Vt. Vol. Inf. He spent three years in the Union army, mostly on detached duty, but taking part in the engagements of

Harper's Ferry, Fort Harrison and several others. His term of service expired with the close of the war in 1865, when he commenced anew the practice of the law in Bakersfield, Franklin county, Vermont, where he remained until 1872.

During this time Mr. McElroy had gradually become dissatisfied with the East, and believing that in the West he should find a broader field for the exercise of his talent, removed thither and settled in Chicago. He then formed a partnership with Col. S. Park Coon, which continued until 1876, when he connected himself with C. Stewart Beattie, with whom he practiced until 1879. Since that time he has been in practice by himself, doing a general business and meeting with good success. Mr. McElroy was married in 1861 to Miss Amy Carpenter, of Waterville, Vermont, by which union he has had two children,—Charles and Edward,—both of whom are connected with the Chicago postoffice. In religion, Mr. McElroy was brought up a Catholic, and still adheres to that faith.

ADOLPHUS W. GREEN.

FROM its earliest settlement Boston has enjoyed a widespread celebrity for scientific and literary advantages. Abounding in extensive libraries, both public and private; with conservatories of art; the center of science, art and literature in America; ever the home of eminent scholars, poets, statesmen, orators, learned lawyers and philosophers; abounding in universities of learning that have graduated for a century ripe scholars and philosophers; with its historic associations, its statuary, granite and marble columns, gilded domes and lofty spires; with a salubrity of climate and a moral atmosphere second to none—"the modern Athens." Such is Boston, Massachusetts, the birthplace of our subject, who is a worthy son of that honored and renowned city. Adolphus W. Green was born in 1843, and is the son of a worthy gentleman—John H. Green. Educated in Harvard University, he graduated from that institution with the highest honors in 1863, after which he was engaged in the occupation of a school teacher at Groton, Massachusetts. From 1868 to 1870, he was librarian of the Mercantile Library Association of New York city, which position he filled with unqualified satisfaction to all.

He studied law in the office of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, of New York city, where he made rapid progress in the rudiments of his profession, both gaining an extensive knowledge of the theories of practice under the tuition of his able preceptors, and also enjoying the benefit which a student always receives in an office where an extensive business is carried on. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1873, and in 1874 removed to Chicago and opened an office for the practice of his profession. Success attended his efforts from the first, and in 1879 he formed a partnership with M. W. Robinson, an eminent lawyer, since which time their business has constantly increased, and they now enjoy a very extensive patronage and have a first-class clientage.

Mr. Green is a well read lawyer; is an eloquent advocate and enjoys the reputation of being an excellent trial lawyer. He is discriminating in his practice, and in all office business, including special pleading and the examination of abstracts of title, is an expert. He is a gentleman of refinement and culture, and bears the impress of a liberal education. He is a man of fine presence; is courteous toward all, and sustains the highest reputation for uprightness of character, truthfulness and honor. He is deliberate and cautious, but yet quick of discernment, and enters at once upon what he considers his path of duty, and pursues it with a zeal and firmness commendable alike to himself and his profession. In political sentiments, Mr. Green is a democrat.

ELBRIDGE HANEY.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Trenton, Dodge county, Wisconsin, and a son of William Haney. After receiving his preliminary education he pursued a course of study at the Milwaukee Academic Institute. Closing his studies in school in 1868 he removed to Chicago, and for a time was employed by Field, Leiter and Company, and afterward in the dry goods house of J. V. Farwell and Company. Having decided to enter the legal profession, he, in 1872, began his law studies in the office of Hervey, Anthony and Galt. Two years later, in 1874, he was admitted to the bar, and at once opening an office began the practice of his profession, to which he has achieved good success. He is a careful, painstaking lawyer, a clear reasoner, and a safe, reliable counselor.

Mr. Haney is a republican in political belief, and has taken a somewhat active interest in the politics of his ward.

He was married March 1, 1876, and has three children.

HENRY DECKER.

HENRY DECKER was born in Livonia, Livingston county, New York, December 4, 1832. His ancestors on the father's side were among the earliest settlers on the Livingston Manor, on Hudson river. Henry Decker (the father) settled in Livingston county in 1795, and was a farmer of means and influence. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother's (Martha Mather) ancestors were among the first settlers of Connecticut, and her father was a pioneer in Ontario county, New York. The subject of this sketch received his early education at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, in Lima, New York. Afterward he went to Genesee College, now known as the Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, where he spent three years. Afterward he entered Williams College, where he graduated in 1854. Immediately thereafter he entered the law school of the Albany University, at Albany, New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1856.

The same year, in company with his brother-in-law and partner, Col. George B. Goodwin, now a distinguished lawyer in Milwaukee, he removed to Menasha, Wisconsin, and entered upon the practice in that village. Here he was quite successful, but failing health caused him in 1859 to return to his old home in New York.

Having finally recovered his health, Mr. Decker began again the practice in his native county. Here he was immediately successful, and became widely known as one of the best lawyers in that section. He was engaged in most of the large cases in that locality, notably the Genesee College case, in which it was sought to remove that college. He was retained by the citizens of Lima and vicinity to prevent the removal, in which he was triumphant. He also became widely known as a criminal lawyer, in which capacity he was called to Towanda, Pennsylvania, to prosecute Henry Ward for the murder of Wesley E. Shader, the murderer being a man of large means and his victim of high social and business standing. This case is one of the *causes célèbres* in the criminal annals of Pennsylvania. In 1873, Mr. Decker removed to Chicago. Here again he became almost immediately successful, but in a year or two his health again failed, and for two years he was almost entirely unfitted for work in his profession. Regaining health, he again started out to build up a practice in that stirring city, in which he was practically a stranger. In 1880, he formed a partnership, under the name of Decker and Douglas, with Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., the youngest son of the great Illinois senator, who had then just moved to Chicago from North Carolina. This partnership still continues, and in it Mr. Decker is rapidly winning his way to a deserved position at the head of his profession.

In politics, Mr. Decker is a republican. In his religious faith, he is a Presbyterian, in which church he is a communicant and in whose Sunday schools he teaches a bible class. He is a student and a worker, a man of brains and character, who is most highly estimated by those who know him best.

HARRY HARRISON.

HARRY HARRISON was born March 24, 1849, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is descended from the same Virginia family as Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, being the son of C. S. Harrison, who for twenty years was a contractor in Cincinnati. He is now a resident of Chicago. Mr. Harrison was educated in the schools of Cincinnati, and leaving the high school in 1867, began the study of law in the office of L. D. Champlin, and also entered the law school of Cincinnati College, where he graduated in 1870, but continued his legal studies until he became of age, when he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1870 he moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where he formed a partnership with Judge Horace H. Harrison, ex-member of Congress, and ex-supreme judge of Tennessee. Mr. Harrison was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the middle district of Tennessee, in the fall of 1871, and served in



Harrison

that capacity until 1875, when he resumed his practice in Nashville. In 1879 he removed to Chicago with a view of devoting himself exclusively to patent litigation. In the fall of 1880 he organized the National Scientific Association, which is represented by some 1500 attorneys in the United States, and has offices in nearly all the principal cities of the Union, and is devoted to patent soliciting and litigation. Mr. Harrison is president and general solicitor of this association, and directs its general management and development, and its success is chiefly due to his efforts. In politics he is a democrat, but takes no active part therein.

SIMEON STRAUS.

SIMEON STRAUS, a native of Wisconsin, was born in Milwaukee, November 21, 1855, and is a son of Samuel Straus, one of Chicago's early settlers, and well known lawyers. He received his preliminary and preparatory education in the public schools of Chicago, and when but sixteen years of age, entered Yale College, and graduated therefrom with an honorable record as a bright and promising student. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar in New Haven, Connecticut, at nineteen years of age. After leaving college he was associated with his father in Chicago until May, 1875, when he was retained as attorney for the Greenebaum banks, exclusively, the same being the German National Bank, the German Savings Bank, and the banking house of Henry Greenebaum and Company, and was so retained up to the time of their failure in December 1877.

Although a young man, he has shown marked ability in the conduct of important cases, and proved himself worthy of that implicit confidence which has been imposed in him by his intelligent and constantly growing clientage.

Mr. Straus was married February 24, 1880, to Miss Adelaide Eisendrath, of Chicago, and has had by her two children.

JOHN W. WAUGHOP.

JOHN W. WAUGHOP, of this state, was born April 28, 1823, in Portsmouth, Virginia, and was the son of James F. Waughop, who served in the war of 1812, and held the contract to build the first railroad in Virginia, from Portsmouth to Roanoke, which was the second charter for a railroad issued in the United States. The family moved to Illinois in 1835 and settled in Tazewell county. Mr. Waughop settled in Chicago in 1843 without means, and attended school, working nights and Saturdays, thereby supporting himself and paying for his education. In 1846 he entered the law office of Spring and Goodrich, and remained there two years, when he was admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1848 he married a daughter of A. Bigelow, of Chicago, and began the practice of his profession at once, and has continued actively in practice ever since. He was twice (in 1854

and again in 1856) elected county superintendent of schools of Cook county. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of the Methodist church, and has been, since 1856, a trustee of the First Methodist Church. He is an active republican, having been president of the third ward republican club during the Garfield campaign. He has been successful in his profession and has been prominently connected with public improvements. He was appointed by Gov. Yates bank commissioner. He was in the state convention which nominated Mr. Bissell for governor, and has been very prominent in the republican party in Chicago.

JOHN E. DALTON.

JOHN E. DALTON was born in the city of Detroit, in 1847; the son of Michael Dalton, an early pioneer in the state of Michigan, who at one time owned a large amount of land in Detroit and vicinity, and who died in 1849. John's mother dying a few years after his father's death, left him at an early age without the care of his parents, and almost entirely dependent on his own resources. He lived with and worked for his uncle, Francis A. Goodbody, on his farm in Lake county, Illinois, for six or seven years, during part of which time he attended school at Lake Forest, Illinois. Later he returned to Detroit, and attended the Detroit College and the Christian Brothers' Academy, in that city. In 1868 he began the study of law in the office of Runyan, Avery, Loomis and Comstock, in Chicago, graduated at the Law University of Chicago, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1871. He began practice immediately after the great fire, and has continued in practice constantly since, meeting with good success, having built up a large and lucrative practice, chiefly in real property and chancery law, of which he makes a specialty. Mr. Dalton is a prominent democrat, being now a member of the city council from the thirteenth ward. He is almost entirely a self-made man, much respected by all who know him, as a man of unswerving integrity, and in his profession, diligent, conscientious and able.

CHARLES WESLEY MONROE.

THE subject of this biography was born June 7, 1850, at Alden, Erie county, New York. He is of Scotch descent, and the son of John Monroe and Clarinda (Dunning) Monroe. His father was a prominent citizen, and served for many years in the several positions of justice of the peace, supervisor of schools, and town treasurer. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the war of 1812, and was killed in battle. Charles Wesley attended the district school until fourteen years of age. He then entered Clarence Academy, and pursued a scientific and classical course until 1864, and then attended Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, one year. During the following two years he taught school, and returning to Lima, attended the seminary another year.

He entered Oberlin College in the fall of 1870, and graduated from that institution in 1873. September of the same year he entered the law school at Madison, Wisconsin, where he made rapid progress in the study of law, and graduated June 17, 1874, with the degree of LL.B. Establishing himself at Fort Howard, in Brown county, Wisconsin, he entered at once into a large and profitable practice, in which he continued until June 1, 1881. While at Fort Howard he helped to organize the Fort Howard Zouaves, and was connected with that organization two years. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and for two terms was Worthy Chief Templar of Temple of Honor. Mr. Monroe is a very thorough lawyer, well posted in the statutes and decisions of the courts, both state and federal. He is an excellent trial lawyer, being an eloquent advocate, and possessing a well balanced mind, clear, accurate and discriminating. He has a fine presence, being of medium height, rather stout, with a high, broad forehead and keen black eyes. He is a gentleman of refinement and culture, and his deportment is always courteous and kind. He has many elements of popularity, and must some day occupy a high position at the bar. He is a man of strict integrity and has the universal respect of all who know him, for his true manhood and intellectual attainments.

In political sentiments Mr. Monroe is a republican.

He was married August 4, 1881, to Miss Clara Blesch, a lady of fine accomplishments, a highly educated lady of refinement and taste, and a daughter of Francis Blesch, a capitalist and well known business man of Fort Howard, who is now deceased.

HENRY F. VALLETTE.

HENRY FRANKLIN VALLETTE was born at Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in the old farm house which, for more than two generations, has been the home of the Vallettes, on November 1, 1821. He is a son of Jeremiah and Abiah (Mott) Vallette. Jeremiah Vallette was one of the most highly respected farmers in Berkshire county, whose opinions on both agriculture and politics were considered the best authority, and so clear and comprehensive were they that Theodore Sedgwick, author of a valued work on political economy, frequently sought his opinions while preparing that work; but at length wearying of the toil of cultivating the rocky eastern soil, he, with his family, came west to the fertile prairies of Illinois, and settled near the site of the present town of Wheaton, in Du Page county. Henry was at this time seventeen years of age, had previously attended the public school of Stockbridge, and afterward the Stockbridge Academy. There being at that time comparatively few schools in the West, he was compelled to take charge of his own education, but by persistent effort at different intervals, managed to get a good general knowledge of the common branches, together with a thorough insight into the science of surveying. In 1846, he attended the Mount Morris Academy, and in

1848 commenced the study of law. He was also during the year last named married to Miss Abbie A. Dinsmore, a daughter of Rev. Alvin Dinsmore, a learned divine of De Witt, Iowa. She has been a noble and devoted wife and mother. They have four children. In 1849, Mr. Vallette was elected treasurer of Du Page county, an office which he held eight years, being reelected four times. In 1851, he was admitted to the bar, and with the exception of the time spent in the army, has been practicing ever since. In 1862, he entered military service as lieutenant-colonel of the 105th regiment Ill. Vol. Inf. He was a faithful and conscientious officer, but resigned in 1864, and in 1867 resumed the practice of law in Chicago with Gen. B. J. Sweet and Judge Isaac Wilson. He is now in practice in Chicago.

Col. Vallette has always been very successful in his professional labors. He is a man of great firmness and decision, energy and tenacity, an instance of which was exhibited in the manner in which he fought for the removal of the county seat of Du Page county, the legal contest lasting over six years, and finally terminating successfully for his clients. He is a fluent speaker, self-collected, deliberate and dignified. His style of arrangement is direct, clear and forcible. He is careful in taking his positions, and seldom fails to carry conviction of their correctness.

Col. Vallette is a republican as regards his politics, but has never sought political distinction, which, in these days of political corruption, is really refreshing. Through all his life his motto has been, "An honest man's the noblest work of God." Liberal in his views, he has always shown his faith by his works. The Universalist denomination has always received his support and hearty coöperation. His four children are all settled in life. With the wife of his youth he lives in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor—the results of industry, perseverance and integrity. Du Page county may well be pardoned a little commendable pride in this, one of her representative men.

MARVIN BLANCHARD.

MARVIN BLANCHARD is a native of New York, and was born in Centerville, Allegany county, December 3, 1827. He received his education in the common schools and in Genesee College, at Lima, New York, and left that institution in 1850, having sustained himself through his course of studies by teaching school. He read law in Le Roy, New York, with Skinner and Bissell, and also in Buffalo, New York, with Wadsworth and Cameron, and was a fellow student of Hon. Angus Cameron, now United States senator from Wisconsin, who was then reading law with his brother. In 1852, Mr. Blanchard went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the insurance business, but after a year thus spent, resumed the study of the law with Tilden and Rariden, of that city. In 1854, he removed to La Salle, Illinois, and during that year was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, and immediately entered upon the practice of the law in La Salle county, where he

continued until the spring of 1859, when he settled in Chicago, where he has established a lasting reputation as an able and successful lawyer and reliable counselor, and has established a large and lucrative practice.

He has been engaged in chancery practice to a very considerable extent, and is especially expert in drawing chancery pleadings. He is persevering and painstaking in research for authorities, and has prepared, on a new and improved plan, a digest of the Illinois reports, which is designed as a ready and exhaustive reference book.

GEORGE C. CHRISTIAN.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Todd county, Kentucky. He was educated at the Jefferson Male Academy of Elkton, Kentucky, and afterward pursued a course of law studies under the tuition and guidance of Hon. F. M. Bristow, father of Benj. H. Bristow, and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1860. Three years later he removed to Bloomington, Illinois, and until the spring of 1865 was engaged in editing the Illinois "Central Democrat," of that place. Removing thence to Metamora, he took up his profession and soon established a reputation as an able and successful lawyer. Owing, however, to financial reverses, a change of location seemed desirable, and accordingly in 1868 he removed to Chicago, and there resumed his professional labors, in which he is still (1883) actively and successfully engaged. He has established a good practice, and a fine professional reputation, and is known as a generous, public-spirited man. Mr. Christian was one of the founders of the well known Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, and to his executive and financial ability, his earnest devotion and wise counsels, is largely due the success and high standing of that institution. Having been called to its chair of medical jurisprudence, he still fills it with ability and credit. He is a man of excellent qualities, a genial companion, warm in his sympathies and a true friend. He was married in 1866.

CHARLES F. WHITE.

CHARLES F. WHITE was born March 19, 1845, at Shullsburg, Wisconsin, and is the son of Hon. Joshua White, who was a member of the constitutional convention which formed the first constitution of that state, and who moved to Chicago about the year 1847 and afterward to Ogle county, Illinois, where he has been prominent in business and political circles, having represented that county several times in the state legislature. Mr. White prepared for college at the high school at Rockford, Illinois, and entered Beloit College, Wisconsin, and graduated there in 1870. He then entered the Albany Law University, and graduated there in 1872, and was admitted to the bar of New York. Thence he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he began practice, and remained

there until November, 1873, when, seeking a larger field, he removed to Chicago. On coming to Chicago, Mr. White entered into partnership with D. H. Fletcher, under the name and style of White and Fletcher, and shortly thereafter became associated with Hon. J. Y. Scammon. This latter connection still continues. In 1878 Mr. Fletcher withdrew from the firm, and Mr. White organized The Western Law and Collection Association, associating with himself in that branch of his business Mr. William A. Coleman, under the style of White and Coleman.

In practice he makes a specialty of chancery and patent law, and has been very successful, having a large and lucrative business. For several years he has been retained as attorney, in connection with Mr. Scammon, in some of the most important real property and insurance cases that have occupied the attention of the courts of this state. He is also attorney in a number of important cases which involve the question of the stock liability of the stockholders in The Marine Company of Chicago and other similar corporations. In politics, Mr. White is a republican, but takes no very active part therein.

JOHN LING.

JOHN LING, the subject of this sketch, is a native of England, and was born in Lincolnshire, April 10, 1842, the son of John and Rebecca (Lee) Ling. His paternal ancestors followed the honorable business of farming, and those on his mother's side were millers. His parents came to America in 1851, and settled in Rome, New York. They removed thence to Batavia, New York; thence to Clinton county, Iowa, where they now reside. He commenced his education in the parish school in England, which was continued in the public schools in America. He worked on a farm summers until he was eighteen years of age, devoting his spare moments in the meantime to study. He taught school about six years, and in 1861 entered Wheaton College, Du Page county, Illinois. In 1863, he entered Bryant and Stratton's commercial college, studying Latin and German under a private teacher. After graduating from that institution, he commenced reading law with A. B. Tyrrell, of Clinton, Iowa. In the winters of 1866 and 1867 he was principal of the graded school at Camanche, Iowa. He studied law at that place until the spring of 1869, and then came to Chicago and entered the law office of Scoville, Bailey and Brawley, Mr. Bailey having since that time been elevated to the bench of the appellate court, and Mr. Scoville having gained great notoriety in connection with the trial of the assassin of the late President Garfield, and was admitted to the Chicago bar in March 1870. He immediately commenced a successful career as a lawyer, but in the great conflagration of 1871 he lost all of his books and papers and office furniture; but being a man of great energy of character, he immediately thereafter commenced to repair his lost fortunes, and soon succeeded in establishing himself again in business, and by true fidelity to his clients' interests and strict attention to business, has suc-

ceeded remarkably well for a man of his age in the practice of the law. Mr. Ling is a careful, painstaking lawyer, discriminating in his practice, and thoroughly posted in the law. He tries his cases well, is a good reasoner, and sustains an unsullied reputation as a man of integrity and uprightness. He is a careful, conscientious counselor, and never advises his clients to commence suit unless he is confident their causes are just, and that the law will support them in their demands. Mr. Ling is a refined gentleman, friendly and social. He has a fine presence, is of medium height, well proportioned, and active in both mind and body. He has a well-shaped head, high forehead, and auburn hair. Mr. Ling's antecedents are democratic, and he has acted with the democratic party, and was what was known as a "war democrat" during the war of the rebellion, and was zealously in favor of maintaining the union at all hazards. In religious matters, he is decidedly liberal. He was married in 1877 to Miss Anna B. Hall, of Chicago. They have two children.

GEORGE S. WILLITS.

GEORGE S. WILLITS, one of the most successful of the younger attorneys at the Chicago bar, was born in Monroe, Monroe county, Michigan, in 1857. He is a son of Hon. Edwin Willits, a prominent lawyer there and late member of congress from that district. He received his preliminary education in the high school in Monroe, and fitted for college in Ypsilanti, where he graduated from the Normal School, also; subsequently entered Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and after taking a four years' classical course, incidentally attending lectures in the law department, graduated in 1877, after which he read law for a time in his father's office, when he took a course in the Georgetown (District of Columbia) Law College, when he returned to Monroe and continued his reading and was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Michigan until September, 1879, when he came to Chicago, and has been engaged in practice here since, alone in business most of the time. He has done a successful and lucrative practice, second in point of income to that of none of the younger members of this bar. He has done a first-class business, having been the attorney and counselor of a prominent railroad official, now deceased, having a large estate, and whose business he has managed skillfully, successfully and to the satisfaction of those interested; has also done a good deal of law business for railroads and other corporations, and has conducted other important litigation in the higher courts and has been complimented by judges and clients on his success. He has had a large chancery and probate court practice, in which he has succeeded against older and more experienced lawyers. As a counselor he is safe and reliable, as a lawyer painstaking and assiduous in guarding and defending the interests of his clients. He is accurate, industrious and studious, which, with his training in youth and his natural abilities, give a guarantee of a continued, permanent and solid success for the future.

He is a young man of exemplary habits, with the bearing and address of a gentleman, independent in thought and action, is self-reliant, and possesses the elements of manhood. It is seldom that a young lawyer comes to Chicago a stranger and attains to such success by his own efforts, unaided by influential friends or wealth, but attained by his own energy, perseverance, industry and faithfulness to his clients.

JOHN H. BATTEN, JR.

JOHN H. BATTEN, JR., is a native of London, England, and was born July 16, 1850, and is the son of John H. Batten, formerly clerk of the superior court of Cook county, a gentleman widely known and highly respected for his intelligence and integrity. He emigrated from England in 1854, and came directly to Chicago. The subject of this sketch commenced his education in the public schools of Chicago, and finished his scientific and classical course in Racine College, Wisconsin. He commenced the study of the law in the office of Dent and Black in 1869, and after examination was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in 1872. He remained with Dent and Black as an assistant until 1877, and on September 1 of that year went into business by himself, and has continued in the successful practice of the law up to the present time.

Mr. Batten is prepossessing in his personal appearance, and is a social and congenial companion. He is a good advocate, and gives every promise of attaining to a high position at the bar. He is a good trial lawyer, a gentleman of integrity, and a member of the Episcopal church. In political sentiments he is a republican. He was married August 26, 1874, at Naperville, Illinois, to Miss Ida Haight, an accomplished lady, highly educated and refined. They have three children, Marion, Percy Haight and Ralph Ellsworth.

CHARLES T. BROWN.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Vermont, born at Sharon, May 3, 1849, and is the eldest son of Jonathan M. and Susan S. (Turner) Brown. His grandfather, on the mother's side, was a farmer, living in Orange county. Jonathan M. was born in Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, his father a farmer also. On both sides of the family the old Puritan stock is represented. In 1853 the family removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and with two brothers and two sisters Mr. Brown received a thorough education in the graded schools of that place. After graduating at the high school, Manchester, he went to Philadelphia and attended the Polytechnic Institute, and then followed the profession of railroad and civil engineer for six years. Since 1873 he has practiced shorthand law reporting, and also studied law, and been admitted to practice in the Chicago

bar, after the usual thorough examination before the appellate court. Mr. Brown gives particular attention to patent law, for which his scientific training and ability to make copious notes, together with a natural taste for mechanics, specially fit him.

His wife, Flora L., the younger daughter of the late John O. Haynes, M.D., an eminent practicing physician of Manchester, New Hampshire, and Hannah M. (Eaton) Haynes, is also a successful shorthand law reporter, and is associated with Mr. Brown in his business of law reporting.

MOSES D. BROWN.

MOSSES DAKEN BROWN, a native of Appleton, Waldo county, Maine, was born May 22, 1829, the son of Benjamin Brown, and Deborah (Jame-son) Brown. His father was a farmer, and by trade, a shoemaker. The boy found little in the narrow routine of farm life to gratify his ambition or even suit his tastes, but by force of circumstances was compelled either to settle down on the farm, or begin the battle of life on his own responsibility, unaided except by his own native energy, perseverance and determined purpose. He chose the latter. His desire was to prepare himself for professional life, and with this purpose in view, he by dint of hard work completed a course of preparatory studies, and in 1849 entered Waterville College. The undertaking was an arduous one, and accomplished under trying difficulties and at great sacrifice, for he was compelled to earn the means wherewith to support himself, and at the same time defray his expenses in college, a task which would have disheartened one less determined.

Having taken the best advantage of the three years' course at Waterville, he left there, and by one year of close application graduated at Dartmouth College. Still wishing to continue in the path of science, he taught two years in the academy at Randolph, Vermont, and afterward, in 1855, with a view to finding a larger field of action, removed to Chicago, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of that year, and at once began the practice of the law. As he had been taught to depend on his own resources from his youth up, he continued alone. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Brown married Miss Henrietta White, a woman of exemplary Christian piety, and daughter of D. N. White, the well known editor and proprietor of the Pittsburgh "Gazette." Mrs. Brown died July 9, 1878, leaving of the five children that had been born of this union, two, Ella M. and Arthur Lincoln. In January, 1880, he was married to Miss Alice Wilcox, a handsome and accomplished lady much younger than himself, and a loving and devoted wife, and by whom he has one son, Milton Dudley.

Mr. Brown has a large practice at the Chicago bar. He is a thorough lawyer, well versed in all of the branches of his profession, and has been engaged in a great variety of cases. At the first he engaged largely in the conduct of criminal

cases, but now devotes his attention more particularly to civil business, and has built up a large chancery practice. He is a gentleman who bears the impress of the culture and refinement bestowed by a liberal education; is courteous and kind in his intercourse with mankind, and sustains a firm character for integrity and sobriety. He has a fine presence, being above the average height, a broad, intellectual forehead, with large, expressive blue eyes, and classic features. He is a man of social habits, and enjoys the society of his friends, of whom he has a large circle, who esteem him for his intellectual attainments as well as moral worth. As an advocate, he is fluent in the use of choice language, and presents his cases to the jury with excellent effect. He is an excellent trial lawyer, and makes a strong logical argument, and his efforts before juries have been crowned with great success.

CAPT. JOHN L. TAYLOR.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Carbondale, Luzerne county, August 24, 1844. He is of Irish parentage, and a lineal descendant of George Taylor, the old Irish patriot of independence fame. He lived in and about the coal mines of Luzerne county until about twelve years of age, when he went with Dr. H. M. Treat to Milledgeville, Carroll county, Illinois. His early opportunities for obtaining an education were few, being confined to the public schools during the winter months. In the summer of 1860 he went to Jones county, Iowa, and there enlisted as a private in Co. L, 2d Iowa Vol. Cav., August 24, 1861, and served three years and three months, participating in nearly all of the important battles and engagements in which the regiment was engaged during the war of the rebellion. He was taken prisoner at Rienzi, Mississippi, August 26, 1862, but made his escape from the enemy the same day. He was afterward severely wounded in a cavalry charge near West Point, Mississippi. February 22, 1864, he was detached from his regiment to the headquarters of the 16th army corps, Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding, at Memphis, Tennessee, and afterward with Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding district of West Tennessee. He was mustered out of service October 1, 1864, at Davenport, Iowa. August 10, 1865, he was married to Miss Bell C. Searle, a lady of culture and refinement, and daughter of George C. Searle, a prominent business man of Chillicothe, Ohio. From 1866 to 1873 he devoted a large portion of his time to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1874, at Vermillion, Dacotah Territory, before Hon. J. P. Kidder, associate justice of the supreme court of Dacotah Territory. In 1869 he moved with his family to Vermillion, Dacotah Territory, and was engaged in the practice of law until 1881. He went thence to Washington, District of Columbia, and remained until September, 1881, when he settled in Chicago, and entered upon the general practice of his profession. Capt. Taylor has held various offices of trust and honor, among which were the offices of prosecuting attorney of Clay county, Dacotah, and dep-

uty United States marshal of Dacotah. He was the leader in the first organization of the republican party in the southern Black Hills of Dacotah, in 1880, serving as chairman of the central committee.

As a lawyer, the chief-justice of the supreme court of Dacotah has been pleased to speak of him as one of the brightest of the Dacotah bar. He is preëminently a self-made man. He set his mark high, and has worked perseveringly, assiduously and conscientiously to attain it. He is a thorough lawyer, an upright, loyal citizen, and an honest man.

HOWARD HENDERSON.

HOWARD HENDERSON was born in Chicago in 1847. He is the son of Rev. Abner W. Henderson, a well known divine of the Presbyterian church, who came to Chicago in 1843 and established the Chicago Female Seminary, the first young ladies' school of a high grade in the city. Rev. Mr. Henderson was an eminent classical scholar and linguist, and was prominently identified with the cause of education. His son, Howard Henderson, prepared for college at Profs. Dwight and Holbrook's preparatory school, at Clinton, New York, and went from there to the University of Heidelberg, Germany, where he gave particular attention to the study of civil law concurrently with his other university studies. After a course at Heidelberg, he attended the University of Edinburgh, and upon his return to America immediately entered the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1870. The same year, he was admitted to the bar of New York, and returning to Chicago began practice. He first formed an office connection with Miller, VanArman and Lewis, and after remaining with them a short time, opened an office for himself. Mr. Henderson is a republican in politics, but is chiefly devoted to his profession. He is a close student, and has a large and successful general practice.

OREN W. TURNER.

OREN W. TURNER is a native of Fredonia, New York, and was born May 10, 1830, the son of Marcus Turner, and Sarah (Stevens) Turner. He is preëminently a self-made man. Enjoying only the privileges of a common-school education, he has worked his way up to his present position unaided and alone. After determining to fit himself for the legal profession, he read law two years with John Galbraith and Casson Graham, and afterward continued his legal studies about two years longer, being for a considerable portion of that time in the office of N. W. Griswold, of Erie, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar in 1856. Soon after receiving his license to practice, he removed to Illinois, where on beginning his practice, he was for a short time a member of the law

firm of Miller, Taylor and Miller. In 1860 he went to Clinton, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he held several offices of trust, and was of the firm of Hamilton and Turner, who published the newspaper called the Clinton "Enterprise," practicing law in the meanwhile until 1873, and then he removed to Chicago, which has since that time been his home and place of business. When Mr. Turner first settled in Chicago, he was favored with quite an extensive practice, and he has done a reasonable amount of business, and met with good success. He is well versed in legal lore, has a clear, comprehensive mind, and is at once a safe, reliable counselor and good advocate. As a man and citizen, he has the esteem and respect of all who know him.

CHARLES HITCHCOCK.

CHARLES HITCHCOCK was born at Hanson, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, April 4, 1827, and was descended from Luke Hitchcock, who emigrated from England and settled in New Haven about 1644. Among his ancestors were several distinguished and highly educated persons. He was the son of Charles and Abigail (Hall) Hitchcock. His early life was spent on his father's farm, at Hanson and Pembroke, and in attending the public schools, where he excelled in English studies. He entered Phillips Academy in the spring of 1846, where he devoted himself almost exclusively to classical studies. Here, as elsewhere, whatever he studied he learned accurately and with the greatest facility.

In the fall of 1847 he entered Dartmouth College. On leaving college he remained at Hanover one year, studying law in the office of David Blaisdell. In the fall of 1852 he went to Washington, and was engaged for a year in teaching Latin and Greek in one of the academies and in giving lectures upon scientific subjects, and gained a high reputation in literary circles. In the fall of 1853 he entered the senior class of the Dane Law School, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he finished his preparatory legal studies. In the fall of 1854 he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law in Chicago. In a few years he established a large and lucrative practice, but always retained his habits of study. At the office his leisure time was given to the study of the law; at home, to literature. Mr. Hitchcock held but two public offices. For a brief period after the memorable fire of October, 1871, he held the office of county commissioner. He was president of the convention of 1870 which framed the present constitution of the state, and where he displayed great knowledge of parliamentary practice.

Mr. Hitchcock was married to Miss Annie McClure, of Chicago, July 10, 1860, and most of his married life was spent in the beautiful home at Kenwood, where he died May 6, 1881. The union was made happy by mutual respect and affection. With him all friendships and affections were held subordinate to his devotion to the wife, who in equal degree made their home a place for the domestic affections and a center of refined and generous hospitality.



James Smith

Charles Hitchcock

At a bar meeting held in the United States circuit court room high encomiums were pronounced, and resolutions of condolence to his bereaved family were spread upon the records of the several state and federal courts in the city of Chicago.

He had a judgment of the highest order, and his mind was what is styled a judicial mind, capable of an impartial survey of both sides of a question. He was faithful to his clients, to his professional brethren and the courts. The courts justly relied upon the accuracy of his statements. He had the faculty of grasping the pivotal points of legal questions with great ease; was discriminating and profound, with a retentive memory. He could enforce his views by luminous, logical, cogent argument. His ambition in life was purely professional, and was formed upon the highest conception of what a great lawyer ought to be, and his ambition was achieved. He had large sympathy with the younger members of the bar, and had a high sense of personal honor, and was remarkable for equanimity of temper, being always calm and unruffled. His kindness of heart endeared him to his sadly bereaved family, his professional brethren and a large circle of admiring friends. His is the true fame; not lying in broad rumor nor in the glittering foil set off to the world, but that fame based upon good works, upon duty done, and a life beyond reproach, which grows and blossoms in immortal soil.

JAMES H. FAIRCHILD.

JAMES H. FAIRCHILD was born June 15, 1842, in London, Ontario, Canada. His father, John H. Fairchild, was a large land holder there, and moved with his family to Michigan in 1844, settling in Lexington and engaging in the lumbering business, and later, in 1847, removing to Detroit. His grandfather, Benjamin Fairchild, was surveyor-general of Canada. Mr. Fairchild prepared for college at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and taking the law course, graduated in 1863 and was admitted to the bar. He then entered the navy, and was attached to the paymaster's department of that branch of the service. After serving about eighteen months in the navy, Mr. Fairchild entered the office of Hon. H. H. Emmonds, of Detroit (late circuit judge), and continued his legal studies, and in 1865 began practice independently in Detroit, but after a brief interval removing to Niles, Michigan, where he continued in practice until 1872. In 1867 Mr. Fairchild had assisted in the organization of the United States Law Association, then the only law association in this country, and was one of the first directors thereof, and still holds that position. In 1872 he moved to Chicago, and established himself in practice, and in the fall of that year formed a partnership with Judge Blackman, then on the bench of the second judicial circuit of Michigan, which partnership still exists. Commercial law is a specialty with this firm. They have a very extensive practice, and have been very successful. Mr. Fairchild has a very fine library, and one of the most

perfect law offices in the country. System and order is the rule with him, and no detail is overlooked that would add to the completeness of his office as a law office. In politics he is a democrat, but does not aspire to any political office or preferment, simply devoting himself to his profession. He was recorder of the city of Niles, Michigan, from 1869 to 1871. He married a resident of Ypsilanti, Michigan, in 1866, and has three children.

EDWIN F. BAYLEY.

EDWIN F. BAYLEY was born in Manlius, New York, June 11, 1845. His father, Calvin C. Bayley, was for ten years principal of Manlius Academy, and afterward, in 1848, moving to Wisconsin, engaged in farming near Waupun. Mr. Bayley's boyhood was passed upon the farm, and his preparatory education was received at the college at Ripon, Wisconsin. In 1866 he entered the junior class of Amherst College, in Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1868. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he commenced the study of law, and attended the St. Louis Law School, and while pursuing his legal studies, held a position in the Washington University, in St. Louis, as instructor. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1869, in St. Louis, but did not graduate from the law school until the year 1870. He retained his position of instructor in Washington University until 1871, when he left that institution and began the practice of law in St. Louis. He only continued in practice in St. Louis one year, however, and in October, 1872, came to Chicago, where he has been practicing his profession ever since. Mr. Bayley before entering at Amherst College, and during the last year of the war, served in the 41st Wis. Inf., in Tennessee.

In 1876 he was married, and has two children. Mr. Bayley is a republican, but has taken no active part in politics, being entirely devoted to his profession.

MICHAEL M. MILLER.

MICHAEL M. MILLER, a self-made man, was born in New Castle, county of Limerick, Ireland. When seven years of age his parents immigrated to America, and settled for a time in New York city, where his mother died very shortly after her arrival. The family was then scattered throughout the country, and our subject was adopted by a family in New York, where he spent the most of his time, and attended the public schools until September, 1863, when he removed to the West, finally settling in Chicago. He became a clerk in the grocery store of his uncle. Soon afterward, through the advice and solicitation of friends, he began to learn the trade of a marble cutter and carver. This, however, did not suit his tastes, and again we find him engaged in the grocery business, where he remained until he began the study of law with W. S. Avery, a

retired member of the bar, who had formerly been an active member of the profession in the South. Mr. Miller was formally admitted as a member of the bar in 1868, and in 1871, immediately following the great fire, was elected town clerk of West Chicago, on the reformed ticket, which was headed by Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago "Tribune," for mayor. In 1872 he declined the nomination as representative to the state legislature, from the fourth senatorial district, but in 1874 was elected to that body on the republican ticket. In 1876 Mr. Miller, during the Tilden reform movement, became a democrat, and was a very active worker during the campaign, and continued on the political field until 1878, when he withdrew from active politics. Mr. Miller has been an active member of the bar, and in 1872 formed a partnership with John Mason, who was then a noted criminal lawyer. The firm continued for a little over two years, when Mr. Miller was compelled to retire for a time from active service, by reason of impaired health, but resumed again when his health was restored. A greater portion of his practice has been in the criminal line, with good success.

Early in life Mr. Miller was known for his radical views on the abolition question, which was so prominent before the people at that time. That same determination of spirit, combining with earnest, persistent efforts, has been the main-spring of his action and the result of his success.

THOMAS B. BROWN.

THE subject of this biography is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Wilmington, in the county of Middlesex, August 10, 1827. He is the son of William Brown, late of Wakefield (formerly South Reading), Massachusetts, who died at the ripe age of eighty-five years, on the place purchased of the Indians in 1642, by early ancestors. His mother was Hannah J. (Eames) Brown. Mr. Brown's ancestors were all of Puritan stock, and of English descent, except a portion of his mother's progenitors, who were of Welsh extraction. When Thomas was two years old his parents removed to South Reading, and he lived there until he was twenty-one years of age. His father owned a small farm, and raised a large family of children, and Thomas was thoroughly initiated into the routine of farm labor when young. Being early accustomed to hard work, he has retained the habit throughout all the struggles of his life. He attended the public and high schools until twenty-one years of age, and afterward spent two years at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and is a graduate of the State Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts. He attended two terms at the Albany, New York, Law School, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1854. He was afterward, upon examination, admitted to the bar in Boston, April 12, 1855, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois, October 6, 1855. July 14, 1856, he was also admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts for the northern district of Illinois, and has practiced law and served as a

justice of the peace in Chicago until the present time, 1883. Mr. Brown was, for about eight years, a member of the board of police and fire commissioners of Chicago, and resigned December 18, 1871. In the great conflagration of 1871 he suffered the loss of all of his papers and books, and his law library. He is one of Chicago's substantial men, and as a lawyer, possesses fine ability and keen discrimination, and with the reputation of being an upright, independent and honest man, enjoys the fullest confidence of his legal associates and all who know him.

WILLIAM AIKEN STARRETT.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, January 3, 1836, and is the son of William A. Starrett, and Eleanor (McEwen) Starrett. His maternal grandfather was Col. Thomas McEwen, of Noblestown, Pennsylvania. Of his great-grandfathers, one was a colonel, and the other a quartermaster with the rank of major in the revolutionary army. William was educated in, and graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and also the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. Immediately after graduating, he was chosen professor of mathematics in Mount Pleasant College, Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and held that position for two years. He was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman, and officiated as such for seven years of the earlier part of his life. In the memorable year of Quantrell's raid, 1863, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lawrence, Kansas, and his active labors in helping the sufferers who lost homes, means and friends by the fiendish raiders will long be remembered. He was the architect who planned the new Presbyterian church at that place, and by earnest, persistent effort brought the work to completion.

On account of a change of convictions as to theological doctrine, his views of truth having become entirely liberalized, Mr. Starrett felt it his duty to withdraw from the church. The fact explains itself, and speaks well for the church with which he was connected, that this withdrawal left the good feeling and friendly respect existing between him and the ministry unimpaired. He counts among his best friends old ministerial friends who were formerly associated with him, while the ministers and press of the church on their part treated him at the time with the most friendly consideration, and accorded him the fullest indorsement as an upright and honorable man. He was for seven years secretary of the board of regents of the State University at Lawrence, and was for a considerable time editor of the "Kansas Tribune." He was elected superintendent of public instruction for Douglas county shortly after going to Kansas, and held many prominent positions in Lawrence, displaying in them all conspicuous ability.

In a letter to Hon. John K. Rankin, mayor of Lawrence, dated August 28, 1875, Hon. John Fraser, state superintendent of public instruction of Kansas, formerly president of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and president of the

University of Kansas, says among other things: "I have known Mr. Starrett for nearly nineteen years. He is really a man of superior talents, having for distinguishing mental traits quickness of apprehension, acuteness of intellect and retentiveness of memory. He is a good classical scholar, and has a large, accurate knowledge of the fine arts, especially architectural and general drawing, in which he possesses considerable practical skill. The practice of reading history, philosophy and literature, which he began at college, and which he has ever since kept up with more or less assiduity, has given him possession of large stores of knowledge, which his tenacious memory enables him to hold ready at command for correct and apt quotation. The knowledge he has acquired he is able to impart to others in a scholarly manner, for he is an expert and correct writer and speaker."

After a regular and thorough course of study Mr. Starrett was admitted to the bar in Kansas in 1876. In the principles of the law and legal learning few lawyers have read and studied more extensively, more thoroughly and profoundly. He still maintains his connection with the press, and pursues the study of history and literature, and is now incidentally connected with "The Weekly Magazine," published in Chicago, a literary journal of recognized and marked ability, both editorially, and as president of the company which owns and publishes it. He was married February 15, 1864, to Miss Helen Ekin, at Xenia, Ohio, daughter of Rev. Dr. John Ekin. Mrs. Starrett is widely known as an editorial writer, and contributor to literary journals throughout this country. They have had seven children, all of whom are living. The eldest, a bright, robust lad of seventeen years, is advanced to the junior year in college. Mr. Starrett removed to Chicago in the fall of 1879, and is engaged in a general practice of the law.

JOSEPH PFIRSHING.

JOSEPH PFIRSHING was born of German parentage in the city of Strasbourg, in the province of Alsace, now a part of the German empire, October 6, 1839. His father, George A. Pfirshing, moved with his family to America, and settled in Chicago in 1854, engaging in business for some years, but is now retired and living at Hyde Park. Mr. Pfirshing attended the Lyceum school at Karlsruhe in Germany some years, and after settling in Chicago, entered the University of Chicago, where he remained until 1861, when he returned to Germany and entered Heidelberg University, and there devoted himself to the study of Roman law for two years, after which he studied for about eighteen months in the University of Paris. Returning to Chicago, he entered the Union College of Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was for some time in the law office of William B. Snow, and later formed a partnership with Daniel D. Driscoll, which continued until the death of Mr. Driscoll in 1872, since which time he has been practicing alone.

Mr. Pfirshing has a large general civil practice, and has been very successful. He was attorney for the complainant in the Dinet divorce litigation, which occupied the attention of the courts for ten years, and in which some very important questions of law and practice were settled. He is a man of marked ability, an excellent legal scholar and a profound lawyer. He stands high in the estimation of his professional brethren, and is popular with his clients, to whose interests he is never unfaithful. He is a republican in politics, but takes no active part therein, devoting his life to his profession and literary pursuits, being a man of scholarly tastes and habits. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mina Wehrli, of Chicago, and has four children.

HENRY S. MONROE.

HENRY STANTON MONROE, a prominent member of the Chicago bar, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 9, 1829. His father, Dr. Henry Monroe, a native of the state of New York, was from about one year preceding our subject's birth, an invalid, and was at that time in Baltimore, hoping to improve his health. He had acquired an honorable standing in the medical profession in Broome county, New York, when he had reached his twenty-sixth year, at which date he was obliged to seek a respite from his labors. The Monroe family were early settlers in this country. There were thirteen in all near relatives at the battle of Bunker Hill. Large numbers now reside in Virginia, Kentucky and New York.

The mother of our subject was Sylvia Thomas, a relative of the Stantons of Pennsylvania, and of the late Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, and her biographer states that she was "a lady of cultivated tastes, and many accomplishments." Her husband, in his later years, gave his attention to the opening of a farm which he purchased as wild land, in Broome county, and which he made one of the best farms in that county. On that farm Henry spent his early years, with an intelligent mother for his teacher, as well as guide, the first decade of his life. For a few years thereafter he assisted his father on the farm during seed-time, haying and harvest, and attended a district school in the winter term. At the same time he gave such spare hours as he could command to reading, for which he early cultivated a taste, history being a favorite study at that period. Mr. Monroe prepared for college at Oxford, Chenango county, New York, making rapid strides in his studies, for which he had a keen relish, and at the end of three years entered the junior class of Geneva College, New York, leaping half way through at the first bound. In compliance with the request of the college society to which he belonged, he became a competitor for the highest prizes, and won them. He was graduated in 1850, standing at the head of his class and taking the valedictory.

Mr. Monroe studied law at Oxford with Henry R. Mygatt, and taught school

a few terms while pursuing his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and purchasing a few law books, with borrowed money, came directly to Chicago, where he had one acquaintance only, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Monroe has the capacity, however, as well as the disposition, to make acquaintances, and also fast and abiding friends; and opening an office early in the year 1854, he soon built up a good business, and canceled his debt for books. His first case of much note, was that of *Martin O. Walker vs. John Frink*, two well known stage coach proprietors, twenty and thirty years ago. A brief account of this trial may be found in a sketch of Mr. Monroe, published in "The Biographical Encyclopedia of Illinois," 1875. In that case our subject appeared alone for the defense, having a great array of talent against him, and won a signal triumph, at the same time establishing his reputation as a first class advocate. The trial lasted a long time, and Mr. Monroe, who is somewhat of an athlete, physical we mean (and we might also add mental), endured the great strain admirably, and came out ready for another tilt at the earliest notice.

Another important case in which Mr. Monroe was engaged, and in which he greatly distinguished himself, was that of *Fisher vs. Stone*, a case of malpractice, noticed in the work to which we have just referred, and which the reader may be glad to consult. It was a cause involving scientific problems, then unsolved, in which medical men were profoundly interested, and in which several of the leading men of that profession were summoned to testify. Mr. Monroe completely mastered the details of the matter, went to the bottom of the subject, and astonished everybody, and particularly the medical experts, with the breadth of his knowledge, and his masterly presentation and handling of the cause.

The trial lasted a full month, and our subject came out of it with an elastic bound, and with the triumphant cheers of his friends, he winning for the defendant. It is stated on good authority that the result of this trial was to materially change the opinion of medical experts upon scientific questions, which had been debated and unsettled, such experts in Europe as well as in this country, with very few exceptions, siding with Mr. Monroe in the correctness of the theories and principles which he laid down. His success in a few such trials as these here mentioned, taking place during the earlier period of his practice in Chicago, gave him a wide and high reputation as a lawyer, and his business soon extended over a broad area. It is now spread over almost the whole country. He was not long ago engaged on the celebrated Reese will case in California, and in an important land case in New Hampshire, and has tried important cases in all the northwestern states as well as in New York.

Mr. Monroe encourages no one to go to law unless he has a clear case, and once enlisted labors with indefatigable zeal for the interests of his client. As leading counsel in many important corporation, commercial and insurance cases, and in defending prosecutions under the revenue laws, his great success has been specially conspicuous. As cross-examining counsel, and as an advocate before a jury, he has few peers at the Chicago bar. Lately Mr. Monroe has been largely

engaged in real estate litigation, he being a leader in this line of the profession. As intimated in the early part of this sketch, Mr. Monroe has a fondness for literature as well as the law, and has never ceased to develop and improve his taste in that direction. In the great fire of 1871 he lost one of the largest and most perfect law libraries in the Northwest, which has only in a measure been replaced, and he is constantly adding to his private library, which was noted years ago for its large size and the great value of the collection. It contains between five thousand and six thousand volumes, nearly all in the richest binding, and embracing the French and German, as well as English and American classics.

Mr. Monroe married, in 1856, Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of William B. Mitchell, of Akron, Ohio, and they have an interesting family of children, who are receiving an excellent education, and are the pride of their parents. In social as well as professional standing, Mr. Monroe holds a front rank, the purity of his life as well as his integrity, being unquestioned. With mental, he intermingles physical recreation; at one time with his spirited horse on our boulevards, at another with dog and gun; and thus he keeps up the elasticity of his body as well as mind, and bids fair to see an old age of life's "linked sweetness long drawn out."

WILLIAM S. EVERETT.

WILLIAM S. EVERETT was born in Fannettsburgh, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and is a direct descendant of Richard Everett, who immigrated from England to America in 1636, and founded the town of Dedham, Massachusetts. He received his early education at Milnwood Academy, located at Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he was awarded the honor for excellence in oratory. His education was completed at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1857. He studied law with William McLellan in Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania; was admitted to the bar, and had commenced practice a short time before the late civil war, in which he was active in the border service, and filled the office of lieutenant and captain for a considerable period.

He was arrested by order of Gen. McCausland, with five other citizens, at the burning of Chambersburgh, and held with them as hostages for the payment of \$500,000, levied by the rebel general upon the citizens of the town. No attempt was made to raise the money, and the approach of Gen. Averill enabled the prisoners to make their escape. He married, in 1861, Miss Jane K. Cree, who died in 1864, leaving two children. In 1865 he married Miss Charlotte S. Reed, by whom he has seven children. In 1863 he was appointed county attorney, and held that office three years. In 1867 he was elected chief officer (mayor) of the town. In 1869 he removed with his family to St. Joseph, Missouri, and was appointed county attorney for Buchanan county, Missouri, a few months after settling there, which office he held two years. He was repeatedly urged to run for congress,

while living there, but declined; was tendered the appointment of United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri by Attorney General Williams, but declined to accept; in 1874 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States; in 1875 removed with his family to Chicago, where he still lives. He loves his profession, and has been successful in it. He has made no specialties, but has had an extensive general practice.

He has taken an active part in all the political campaigns since 1860; canvassed Pennsylvania, part of Ohio, and made speeches in other states during the canvass of 1864, feeling that the condition of the country required the reelection of Abraham Lincoln. The following from the St. Joseph "Daily Union," is one of the many favorable notices given him by the press, as a public speaker:

"We take much pleasure in referring to the oration of our distinguished townsman, W. S. Everett, delivered at the county seat of Holt county, which, as usual, bears evidence of great thoughtfulness, originality and scholarly culture. Mr. Everett never fails to make a great impression on those who are fortunate enough to hear him, and his breadth of knowledge, in these days of superficial literary exploits, is a positive treat. We are instructed as well as entertained, in listening to his polished periods, and we could wish that Mr. Everett's fame be more generally known in the West."

He has been an active Odd-Fellow, and has delivered many addresses on Odd-Fellowship, which have appeared in print from time to time as they were delivered.

ISAAC G. WILSON.

THE subject of this sketch, the present presiding justice of the appellate court, was the only son of Hon. Isaac Wilson, one of the earliest and most highly respected settlers of western New York, and who was the first member of congress from Genesee county in that state. Judge Wilson's grandfather, as also his father, filled judicial stations, the former in Vermont, and the latter in the state of New York, having been first judge of Genesee county for many years, a position which he resigned on removing to Illinois in 1835.

The present Judge Wilson was born in the town of Middlebury, New York, April 26, 1817. He had six sisters, all of whom lived to adult life, but no brother. At the age of twelve he was sent to the academy at Wyoming, and remained in school and as clerk in a store until 1834, when he entered Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, then under the presidency of Dr. Wayland. Among his classmates were Charles S. Bradley, afterward chief-justice of Rhode Island, and law lecturer at the Cambridge Law School; the late Thomas A. Jenckes, for many years a member of congress from Rhode Island, and author of the bankrupt act of 1867; Ezekiel G. Robinson, now president of Brown University, and Geo. V. N. Lothrop, the eminent Detroit lawyer.

Upon graduating in 1838, Mr. Wilson came to Illinois, where his father's

family had preceded him, three years before, and became a student in the office of Butterfield and Collins, then the leading law firm of Chicago, if not of the Northwest. In the spring of 1840 he again went East, and entered the Cambridge Law School, under the instruction of Judges Story and Greenleaf, and graduated the following year with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in the class of which James Russell Lowell and W. W. Story, the sculptor, were members. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar at Concord in July 1841.

On returning the following month to Chicago, where he had intended to locate, he found that instead of there being room for more lawyers, many of those already there were leaving for other places, in consequence of the extreme depression in business, which followed the financial crisis of 1837 and 1838. He thereupon determined to go into the country, and in August, 1841, opened a law office in Elgin. There he continued in the practice, doing a good business, riding the circuit with his books in his saddle-bags, as was then the custom, for ten years, when, in 1851, he was elected a circuit judge.

During the next sixteen years he performed an almost incredible amount of judicial labor, not exceeded perhaps by that of any judge who ever presided in an Illinois court. He frequently held court ten and a half, and sometimes eleven months out of the twelve, and it was his custom to begin promptly at nine, and often at eight o'clock in the morning, holding until six P.M., with forty-five minutes intermission at noon, and also holding evening session if necessary, to keep up with the business. He was twice reëlected by the unanimous vote of all parties.

Upon leaving the bench in 1867, Judge Wilson opened an office in Chicago with Col. H. F. Vallette and Gen. Benjamin J. Sweet, of Camp Douglas fame, and upon the dissolution of that firm, he formed a partnership with Hon. Emery A. Storrs, and subsequently with Sanford B. Perry, with whom he continued, his practice being confined mostly to the federal courts, until 1879, when he was again elected circuit judge, and immediately thereafter was designated as a member of the appellate court at Chicago, of which two years later he was made chief-justice.

Judge Wilson has grown rapidly in the estimation of the bar since his elevation to the appellate bench. His education is varied, broad and liberal, and his published opinions are models of judicial writings, being logical, clear and polished. His associates on the appellate bench are Hon. W. K. McAllister and Hon. Joseph N. Bailey.

In 1843 Judge Wilson married a daughter of the late Scotto Clark, for many years a prominent Boston merchant, a cotemporary and friend of Amos and Abbott Lawrence. Mrs. Wilson was a lady of unusual accomplishments, of rare judgment, and much given to deeds of charity. She died in 1877, leaving three sons and two daughters, one of whom died not long after the death of the mother.

In 1875 Judge Wilson went abroad, visiting the principal cities and places of interest in England and on the continent, spending some time in the Swiss Alps, being a great lover of mountain scenery. In London, as was natural,

he was most attracted to the English courts, and was introduced to vice-chancellor Baker, who showed him gratifying attentions; his observations in France, where he spent considerable time, made him somewhat skeptical as to the stability of their present government, indeed he came away impressed with the conviction that the masses of the French people are not yet fitted for a republican form of government, and that the existing order of things, though in name a republic, is in fact a despotism. He regards the trials in the French courts of criminal procedure as a travesty of justice, where the judge assumes the office of prosecutor, and not infrequently, through mere pride of winning, coerces a finding of guilty, pointing to the trepidations of the accused, which the judge himself has produced by browbeating and superior intellectual strength, as evidence of guilt.

FERDINAND L. BARNETT.

THE subject of this sketch was born of slave parentage at Nashville, Tennessee, February 18, 1855. He removed with his father's family to Canada, in 1859, for school facilities, his father having purchased his freedom, and in 1860 removed to Chicago. There he pursued a four year's course of study in the Chicago central high school, from which he graduated in June, 1874. He then taught school two years, and afterward entered the law department of the Northwestern University, and graduated from that institution in 1878; during the same year was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and immediately entered upon the work of his profession, and has built up a paying business. He is largely engaged in the probate court, and has also a fair share of business in all of the state courts. Mr. Barnett is a self-made man, having earned the money with which he procured his education by service rendered after school hours. He is an energetic young man, affable in his manners, and has many personal friends. Mr. Barnett possesses fine literary tastes. He has been for three years editor-in-chief of the "Conservator," a paper which he established, and which at the present time, 1883, is considered one of the best newspapers published by his race.

ALBART J. ELVIG.

THE subject of this sketch is a Norwegian by birth, and the only person of his name living in America. A. J. Elvig was born at Bergen, Norway, April 13, 1841. His parents were natives of Norway, and were people of very high standing, being known almost throughout the Scandinavian peninsula, and his father was a manufacturer of considerable prominence. His youngest sister, Johanne (Elvig) Reimers, living in Christiania, was educated for the stage, and reached the highest point of honor in her profession, being purely born to the art. The last play she engaged in was "The Sorrowful World," in which, at the age of thirty-two, she took the character of a girl of eighteen. In honor of her

high attainments, the King of Sweden presented her with the gold medal "*Litteris et Artibus*," and the Crown Prince of Sweden with a diamond bracelet in admiration of her skill. Just as she had reached this high standard of excellence, having exhausted her strength and power by over-exertion, she died April 29, 1882, much to the loss of her country. The whole city was much grieved, and went in a body to the grave, forming a large procession of the highest ladies in Norway, presenting great floral offerings.

Mr. Elvig received his early education in the public schools and college of his native city, until the age of sixteen, when he immigrated to America, landing in Boston. His first position was in the service of the state as quartermaster, where he remained two years; thence he entered the service of the United States government, starting as an ordinary seaman, and served in several positions until 1864, when he removed to Chicago and began the study of law in the office of C. and C. P. Kinney. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in the fall of 1869, when he began the practice of his profession alone, and has been alone ever since. In 1866 Mr. Elvig married a lady from Pennsylvania, who died in February, 1881. He has always devoted his entire time and energy to his practice, which has become extensive and profitable, and is principally among the Germans and Scandinavians, with whom he is very popular.

GEN. JOSEPH S. REYNOLDS.

JOSEPH SMITH REYNOLDS was born December 3, 1839, at New Lenox, Will county, Illinois. His father, Isaac N., was the son of Joseph S. Reynolds, a native of Maryland, who in early years removed to Urbana, Ohio. In 1817 he removed to Madison county, Illinois, and in 1831 settled at New Lenox.

His mother, Rue Ann, was the daughter of Abram Holderman, a native of Pennsylvania, who in 1830 settled in Kendall county, Illinois, and who was a son of Christopher Holderman, a Hanoverian officer in the service of England, who was taken prisoner by the Green Mountain boys at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. After the close of the revolutionary war he settled in Pennsylvania, and is the progenitor of the Holdermans of that state, and of Ohio and Illinois, many of whom are among the wealthiest and most prominent business people of those states. Isaac N. and Rue Ann Reynolds are still living on their farm at New Lenox, surrounded by every comfort.

Young Reynolds worked on his father's farm and attended the district school until September, 1856, when he came to Chicago and attended the public schools of that city. He entered the Chicago high school in September, 1857, and graduated therefrom in July 1861. During the last two years he was president of the Irving Society, the literary association of the school.

During the month of August following his graduating he enlisted in the Union army, and with Fred. W. Matteson, son of Gov. Joel A. Matteson, commenced



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Joseph S. Reynolds

recruiting the battalion of Yates Sharpshooters, which was known later in the war as the 64th regiment Ill. Vol. Inf. December 31 he was commissioned as second lieutenant in Co. F of this regiment, and in January, 1862, with it went to the front. He was in active service three years and ten months, and during this time made for himself a war record that has scarcely a parallel for one of his youthful age. He was promoted five times by commissions from the governor of Illinois, and twice by commissions from the president of the United States. He took part in seventeen historic battles, and was in many lesser engagements. He was slightly wounded at Farmington, Mississippi, May 3, 1862, and again at Dallas, Georgia, May 25, 1864. At Corinth, Mississippi, October 4, 1862, he was wounded in the left leg early in the day, and though the wound was very painful he did not leave the field until the victory was won. Soon after this he was promoted to a captaincy in his regiment, his commission stating "for gallant and meritorious service rendered on the battle-field at Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862." He participated in the battles and marches of Gen. Sherman's army in going from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and was conspicuous for bravery at Resaca, where his sword was shot from his hand while leading a charge made by the skirmishers, and at Dallas and Kenesaw mountain. November 1, 1864, he took command of the 64th Ill., and marched with Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and from Savannah to Washington. He commanded the troops and led the charge that captured Pocotaligo, South Carolina, January 16, 1865, and with his regiment was among the first to enter Columbia, South Carolina, February 18, and was in the advance line during the charge on and capture of Cheraw, South Carolina, March 3. At Bentonville, North Carolina, March 21, Gen. J. A. Mower's division of the seventeenth army corps made an attack on the left flank and rear of the Confederate forces under Gen. Joe Johnson, Col. Reynolds' regiment leading the attack as skirmishers. Col. Reynolds was in command of the advance. He drove the enemy's cavalry and artillery two miles, capturing Gen. Johnson's headquarters, forty horses and twelve prisoners. His regiment was then in the rear of Johnson's army, and in its line of retreat; his support was being driven back, and the 64th was in great danger of being captured. He contracted his lines and changed his position with so much skill and activity that he was enabled to attack the enemy's flank with great vigor and intrepidity. Gen. Hardee, supposing he was flanked by a large force, fell back with haste, and did not discover his mistake until Gen. Mower had safely crossed the swamp. The 64th then gave the enemy a parting souvenir and fell back. Both Gens. Mower and Fuller highly complimented Col. Reynolds and his officers and men on this occasion, and Col. Reynolds was also recommended by his superior officers to the president for promotion as brigadier-general, which honor he subsequently received. Gen. Reynolds took part in the grand review of Gen. Sherman's army at Washington, District of Columbia, May 24, 1865.

After leaving the army in July, 1865, he commenced studying law with Scates, Bates and Towsle, and graduated from the law department of the Chicago Uni-

versity in July, 1866, and was then admitted to the bar and immediately commenced the practice of the law in Chicago under the firm name of Reynolds and Phelps, his partner being S. D. Phelps. In 1869 he formed a partnership with J. C. Richberg under the firm name of Reynolds and Richberg. Since May, 1874, he has been alone in the practice of his profession.

In November, 1867, he was elected a member of the Illinois legislature from Chicago, and reëlected in the fall of 1869. On taking his seat in the house he soon became one of its active members. The Illinois penitentiary was then an expense to the state of about half a million dollars a year, and he was one to propose and strongly advocate the change in its management which has ever since rendered it self-supporting. He opposed building the new State House at Springfield, preferring either Chicago or Peoria as the future capital of the state. Twice the measure was defeated in the house, mainly by his efforts, and it was only when the bill came from the senate, near the close of the session, that the friends of Springfield triumphed in the house. During the session of 1869-70 he was chairman of the then committee on municipal affairs and insurance, and notwithstanding one-third of all of the bills introduced into the house were referred to this committee, it was never behind with its work, and its chairman gained the reputation of being one of the most efficient workers in the house. He introduced the bills to regulate life and fire insurance companies doing business in Illinois, and secured their passage, and they are now the laws on our statute books appertaining to life and fire insurance.

He was appointed in May, 1870, a member of the board of education of Chicago, and served in that capacity until July 1874.

In the fall of 1872 he was elected to represent the first district, comprising the heart of Chicago, in the state senate, and took a prominent part in its organization and in its subsequent labors. He was a member of the senate committees on revision of the statutes, on revenue, on appropriations, on state institutions, on the penitentiary and on education, and he looked closely after the business before each of these committees. He discovered that the board of trustees of one of the chief state institutions were acting contrary to law, and though they had just been confirmed by the senate he secured a reconsideration of the vote of confirmation, the rejection of the old board and the appointment of a new one by the governor. Early in the session of 1872-73 he introduced a bill to repeal what was known as the "Lake Front Act," and after a prolonged and very exciting contest secured the repeal of that obnoxious law.

He was appointed by the governor a commissioner from the state of Illinois to the universal exposition at Vienna, and sailed for Europe, May 7, 1873.

In July, 1875, he was appointed by the governor of Illinois a member of the board of commissioners to locate the State Institution for the Education of Feeble-minded Children, and to select plans for its buildings, a duty which he faithfully performed.

He has, since 1867, been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic,

is a warm friend of the soldier and sailor, and is always ready to advocate their rights and has done much for the unfortunate and needy among them. At the grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in Chicago, May, 1875, he was elected senior vice commander-in-chief of the order for the United States, Gov. John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, being the commander-in-chief. He has been a member of the chivalric order of Knights of Pythias since 1872, and is past chancellor in the order.

His first vote was cast in favor of Lincoln for president, and he has ever since been a republican in politics.

Gen. Reynolds was married January 31, 1877, to Miss Mattie A. Carey, daughter of George W. Carey, of Chicago. They have one child, Joseph Sheridan Reynolds, born January 23, 1878.

OLE D. SORENG.

THE subject of this biography was born in Norway, April 23, 1850, and came to this country in the year 1851. With a view to entering the ministry, he commenced studying at the age of sixteen, at the Augustana College, Paxton, Illinois, but afterward abandoned his purpose, and going to Decorah, Iowa, followed the avocation of student and teacher up to 1875. He then commenced to study law with Orlando J. Clark, district attorney for the tenth district of Iowa, and continued a student in his office nearly three years, and was admitted to the bar at Decorah in October 1877. Shortly afterward he went to Minnesota, and was admitted to the bar of that state, where he settled in Granite Falls, and practiced law in that place about two years, but tiring of frontier life, closed his affairs there, and in September, 1880, removed to Chicago, where he found himself almost an entire stranger. Here he was personally acquainted with Rev. C. O. Lindel and Rev. N. C. Brun, having attended school with them in 1866-7. He had also a business acquaintance with William H. Cunningham, who introduced him to Hon. Emery A. Storrs and other leading members of the Chicago bar. Mr. Soreng was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1880, and for a short time was in the office of Col. R. W. Ricaby, and afterward in the office of Hon. William J. Hynes nearly a year.

In the spring of 1882 he opened an office of his own, and is meeting with good success in his profession. Of our subject, Orlando J. Clark, with whom he began his law studies, says: "Mr. Soreng is a young man of good morals and sterling integrity; of good ability, and gives promise of being a light in the profession." The following letter from a member of congress from Iowa but reflects, respecting him, the high opinion entertained by those who know him best:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1878.

I have known Mr. Soreng for several years. He is a young man of excellent habits, industrious, of good abilities, and I take pleasure in recommending him as a young attorney-at-law, worthy of confidence.

Very truly,

T. W. BURDICK.

In political sentiments Mr. Soreng is an earnest and enthusiastic republican. He is a zealous advocate of temperance, and in his religious sentiments independent and liberal. He possesses the happy faculty of making friends, and during his short residence in Chicago, has formed a large circle of friends and acquaintances, especially among the Scandinavians, many of whom he numbers among his clients. He possesses energy, ability and tact, and has all the requisite elements of a popular and successful lawyer.

GEN. ALEXANDER M. STOUT.

THE practice of patent law requires a special talent and a special preparation in order to insure success. The numerous inventions and discoveries daily made, together with the great number of patents already issued in the United States and foreign countries, require the close attention of the practitioner, and the lawyer who gives his attention to the general practice seldom keeps posted on the patents that are issued, or in the law applicable to patent litigation. Besides, in addition to a thorough knowledge of patents and patent law, the lawyer who appears in patent causes should have a mechanical turn of mind and be able to comprehend the most intricate machinery at sight. He should have a thorough knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy, with a high grade of talent to enable him to cope with the able practitioners who appear in the United States courts where patent litigation is conducted. Such a lawyer, in an eminent degree, is the subject of our sketch, Gen. Alexander M. Stout. He is a native of Shelby county, Kentucky; was born January 8, 1820, and is descended from patriotic ancestors. His father, Simpson Stout, was a soldier of the war of 1812; a member of the legislature of Kentucky, a man of great native abilities, a public man of note in Kentucky, and a gentleman highly respected for his honorable, manly qualities and upright dealings.

Alexander was educated at St. Joseph's College in Bardstown, Kentucky, and Harvard Law School. After a very thorough preparation he was admitted to the Kentucky bar in March 1842. He at once entered upon a successful practice of the law at Owensboro, Daviess county, Kentucky, where he was favored with an extensive business, and gained a wide-spread reputation as an eminent counselor and thorough trial lawyer. Being an eloquent advocate, his practice extended over a wide range of country. In 1853 he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and was made city attorney or corporation counsel, in which capacity he served with marked ability for four years, and successfully contended with many of the ablest lawyers of that section.

At the opening of the war of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Stout, responding to the promptings of an intense patriotism, declared in many thrilling speeches in favor of the Union, and engaged in raising volunteers, resigning office, and entered the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Ky. Vol. Inf., in August 1861. For

bravery and gallantry in the field he was promoted to the rank of colonel, December 6, 1862, and breveted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He bore a conspicuous part in the capture of Fort Donelson, and was wounded while leading his men in the thickest of the fight in the first day's battle at Shiloh. He was at the battle of Chickamauga, and at the storming of Mission Ridge. He was in the command of different brigades and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and in the battle of Franklin. He was mustered out of service January 23, 1865, and returned to Louisville, Kentucky.

In 1865 he was elected on the republican ticket to the state legislature, and was the republican caucus candidate for speaker of the house. He was at once an acknowledged leader in the house, and his advice was sought by his associates in all important or intricate matters. He gave strict attention to the interests of his constituents, and was an earnest advocate of all measures calculated to advance the interests of the state, and particularly of the section which he represented. He served in the legislature until he was appointed chief clerk of the patent office at Washington in August 1866. He served there until January 20, 1868, when the office of commissioner of patents became vacant, and the duties of the office devolved upon him as acting commissioner, and he performed the duties of that office with eminent ability and entire satisfaction until September, 1868, when he resigned and opened a law office in Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained until March, 1872, making a specialty of patent law. During the time he practiced there he measured lances with many of the ablest and most celebrated lawyers in the United States, and was eminently successful, and gained a high reputation as a patent lawyer. He then removed to Philadelphia, and continued the practice of the patent law until 1876, when he returned to Louisville and practiced patent law until October 1879. He then removed to Chicago, where he has been in the active practice of the law ever since, and makes a specialty of patents and patent law.

Gen. Stout is still an active republican. He has been twice married, and has four children living. He had one son killed at the battle of Shiloh.

JAMES H. WARD.

JAMES H. WARD, a native of Chicago, was born November 30, 1853. His parents were born in Ireland. His father, Hugh Ward, who was among the largest building contractors of Chicago in her early years, died in January, 1859. James Ward, building and supply agent of the board of education for over twenty years, was an uncle of our subject. James H. received his early education at the public schools of Chicago, and afterward attended the University of Notre Dame, pursuing the regular classical course. He entered the Union College of Law, and after two years' close application graduated, and was admitted to the bar July 4, 1876, since which time he has been in the uninterrupted prac-

tice of his profession, and attained to an honorable standing among the younger members of the Chicago bar. In April, 1879, Mr. Ward was elected supervisor and treasurer of the town of West Chicago, and discharged his duties in that office with great satisfaction to the public. October 25, 1877, Mr. Ward married Miss Agatha St. Clair, of Chicago, daughter of the late Alexander St. Clair, a well-known railroad official. In politics he is a democrat. He is an earnest, patient worker, and to his untiring energy and honorable dealing is, in large measure, due his success.

HARRISON D. PAUL.

HARRISON D. PAUL was born August 3, 1835, in Medina county, Ohio, a son of Hosea Paul, a prominent civil engineer, who was chief engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and also consulting engineer of that and other roads. Mr. Paul was educated at the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio; and leaving there in 1851 he went into the employ of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad and other railroads thereafter in railroad surveys, which employment he remained in until 1856. He then began reading law with the firm of McClure and McKinney, of Akron, Ohio, and afterward entered the office of Otis, Coffinberry and Wyman, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until his admission to the bar in 1859, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio. There he practiced his profession from 1860 until 1877, when he retired from practice, and on account of his wife's ill-health spent the succeeding four years in traveling. In 1880 he settled in Chicago, and being admitted to the bar of Illinois resumed the practice of his profession. In 1862 he entered the army and served one campaign, and was chief engineer of the department of the Ohio, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1857 and 1858 he was deputy clerk of the court of common pleas in Cleveland.

EDMUND S. HOLBROOK.

EDMUND S. HOLBROOK resides in Chicago, and is a lawyer by profession. He was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, and there spent his earlier years. His parents, Stephen and Sally (Goddard) Holbrook, were of English ancestry and descendants of the early settlers of New England. They were farmers in the middle walks of life, and Edmund was the youngest of a large family. From his youth he evinced a strong and well defined inclination, taste and aptitude for literary pursuits. After the usual education of the village public school, he took the preparatory course at Phillips Academy, at Andover, entered Amherst College in 1835, and graduated in 1839 with high honors.

Immediately upon graduating, he was invited by the New England Anti-sla-

very Society to become one of its lecturers and standard bearers. As this suited well his inclinations as a friend of universal freedom and as a debater and orator, he entered bravely upon that field of labor, and it required bravery then to espouse so unpopular a cause.

In the spring of 1840, he resumed school life in Essex county, Virginia, as professor of languages, belles-lettres and vocal music, and continued in that vocation till 1843. While residing there, he took an active part in the cause of temperance, finding occasion sometimes to combat the Gospel ministers. He also took part in politics, sometimes in debates, sustaining the democratic party and its principles, and in the celebrated campaign of 1840 he met in public debate the whig representative in congress of that district, Henry A. Wise, a great pet of his party, and distanced him so effectually that the democratic press boasted of his defeat by a Yankee schoolmaster; whereupon the mad-dog cry of abolitionist was raised, a mob organized and threats made, the ministers of the Gospel taking the lead; but the friends of the able debater rallied, talked as firmly and loudly as their opponents, and violence was abandoned.

While engaged in teaching, the young professor devoted his leisure hours to the study of the law, and, without instruction, was admitted to the bar at Richmond. Discovering, however, that a pro-slavery community was in many respects quite uncongenial to him, he came to the Far West in the fall of 1843, settled first at Ottawa and soon after at Peru, La Salle county, Illinois.

In 1846, he volunteered, under the call of the President for troops for Mexico, assisted in raising a company, became a lieutenant, joined the 1st Illinois under Col. Hardin, served under Gen. Wool, afterward under Gen. Taylor; was in the battle of Buena Vista, and returned at the end of his service in July, 1847, having served faithfully and with honor. In 1848, he established a weekly newspaper, the Peru "Telegraph," free soil in politics, supporting Van Buren for the Presidency. It was the only paper of that kind in that section of the country, and had great influence in molding public sentiment to what it afterward became. He labored for the establishment of the republican party, and for the support of it in peace and in war, and has lived to see a result so little anticipated when in his youth he first set his face toward emancipation.

In 1852, he married Miss Ann Case, of Racine, Wisconsin, the daughter of Caleb Case, formerly of Oswego county, New York. In 1865, he opened a law office in Chicago, and a branch office at Joliet in 1870. In his profession he has devoted his time and attention to a general law practice. In the law on real property he is without a superior in the state of Illinois. His power of reason is comprehensive, extensive and profound, and readily masters the most abstruse, complex and subtle propositions. As an orator he is sufficiently fluent to engage, and has command of language to express his ideas directly, tersely and powerfully to carry conviction, and yet upon occasion is full of wit and satire. As a conversationalist, he is pleasing, pensive, instructive and emphatic in expression. In person, he is robust and sound, enjoys life, makes acquaintances slowly, and is

strongly and warmly attached to his friends. His learning and reading are of wide range, and so are his writings and essays.

His genius for poesy developed in early youth, and is of a decidedly superior order. He was the class poet at the academy and in college. Among his numerous poetic productions are his poems entitled the "Mexican War," the most lengthy, published by the association of Mexican veterans, "Chicago and the Great Fire," "A Centennial," "Apostrophe to Man," "Tribute to the Memory of Judge Breese," late of the supreme court of Illinois; and many others are equally worthy of mention.

As specimens of his style and power these stanzas are here given:
From the "Mexican War:"

"Chapultepec, the sentry of the city at her feet,
How grand and fixed in sweet repose, in armor how complete!
Our last great work shall be our best, to lay her wondrous power,
And float '*the Red, the White, the Blue,*' above her highest tower.
To say it, was the act itself—the scalers volunteer!
The cannons roar, the troops ascend yet nearer and more near!
A conflict hand-to-hand ensues, the stormers mount the walls!—
A moment more of life and death—the grand old Fortress falls!"

From "Apostrophe to Man:"

"Oh, man! endowed with mind of heavenly birth;
Enthroned superior o'er the world below;
Fired with ambition that o'erspans the earth,
With energies to do, as powers to know;
Let thy whole frame with living virtues glow;
Let truth and wisdom all thy counsels be;
Love, mercy, charity on each bestow;
And for thy soul, when death shall set thee free,
Cherish the faith and hope of immortality."

From "Excelsior" (an acrostic):

"'EXCELSIOR!' the prayer of MAN to GOD:
Come, Thou, the Guide of my aspiring heart,
Conduct my footsteps on the *higher* road;
Endow my soul with each diviner part,
Love, Wisdom, Joy, and Truth's most truthful chart;
Show how each crime and wrong I should abhor;
Inspire each holier thought, each nobler art;
Oppress me not in Life's e'er chafing war;
Renew each day my strength, *Excelsior!* EXCELSIOR!!"

As a religionist, Judge Holbrook's course and thought have been unique and peculiar. His parents were Puritans of the old stripe, and so also nearly all the companions of his youth. Yet he revolted against all these, and soon after his education was commenced, through the involuntary action of his own reason, he came to doubt and to deny the peculiar tenets of Calvinism as unreasonable and

unjust. He then had no faith for many years. Considering that he found in Spiritualism what he sought for in vain elsewhere, he has become its bold and earnest advocate, both by tongue and pen, and his writings, both in prose and poetry, are widely known in the journals and periodicals of that religious sect.

ANSON B. JENKS.

ANSON B. JENKS was born in Tioga County, New York, in 1836, and was the son of Calvin Jenks, whose father was the oldest settler in Tioga county. He attended the Clinton Liberal Institute in New York, and in 1855 entered the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, where he remained until 1856. He then went to Wisconsin and studied law for one year in the office of Judge Walker, of Plainfield, after which he returned to his native state and entered the office of Warren, Tracy and Walker, of Owego, where he studied until the fall of 1859, having been admitted to the bar at Norwich, New York, the spring preceding. He then removed to Chicago, and in the spring of 1860 entered into partnership with G. C. Walker, since governor of Virginia, and began the practice of his profession. This partnership continued for two years, and Mr. Jenks was alone after its dissolution until 1865, when he formed a connection with F. G. Bradley, under the style of Jenks and Bradley, which continued until the fire in 1871, since which time he has been alone.

He is a democrat, but not an active one, his life being devoted to his profession. His practice, which is large, is mostly confined to civil cases.

CHARLES A. FOLSOM.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Skowhegan, Somerset county, Maine, and was born February 26, 1836, the son of the late Jeremiah Folsom. Charles A. is a direct lineal descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, who was a delegate to the first American congress, and commanded a brigade of New Hampshire troops during the revolutionary war, and also distinguished himself in the battles at Fort Edwards, at Crown Point, on the shore of Lake Champlain, during the French and Indian war in 1755. Charles A. left his early home in the valley of the Kennebec, and removed with his parents to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he received an academic education, including a scientific and classical course, and fitted for college at the age of fourteen years. He followed the occupation of surveyor at Lowell for three years; he then went to Boston and worked for Naylor and Company, large manufacturers of and dealers in steel. But when the war broke out in 1861 he left his profitable situation, and enlisted in the 4th battalion Mass. Inf., and reëntered the service with the rank of captain in September 1861, in the 24th regiment Mass. Vol. Inf. He took part in the battles of Roanoke

Island, Newbern, Rawl's Mills, and Tranter's Creek. He built the fort at Washington, North Carolina, which was repeatedly attacked without success by the enemy, numbering ten thousand men, and which still stands. He was in the three month's siege at Forts Sumter, Gregg and Wagner, and in a subsequent successful assault on the deadly rifle pits thereof, and in the midnight assault on Fort Sumter. He was charged with the erection of the defenses on Seabrook Island, made for the protection of the navy, while preparing to attack the defenses of Charleston. He was engaged in the campaign of Florida, and also in the fight at Chester Station, Drury's Bluff, Richmond and Petersburg Turnpike, Fourmile Creek and Deep Run, and was engaged in the fortifications erected at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, and was subsequently engaged in operations before Petersburg, Virginia, and other engagements and numerous skirmishes. He was mustered out of service in front of Richmond in 1865, with greatly impaired health.

In 1868 he came to Chicago and engaged in commercial business until 1875, since which time he has devoted himself to the practice of law. He is a clear thinker, an untiring student, a logical reasoner, and a fluent speaker.

Capt. Folsom was married June 29, 1871, to Miss Sarah Sweet, a highly educated and refined lady, and daughter of the late Dr. Richard Sweet, of Norton, Massachusetts.

THOMAS PARKER, JR.

THOMAS PARKER, JR., is a gentleman of broad views, with a clear, comprehensive, active mind. He is an excellent trial lawyer, and can with great readiness state a principle and refer to the authorities that illustrate it. He is eloquent and logical, and no man more appreciates or better improves the technical opportunities offered him than Mr. Parker. He is fluent, witty, incisive, luminous and logical, and during his active career as a lawyer, has measured lances with some of the ablest lawyers in the Northwest, and the succession of victories that have crowned his efforts are evidence of the marked ability universally accredited to him. Considering his age he has attained high rank as a lawyer. By his manly, upright practice he has won the confidence of the courts before whom he practices, the good will of his professional brethren, and the esteem of his clients.

Mr. Parker is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington county, October 3, 1845, and is the son of Thomas Parker and Maria (Denison) Parker. He entered Michigan University, and in 1863 received the second degree, A.M., from the University of Chicago. In 1868 he attended the Union College of Law of Chicago, and graduated from that institution in 1869, and immediately entered upon a successful career as a lawyer. He formed a partnership with J. W. Ela, which has continued up to the present time. Mr. Parker has been engaged in many of the more important cases tried in Chicago during recent years. He

assisted in the defense of the bondsmen of Gen. McArthur, ex-postmaster of Chicago, and many other reported cases in the state and federal courts.

He has always been a republican, but has never taken any very active part in politics. He was nominated in 1880 for state senator in the fourth congressional district, but on account of large interests of his own that required his attention he declined. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of Apollo Commandery of Chicago. He is an affable gentleman, refined and courteous, and has a large circle of admiring friends, who prize him for his manly, upright qualities, and intellectual attainments.

He was married in May, 1871, to Miss Mary Ellen George, an estimable lady, accomplished, highly educated and refined. They have one child seven years old. Mr. Parker has a fine presence, is of medium height, of stout build, weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. He has a high, broad and intellectual forehead, with blue eyes and classic features.

JOHN MATTOCKS.

THE above named is a son of the late Rev. John Mattocks. He is a native of Keeseville, Essex county, New York. He was born August 13, 1839, and is a practicing attorney at the Chicago bar.

FRANK COMPTON.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, and was born near Cincinnati, January 7, 1849, and is the son of the late A. Compton, a carriage manufacturer and an intelligent business man who held various municipal offices and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him for his ability and integrity. The mother of our subject was Alice P. (Fleming) Compton. Mr. Compton entered Kenyon College in 1867, and graduated with honors from that institution in 1870. He then entered Cincinnati Law School, and took his degree of LL.B. in 1872, and in 1873 received from his *alma mater* the degree of A.M. He held the offices of town clerk and treasurer, and other positions of trust, in his native place, and was highly respected for his honor and intellectual attainments.

He removed to Chicago in 1873 and entered at once into legal practice, and has succeeded in establishing a good business by his own exertions. His success is the result of his own unaided efforts, and he numbers among his clients some of the best business men and firms in Chicago. He has been engaged in several suits of magnitude in New York, Ohio, and a number of the western states, and has won the reputation of being an accurate, careful attorney.

Besides being a careful and conscientious counselor and office lawyer, he is a

fluent speaker, and skillful in the trial of his cases, and is a gentleman who draws around him many friends and admirers for his moral and intellectual worth.

In religious sentiments Mr. Compton is an Episcopalian, and in politics he is very conservative. He was married August 13, 1874, to Miss Eva Potts, of Cincinnati, a lady of fine accomplishments, educated and refined. They have one child, Grace Fleming.

A. J. GROVER.

ALONZO J. GROVER was born in Bethel, Oxford county, Maine, August 26, 1828. His father was a farmer of the genial New England type, though attaining to some military preferment,—his farm on the side of a rather rugged hill, not favorable to accumulation of wealth beyond comfortable living and rearing of a somewhat numerous family. He married Miss Sophronia Bryant, a distant relative of the poet of that name.

Alonzo was the second son of the family, and early developing an enterprising disposition, and the home prospect offering small inducement, he purchased his time to one and twenty, for the sum of \$200, promptly paying to the last dollar as fast as he could earn the money. With his entire wardrobe and stock of worldly goods tied up, literally, in the traditional bandana handkerchief, and with \$9 in his pocket, with not yet a decent common school education, and at only fifteen, he bravely took himself into his own keeping, and entered on the work and warfare of human existence, determined to win a manly success. By patient, untiring industry and economy, shunning all the vanities and vices, common then as now to boys and young men, he early discharged his debt to his father, and with a small amount remaining, he entered Gould's Academy in his native town.

Having wisely improved all his leisure hours as he went along, he was able to fit for college in an unusually short time. He, however, decided not to enter college, and on leaving the academy he commenced the study of law in the office of William Frye, then of Bethel, and was admitted to the bar at Portland in 1853. Becoming deeply interested in the anti-slavery cause, before entering permanently into law practice, he accepted an appointment as lecturer for the American Anti-slavery Society, of which William Lloyd Garrison was president. In that capacity he traveled extensively through the New England states, lecturing and attending conventions in many of the principal cities and towns. At that time he formed an intimate acquaintance with Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Stephen and Abby Kelley Foster, Parker Pillsbury and all the principal workers in the anti-slavery enterprise.

In 1853 he removed to Illinois, and settled in the county of La Salle, where he soon began to practice his anti-slavery principles, at that time a rash step, especially for a stranger, and a young man besides. But in 1853 he assisted in forming the first republican organization in Illinois, in his own county of



H. J. Grover

A. J. Grover

La Salle. His fidelity to the American Anti-slavery Society, and his friendly personal relations with its officers and members, however, remained ever unchanged. In 1855 he was fiercely mobbed in his own town of Earlville, for harboring a fugitive slave, whose claimant had personal friends in the immediate neighborhood. His house was always a sanctuary to the fleeing slaves, and most welcome and hospitable home for all who were earnestly laboring for their deliverance. The lamented Owen Lovejoy, brother of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the first anti-slavery martyr, was his personal and intimate friend.

Religiously Mr. Grover has always been of the most humanitarian, as well as liberal and progressive school. He was an early and faithful disciple of Theodore Parker, when his preaching was as odious to the churches as were the doctrines of the abolitionists to the political parties. He joined and remained true to the republican party till under the Grant administration it changed its financial policy of a greenback currency. He then abandoned it, giving powerful and unanswerable reasons for his course. He was the author of the famous plank in the republican platform of 1868 against repudiation, and in favor of the greenback principles which the party leaders shamefully repudiated in 1874. The plank referred to is a most important item in the financial history of that most eventful period, and well worth copying here. It is as follows:

We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

The bonds were mostly by the law, and the terms thereof at that time, payable in greenbacks or legal tender treasury notes. He aided in inaugurating what is known as the greenback party, and in 1880 canvassed his native state in its interest, and bore an important part in electing Gov. Plasted on that platform. Against the great landed railroad and monied monopolies he labors with pen and tongue, in private and public, every day and everywhere, with an ability, fidelity and fervor rarely equaled, never exceeded. In him all the industrial classes, men and women, have an undaunted, unshaken and untiring friend.

His professional practice, extending through many states and territories, has prospered beyond his expectations, yielding an annual income of from five to six thousand dollars, for some dozen or fifteen years. His habits have ever been most temperate, never in his life tasting tobacco or intoxicating drinks, rarely tea or coffee, and seldom, now, eating animal food, and is hale, hearty and sprightly at fifty-three years of age.

Side by side with Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mr. Grover has always been a firm believer in the equal civil, political, educational and industrial rights of women with men, and that we are yet only a half republic. He holds that taxation is tyranny to men or women, without representation in the government; that "the consent of the governed" is the only basis of any just government, and that it is both cruelty and injustice to tax

women, to enact, and then compel them to obey laws, in the making and executing of which they have neither vote or voice.

In 1855 Mr. Grover married Miss Octavia E. Norton, also native of Maine. They have four living children, all sons. The eldest is in business in Chicago; the second, a most promising art student, still pursuing his studies in the best schools of Germany and Italy. The others are yet in childhood. Senator La Fayette Grover, of Oregon, and Maj.-Gen. Grover, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, are of the same Grover connection, and grew up in the same town of Bethel. They have also paternal relation to the Cliffords, of Maine, of whom was the late eminent Chief-Justice Clifford.

The subject of this brief sketch was never even candidate for office in his life. He never had such ambition or aspiration. Always at the front in every real and radical reform, his principles, which should have been recommendation, would have barred him from all political preferment.

Besides his large professional business, Mr. Grover performs a vast amount of writing and lecturing on various topics, temperance, woman suffrage, social, financial, labor and other reformatory enterprises, occasionally publishing some of his papers and essays for wider circulation. "The Serfdom of Woman, Taught and Enforced in the Bible," was one of these, and has hitherto challenged any successful refutation, after a wide reading in every part of the country. He established and for some years edited the Earlville "Transcript," making it the vehicle for all his favorite ideas on human progress and elevation. For several years he has been editorial contributor to the Chicago "Sentinel," and contributor to the "Weekly Magazine" and other papers. Many of his articles evince a power of description and discrimination, of ringing invective too, as well as logic and argument when occasion demands, second to none in the whole department of editorial and journalistic genius and power.

A. D. CARTER.

THE subject of this sketch is a thorough lawyer, especially in real estate and commercial law, to which he has principally given his attention. He is an easy, fluent speaker, with a logical turn of mind. He presents his cases to both court and jury in a clear, concise manner, always talking to the point, and never confusing the mind of the juror with inapt illustrations or words introduced for mere show or effect. He is well posted in the statute law, and in the decisions of the courts, and is thoroughly conversant with the rules of practice of the various courts. He always exercises due care in the preparation of all papers; is a good special pleader, and has excellent judgment in all matters of law and general business. A. D. Carter is a native of Illinois, and was born in Waverly, Morgan county, November 5, 1843, and is the son of Platt S. and Flora Carter. He commenced his education in the public schools; fitted for college under a private tutor;

entered Michigan University at Ann Arbor in 1864; graduated from that institution in 1868; read law with E. Webster Evans, and Waite and Clark in Chicago; was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has been in the successful practice of his profession in Chicago since that time; devoting his attention exclusively to civil practice. He now numbers among his clients many of the best business firms in Chicago whose confidence he has retained by strict attention to business and true fidelity to his clients' interests. He sustains an unblemished character for integrity and uprightness. He is an unassuming gentleman, kind and courteous in his intercourse with mankind, and possesses the faculty of making friends of all who are so fortunate as to make his acquaintance.

CHESTER D. PRATT.

CHESTER D. PRATT was born September 15, 1838, in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and is the son of George W. and Lucy (Russell) Pratt. He received his education in Thetford Academy (Vermont) and Dartmouth College, and studied law with John Meyer, in Boston. He afterward went to Missouri, and after further preparation in an attorney's office was, in 1856, admitted to practice in that state. He entered at once into the practice of his profession at Lee-mon and Brookfield, Missouri, and continued in a successful business until 1868, when he removed to Chicago, which he has since made his home. Mr. Pratt is a lawyer of good ability, and is well read in his profession.

He married Miss Sallie L. Downey, of Linn county, Missouri, a native of Clear Spring, Maryland, and a lady of refinement and literary attainments.

WILLIAM G. BEALE.

WILLIAM G. BEALE is a native of Maine, and was born at Winthrop, September 10, 1854, and is the son of William Beale and Lucinda (Bacon) Beale. He is the grandson of John Bacon, a man of great natural ability and general information, well known and highly respected in Kennebec county, Maine. He graduated at Hallowell Classical and Scientific Academy, and afterward entered Bowdoin College, and graduated from that famous institution in the class of 1877. He removed to Chicago the following spring, and became principal of Hyde Park high school, studying law in the meantime in the office of Williams and Thompson, of Chicago, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1881. Resigning the principalship of his school, he became connected with the law office of Isham and Lincoln, Mr. Isham being a well known lawyer of high standing in Chicago, and the other member of the firm being Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, the present able and popular secretary of war, and son of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Beale has early in life entered upon an apparently successful career as a lawyer.

He has the polish and refinement of a liberally educated gentleman, and is an easy, fluent and effective speaker and logical reasoner. His many friends have good reason to look forward to a realization of their fondest anticipations in his behalf. He addressed political meetings with good effect in the presidential campaign in behalf of Garfield and Arthur. He is a diligent student, active and energetic, and highly respected by all who know him for his honor and integrity.

MAXIMILIAN EBERHARDT.

MAXIMILIAN EBERHARDT was born in the city of Germersheim, Rhine-Bavaria, June 12, 1843. His parents, also, were natives of that place. His father, George J. Eberhardt, held the lucrative and honorable position of baker to the militia. He was appointed to it for the reason that when his son was christened, Maximilian II, afterward king of Bavaria, was at the city, and stood god-father to the boy, also promising to defray the expenses of his education. The royal sponsor was as good as his word, and the senior Eberhardt received the appointment of superintendent of the bakery. He held this office about five years, when he became implicated in the revolution of 1848, and his position was taken from him. He remained in the city until 1853, where his son received the excellent educational advantages of the German public school system, until he was ten years of age. He was then ready to be transferred to the Latin school, but before this change could be made the family emigrated to America. As an instance of the thorough manner in which the common schools of Germany are conducted, we mention the fact that on reaching New York, Maximilian and his younger brother were admitted to higher classes than those they had left, although not understanding a word of English.

Young Eberhardt attended the public schools of New York, and afterward a private college, until 1859, when the family removed to Cincinnati. He had a great desire for knowledge, and was constantly adding to his store of general information, and also disciplining his mind by means of close and careful study. By self-instruction, he attained great proficiency in the language of his native country, and became conversant with its literature. He also made great progress in the higher English branches, acquiring a high degree of perfection. His thoughts sought early expression in verse, and when but sixteen years of age, one of his poems was published in a German literary journal of high standing in New York city. He began the study of the law in the office of Jacob Wolf, of Cincinnati, and meanwhile formed an intimate acquaintance with Judge Stallo, of that city, with whose genial and scholarly mind the young man held intercourse of great advantage. While pursuing his law studies, Mr. Eberhardt published a lecture on art in its relation to human civilization, handling his subject in a very able manner. The lecture received the favorable criticism of Judge Stallo, and was heartily appreciated by those who knew the young student and had watched his intellectual progress.

At twenty-one years of age Mr. Eberhardt was admitted to the bar, and practiced law three years. He then removed to Chicago, where resided the family of the lady who afterward became his wife. Here he opened a law office, and soon became known as an industrious student, who sought distinction by fair and honest conduct in the discharge of his professional duties.

May 22, 1869, he was married to Miss Sarah Singer, of Chicago, a young lady whose charm of manner was only equaled by her grace of mind and heart. During that year Mr. Eberhardt was nominated on the people's ticket as justice of the peace, and elected. He held the office four years, and by his able, upright and conscientious course, gave such marked satisfaction to the public that he was again nominated and elected, but failed to obtain his commission from the governor, the question having arisen as to whether the office existed under the new constitution. He therefore resumed the practice of law, continuing it with uniform success.

In 1875 he was again recommended to the office of justice of the peace, and appointed by Gov. Beveridge. His official conduct has received the highest approval of his fellow-citizens. He is ever painstaking, discreet and judicious, qualities which can never fail of appreciation. In politics Judge Eberhardt has always affiliated with the republican party until its temporary disruption in 1872. He was the author of the address of the German American central organization which, in 1873, gave the first impulse toward the coalition of the disaffected republicans and democrats, and which for some time united the liberal elements of both parties. It was also mainly through his solicitation that Carl Schurz responded to the call of a number of prominent Germans of this city, and delivered, in the summer of 1871, his famous speech in Chicago, inaugurating the liberal movement. He is not a partisan, but gives his influence in favor of those who, in his judgment, are most suitable for office, irrespective of political prejudice. He is not a seeker of official honors; but the excellent manner in which he had fulfilled, while in office, the duties devolving upon him, led to his reappointment in 1878. He had the recommendation and hearty support of all the more prominent German citizens, in consideration of his exemplary record, without regard to his political views.

Judge Eberhardt has been especially distinguished by his own countrymen, who have appointed him to various positions of trust and honor among them. He was elected secretary of the German Aid and Relief Society in 1874, a position which he has held ever since, meriting the special thanks of those who elected him to the position by the excellent manner in which he has at all times discharged his onerous duties. He was for a number of years president of a benevolent society known as Bismarck Bund, a very large organization, whose members were, during its existence, found in all parts of the state. He is also a prominent member of the North American Turner Bund. He was at one time a member of the board of directors, and vice-president of the Chicago Union.

Judge Eberhardt has given attentive culture to his literary tastes, and has

contributed a large number of poems to various literary journals of the country. He is represented in a collection of poems by German American authors, published by E. Steiger and Company, New York, the first work of the kind ever published in this country. He has also published a small work in the German language, on the legal position of married women, a comprehensive though concise essay which traces the position of married women from former times under the common law to their present one under the recent changes in our statute law. When Mr. John J. Lalor planned his "Encyclopædia of Political Science and Political Economy," now in course of publication by Rand, McNally and Company, Mr. Eberhardt was among the first who were invited to contribute to the work, the importance and high standard of which is recognized and appreciated by all competent critics throughout the country. Mr. Eberhardt has also contributed several articles to Blanchard's "History of the Northwest."

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, the third son of Richard and Caroline Williams, is a native of Chicago. When he was about five years of age the family removed from the city to a farm in the wilds of northern Michigan, near the town of Ludington. Here, for six years, the young lad lived in the depths of the forest, doing his part in the rude labors of pioneer life throughout the long summer days, and gathering the elements of a sound English education during the winter months at the little district school, which was the best educational institution northern Michigan afforded in those days. To the stern discipline and vigorous exercise of his earlier years may be attributed that iron constitution and that indomitable will which have enabled him to rise above the obscurity of his birth and force his way to an honorable position in his profession.

In the year 1869, the family returning to Chicago, Charles entered a city school, and maintained the class leadership both in the school room and on the play ground up to the day of his graduation. He subsequently entered the University of Chicago, but determining to enter the legal profession, decided not to take a complete collegiate course, and entered the Union College of Law at Chicago. The necessity of assisting in the support of his widowed mother and younger sister retarded his progress somewhat, and when finally he applied for admission to the bar, he had really been able to devote only eight months of the two years reading required to actual and uninterrupted study. Despite this disadvantage, however, he stood second in a class of forty-two, his percentage being ninety-six, while the class leadership was carried off by a man who had devoted five years to his studies and obtained a percentage of ninety-seven. After admission to the bar Mr. Williams at once opened an office for himself and engaged in active business, receiving from the beginning a fair patronage, which has steadily increased, and few attorneys of equal age in Chicago can exhibit a more honorable record

or boast of a more remunerative practice. Mr. Williams has been identified with several popular movements from time to time. For nearly two years he gave considerable attention to political matters, but finding the requirements of party work incompatible with his professional duties, abandoned it, and has since steadfastly refused the use of his name either upon committees or as a candidate for office.

Mr. Williams is happily endowed with that indefinable personal quality termed a "presence." In speaking, he is deliberate and argumentative, seldom telling stories and never resorting to the dramatic. Occasional flowers of rhetoric adorn his diction, while spontaneous bursts of wit often relieve his logic. In repartee, he is quick, incisive and strikingly original. Socially, he is genial, kind hearted and hospitable, and his office is the rendezvous of a coterie of warm friends, who are always welcome to the best entertainment his facilities afford.

Concerning religious matters he is very reticent. His belief is: "Religion is a controverted question, based more upon individual opinion than upon evidence. I believe in a God, but while I entertain my own views concerning His nature and the future destiny of man, I esteem it folly to waste time in attempting to argue that which from the very nature of the supernatural must remain a matter of conjecture."

To sum up, Mr. Williams is a promising young lawyer, endowed with a fine *personnel*, a well balanced and philosophical mind, a broad and generous disposition, and many of those lighter graces which serve a man so well in social life.

HENRY A. WILDER.

HENRY A. WILDER was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1844, and is the son of Augustus Wilder, and Abby (Tilton) Wilder, and a direct descendant, in the paternal line, of one of three brothers of his name, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Mr. Wilder's grandfather held a captain's commission in the war of 1812. True to Puritan instincts, the old family Bible has been read and preserved, and this family now has in its possession one that has been read and re-read by successive generations during the past one hundred and fifty years. Mr. Wilder's grandmother, it is said, read this book through thirty-six times.

Mr. Wilder was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated therefrom. He then studied the classics two years under a private tutor, and entered Columbia Law College in the District of Columbia in 1868. He was in the 14th Mass. Vols. 2d army corps, and fought in the war of the rebellion, under Gen. W. S. Hancock, twenty-three months. After being mustered out of the service, he was appointed to a first-class clerkship by the secretary of war, and assigned to duty in his office in Washington, District of Columbia. He remained there about ten months, and

was then appointed to a first-class clerkship in the second auditor's office. In September, 1868, he removed to Chicago, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of the law in Chicago. During his practice he has devoted much attention to the criminal branch, and conducted a number of important criminal cases, notably that of the people *vs.* Bridget Carlin, who was indicted for murder in 1870. He defended her before Judge McAllister in the circuit court, and secured her acquittal. He also defended Flora Crandall and Keno Anderson, charged with being the authors of the Wilce murder, which occasioned great excitement in Chicago at the time. Who the perpetrators of the murder were, has ever since remained a mystery.

JACOB C. TURNES.

AMONG the promising young attorneys at the Chicago bar, is Jacob C. Turnes. He was born in Chicago in the year 1857, and educated mainly in her public schools. He studied law with one of the leading firms of Chicago, and after a thorough, practical course, was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age, passing a creditable examination. He at once opened an office on his own account, and commenced the practice of his profession, and is prosecuting the same with more than ordinarily fair prospects of success. His father is one of the older residents of Chicago, who has, by dint of industry and careful management, accumulated a competency, and won an honorable standing in the community. Jacob is a young man of substantial abilities and excellent habits, and has been successful in chancery practice particularly, and has before him a bright future. He is devoted to his profession, and with his industry, energy and integrity will succeed. Though yet young in years and experience, he is employed in important cases in the higher courts, and has often acquitted himself in a manner that would do honor to lawyers older in years and practice.

DANIEL W. MANCHESTER.

DANIEL W. MANCHESTER was born in the year 1838 in New York city, where his father, Hon. P. B. Manchester, was then practicing law, having a large and influential practice. In the fall of 1844, when Daniel was six years of age, his father moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and it was there that the son received his early education and prepared for college. In the year 1852, at the age of fourteen, he entered Yale College. After remaining two years in the academical department, he entered the law school and studied there one year. After leaving college, he continued the study of law in Racine, Wisconsin, with Hon. Wm. Pitt Lyon, who is now one of the judges of the state of Wisconsin.

In 1856, Mr. Manchester removed to Chicago and entered into the active duties

of a newspaper reporter for one of the Chicago dailies, continuing the study of law at the same time. Two years later, at the age of nineteen, he was admitted to the bar of the state of Illinois. Mr. Manchester immediately thereafter became a member of the well known law firm of P. B. Manchester and Sons, of Chicago, and is now the only surviving member of that firm. In 1865, Mr. Manchester was nominated on the McClellan ticket for the state legislature, but met with the same fate as the rest of the ticket, which was a general defeat. In the same year, immediately after his defeat for the legislature, he was elected attorney for the Consolidated Silver Mining Company of New York and Nevada, and remained in that position for two years, having his office in New York city, but spending one year in the mining regions of Nevada and California in the interest of the company. Mr. Manchester returned to Chicago in 1868 and resumed the practice of law, which he has continued uninterruptedly ever since. He has a large and extensive practice, both civil and criminal, and is a well known member of the Chicago bar.

MILTON L. KNIGHT.

THE subject of this biography is a native of central New York, born at Sauquoit, Oneida county, September 11, 1829. His father, William Knight, was a native of Sackett's Harbor, of the Empire State. He was a prominent citizen and politician, having represented his district in the legislature at Albany, New York, in 1836. He afterward was elected to the office of justice of the peace and subsequently associate judge while Judge Bacon was chief-justice in the court of common pleas, holding the office of magistrate until his death in 1875. The mother of Milton L. was Belinda (Mosher) Knight, who was also a resident of New York, but originally of New England stock. His early education was obtained at the public schools and at the Sauquoit Academy; also attending school in the city of Utica, New York. Subsequently he attended college at Cazenovia, New York.

In 1849 he commenced the study of law with Hon. Volney Owen, an eminent jurist at Mohawk, Herkimer county, New York, Mr. Owen then being district attorney. While in Cazenovia he continued reading law with Judge Hough in that city. In 1851 he left New York state for the West, opening a school at Potosi, Wisconsin, during which time he read law with Hon. Orsimus Cole, present chief-justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin. Immediately following he engaged as principal of the third ward school in Dubuque, Iowa, still reading his profession with Judge Wiltse, of that city. Going from there to Knoxville, Illinois, he read law with Hon. H. N. Keightly, and in the spring of 1854 was admitted to the bar of Illinois, when he commenced practice in the city of Galesburg, being soon elected prosecuting attorney; holding that office for one year, he was elected city justice, the criminal business being specially assigned to his court by order of the mayor and common council.

During the rebellion he assisted in recruiting and raising a fund to fill the quota of troops in the district where he resided. In 1864 he removed to McDonough county, Illinois, where he was elected trustee and public prosecutor at Prairie City. While residing in McDonough county, Mr. Knight was retained as attorney and solicitor for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, which position he held for six years. He has been very successful in the management of large railroad cases, among others recovering \$10,000 in the suit of Ramsey *vs.* Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, first tried in United States circuit court before Judge Blodgett and a jury, but ultimately tried on appeal in the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, District of Columbia, and judgment affirmed. He was a candidate before the county convention of McDonough county for county judge, and came within one vote of a nomination.

Removing to Chicago in 1872, he has there continued in the practice of the law since. Mr. Knight, being engaged in land pursuits since 1880, spends a portion of his time at Casselton, Dakota Territory. He has incidentally been retained in important litigation in the district courts at Fargo, Dakota Territory, also having a large practice in the surrounding judicial circuits.

He was married in 1857 to Miss Ann Seely, daughter of William Seely, of La Salle county, Illinois, one of the earliest pioneers of the state, having settled at Springfield, Sangamon county, in 1818, the result of their union being two daughters, the elder being the wife of Willis M. Dietrich of Chicago. In politics, Mr. Knight is a republican, being an active worker and devoted to the interests of his party. He is an able attorney, safe counselor and good citizen.

BENJAMIN F. RICHOLSON.

BENJAMIN F. RICHOLSON was born January 30, 1854, at Adams, La Salle county, and was the son of Lars R. and Helen L. (Johnson) Richolson, both of whom were of Norwegian descent. His father was a prosperous farmer and stock raiser, and a man who was much respected. His mother is still living (1883). During his boyhood Benjamin lived at home, assisting in the farm work, and also attended the district schools, and later spent two years studying in Jennings' (now Clark's) Seminary, at Aurora, Illinois. In school he was studious and apt, and being fond of study early determined to prepare himself for professional life. Accordingly, after leaving the seminary, in 1873, he entered upon a course of legal study and training in the law office of Richolson and Snow, at Ottawa, Illinois. During the succeeding three years he devoted himself assiduously to the study of law, and became familiar with its rudimentary principles and rules of practice, and in January, 1876, was admitted to the bar of Illinois. In the fall of the same year he removed to Chicago, believing that he should there find a wider scope and readier opportunity for the exercise of his talents, and for a short time was associated with Charles H. Crawford. Later he was connected with the office of

Tuley, Stiles and Lewis, and in 1879 opened an office in the Major Block, and has established there a good practice.

Mr. Richolson is a young man of much promise, possessing fine native endowments. He is at once a good lawyer, a thorough business man and a genial gentleman, and with his abilities and attainments must take an honorable and honored position in his profession.

Mr. Richolson was married October 15, 1879, to Miss Ella Daley, of Chicago, a charming and accomplished lady.

In politics Mr. Richolson is an active republican, and is a member of several different political organizations.

ANDREW GROH.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Hallstadt, near Bamberg, Bavaria, Germany, July 24, 1836. He received a classical education at the Royal College of Bamberg, Schwenfurt, and at the University of Wurzburg, and at the Royal Agricultural College at Weiheustephan, near Munich, Bavaria, and afterward had, for nine years, the management of large estates in East Prussia. Immigrating to America in June, 1867, he settled first in Lake Forest, Lake county, Illinois, where he worked in the family of S. J. Learned, to learn English; then worked on a farm in Livingston county, Illinois. From 1868 to 1870 he was engaged in teaching at Grand Prairie Seminary, in Onarga, Illinois, where he gained the reputation of being one of the best educators in the state. He then, in 1871, came to Chicago, commenced the study of the law in the office of Frank Adams, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1873, and has continued in practice with reasonable success ever since. Since 1873 he has been connected with the Chicago Mechanics' Institute as a director, and with the Chicago Athenæum and Bryant and Stratton's College as a teacher, devoting his spare time to the teaching of German and English in the latter two institutes.

Mr. Groh is systematic in his method of thought and business, and a good counselor. He is deep in research of authorities, careful in the preparation of his cases and an expert in office work.

JAMES WEST.

JAMES WEST was born at Selby, England, June 1, 1841, and is the son of John West, and Sarah (Ackroyd) West. His father was superintendent of the Midland railroad, England, and immigrated to this country to engage in railroading, but died the first year after his arrival at Elmwood, Illinois. His mother was a sister of William Ackroyd, a wealthy manufacturer of worsted goods at Stowell's Mills, in Bradford, Yorkshire, England. James was educated at Belmont Academy, Liscord, England, and at Wheaton College, Illinois, and after closing his studies

in college in 1859, he engaged in mercantile business at Wheaton with good success, and for a short time afterward was buyer for Field, Leiter and Company, in the notion department of their business, after which he engaged in the wholesale notion business in Chicago as a member of the firm of Torrence, Manning and Company, which afterward became Manning Brothers, West and Company. Closing out his interest in this firm in 1868, he was buyer and general manager for J. B. Shay, wholesale dealer in notions and gentlemen's furnishing goods, Chicago, until the fire of 1871. During the following year he was engaged in the retail dry goods business on his own account. Yielding to a long cherished desire to enter the legal profession, he at the end of that time commenced to read law with T. M. Manning, and also entered the Union College of Law, and graduated from that institution in 1880 and was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and followed the general practice one year. Since 1881 Mr. West has been acting as credit man and attorney for Eddy, Harvey and Company, wholesale dealers in robes, furs, hats, caps, etc. He is an energetic, intelligent, upright man; a good judge of human nature, and in his manner and address pleasing and courteous. Mr. West was married December 29, 1875, to Mrs. C. A. Long, and has had by her two interesting children.

EMERY A. STORRS.

"HOW difficult is it," writes President Brown, in his preface to the life of Rufus Choate, "to portray the peculiarities of his character—its lights and shades so delicate, various and evanescent. I cannot but feel how inadequate is any delineation to present a complete picture of that subtle, versatile and exuberant mind with psychological exactness." Similar considerations embarrass the writer as he approaches the subject of this sketch. As difficult is it to "paint the bow upon the bended heavens;" to perpetuate the variegated flashes of the aurora, or by the magic of art to reclaim the momentary sparkle of a gem, as with words to delineate an adequate picture of Emery A. Storrs, the advocate, the orator, the scholar, the litterateur. The mere fact that Mr. Storrs' fame as an orator is not only national but international, is indicative, in and of itself, of the difficulties inherent in the very matter in discussion. Oratory, as to form, is protean, while as to color it is variable as the chameleon and brilliant as the prism. Like the glories of dawn or the hues of sunset, oratory is but for the hour. Like the electric point, its light is intense, yet self-consuming. The very term implies the relation of speaker and hearer, the charmer and the charmed, the one who enchants and those enchanted. Separate these factors and the spell is broken. Can the untutored mind see aught in a page of Mozart or Beethoven but an array of meaningless hieroglyphics? Can the untuned harp reveal its marvelous possibilities to the inexperienced? So is it with the orator when away from the spirit of the occasion, the inspiration of the hour. All this is particularly true of American oratory, as contradistinguished from that of every other age and country, and its



Emory A. Stone

each and every feature is forcibly exemplified in the genius of Emery A. Storrs. For a genius Emery A. Storrs most assuredly is, if by that word is "implied high and peculiar gifts of nature," impelling the mind to creative imagery of the highest type, "and reaching its ends by a kind of intuitive power." Rufus Choate has his only living antitype in Emery A. Storrs. For it is with Storrs as it was with Choate,—his style is a combination of all that was best in the rival schools of Atticism and Asianism. It possesses at once the compactness, the perspicuity and grace of the first, with the gorgeous coloring and vivid phrase of the latter. In outline it is as harmonious as a Greek statue, while its hues remind us of an oriental garden. Although in his style Mr. Storrs thus displays the merits of these schools, he at the same time avoids their defects. In their endeavor to subordinate form to thought, the Attic orators were oftentimes cold and rigid in phrase. On the other hand, the Asiatics manifested a tendency to superabundant ornament and inordinate fancy. Not so with Mr. Storrs, who, in his avoidance of extremes and delicate adjustment of substance to mould, reveals a literary art akin to that of Heinrich Heine. As a lawyer, Mr. Storrs is scarcely less distinguished than as an orator. He comes of a family of lawyers, and is the son of an eminent member of that profession, his father being Hon. Alexander Storrs, now a resident of Cattaraugus county, New York. Emery A. Storrs was born in the same county, August 12, 1835. He studied law first with his father and Hon. M. B. Champlain, at Cuba, Allegany county, New York. M. B. Champlain was twice attorney general of that state. Young Storrs then went to Buffalo, where, after diligently pursuing his legal studies in the office of Austin and Scroggs, he was admitted to practice in 1855. In 1857 he went to New York city, remaining there but two years. He came thence to Chicago in 1859. Devoted to his profession, he has never been an officeseeker or officeholder. And yet, as a conspicuous citizen of the republic, he has ever taken a profound, intelligent and efficient interest in political affairs. Never has he been reluctant to sacrifice either personal ease or professional profit in behalf of the public welfare. Politically a decided republican, to that party he has constantly dedicated his great talent. In 1868, 1872 and 1880 he was delegate-at-large from Illinois to the national republican convention, being on each occasion one of the foremost in shaping the policy, characterizing the resolutions and formulating the platforms of the party. With a trenchant pen and a clarion voice has he battled for the right as he understood it. Accomplished in literature, learned in jurisprudence, proficient in political philosophy, familiar with economic science, acute and alert of mind, and a master of brilliant and lucid expression, Emery A. Storrs, whether as lawyer or politician, advocate or orator, has been useful to his country and an ornament to his state.

So much for the man considered in the abstract. Should this terminate our view, it could scarcely be complete. Whatever a man may be absolutely, is of slight practical interest. It is his relative position with which his fellows are mostly concerned. Potentially, man is naught to his kind until quickened by

domestic, social and political contact, either for weal or woe. This is essentially true of republics. In free states public welfare is in exact proportion with the extent, quality and degree of interest manifested by the citizens thereof, individually and collectively. So sensitive were the democracy of ancient Greece to this truth that a negative position as to public affairs was constituted an offense of equal gravity with overt treason. Through eternal vigilance alone can freedom and prosperity be maintained. No citizen of the United States has been, or could have been, more keenly alive to this verity than Mr. Storrs. For thirty years he has been actively identified with movements in the interests of public morals and education. No question of civil moment, whether in the nation, state or municipality, has escaped his attention. In opinion sharply defined and in character positive, his movements are never undecided. Familiar with the deductions of Story, Kent, Webster and Lieber; convinced intellectually that the federal union was neither a league nor pact, but a government; and stimulated by a noble patriotism, he was a leading and potent member of the union defense committee. He drafted the constitution and by-laws of the Citizens' Association, and is interested in the Historical Society, Press Club and other institutions of kindred character. Versed in educational studies, theoretically and practically, in these matters he has been an intelligent exponent of reform. Believing, however, that learning and morality should go hand in hand, he has not been satisfied with contemplating the generalizations of Maurice or the teachings of Bain. "Action!" is his motto, as has been instanced by his connection with the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors.

The extent and value of Mr. Storrs' attainments as a lawyer, scholar and litterateur cannot be properly estimated without a continued personal contact with him. As substantial monuments of his varied accomplishments in general literature, attention might be called to his numerous lectures, notably those on "English Constitution," on "Culture," "Patriotism," "Men of Action," "Municipal Government," and lectures before the Chicago Historical Society. Of these efforts, the first mentioned would have been creditable to De Lolme, Hallam, Freeman, Creasy, Stubbs, Thierry or Guizot, while the second immortalized his judicious and generous readings throughout every realm of human thought. His Garfield funeral orations before the Union League Club and at the great lake-front meeting were of noble quality and lustered phrase. Distributed through the supreme court reports of this state are to be found evidences of his legal learning and acumen. So numerous have been the important cases with which he has been associated as counsel that it is with difficulty we discriminate those worthy of particular mention. Of these perhaps it will suffice to enumerate the great Babcock conspiracy case, tried in St. Louis; the contested election cases for the incorporation of the city under the general law, the famous Michigan University case, the case involving the duty of railroads to deliver grain to elevators to which it was consigned, the uniformity of taxation case, and those cases involving the constitutionality of the law providing for the erection of the new state

house, and also of the Lincoln and South Park statutes, involving a question as to the power of municipalities to impose taxes without consent.

Legal ability of a uniform and versatile type is rare. In this busy age there is a tendency in the direction of specialized talent. The majority of legal minds find general proficiency out of the question. Perforce of circumstances, therefore, attention is restricted to some particular phase or phases of an almost illimitable subject. For instance, rare is it to find a lawyer equally efficient in both civil and criminal practice. If expert in one, he is deficient in the other. To this rule Mr. Storrs is an exception. His fine capabilities as a criminal lawyer were amply demonstrated in the famous Sullivan, Ransom and Cochrane murder cases, as well as his masterly defense of Storey and Wilkie, at Belvidere, indicted for conspiracy. In this connection it is well to note his defense of the Chicago "Times" in the Higgins' libel suit. His familiarity with political history, political philosophy and political economy has been revealed time and again. To be convinced we need but read his many political speeches upon vital national issues, his extensive newspaper and magazine work, and his elaborate arguments before the congressional committee on ways and means and the committee on commerce. Of these it will perhaps suffice to mention his discussion of the tariff on steel rails, transportation of live stock, inter-state commerce bill, and concerning the taxation of national bank deposits.

In conclusion, it may be said that, considered as a lawyer merely, Mr. Storrs has few, if any, equals in the West. Although versatile and facile, as we have seen, he is not superficial. Exactness and thoroughness characterize all his attainments, whether literary or professional. With a multiplicity of learning, he is equally proficient in every part. His intellectual possessions are at once unified and assimilated. They are his own—a part of the warp and woof of his mind. Everything is brought to bear upon his life work as a lawyer. No erudition is too precious, no truth too great, no beauty too choice, for his employment as an advocate. Vigilant, zealous, industrious, could he be otherwise than successful? A perfect command of the English language as an art, combined with the histrionic faculty and mimetic artifice, has placed Emery A. Storrs by the side of Erskine and Wedderburn. He is at his best only in great trials or on great occasions which bring out the resources of his mind, when his efforts are often those of a high order of genius. Then, with equal facility and force, he employs every instrument known to the "art of discourse." He is clear, energetic and figurative. In representative imagery he is peculiarly happy, and vision, personification, hyperbole, simile, contrast, allusion and antithesis succeed each other in rich and varied profusion. Wit and humor scintillate continually over and through a substantial background of searching analysis and comprehensive synthesis. Whether in persuasion, dissuasion or excitation, Mr. Storrs is equally at home. The grace and propriety of his delivery are equal to the copiousness and felicity of his diction. He is always self-possessed and prepared for any emergency. His manner and action are energetic, without verging on that extrava-

gance which is unpleasant. He is a sort of beacon light in the midst of that prosaic mistiness which too often hovers around our courts, unrelieved by style and unadorned by wit, eloquence and humor. In a word, Mr. Storrs must have lived in the light of those well known words of Schiller: "I hope ultimately to advance so far that art shall become a second nature, as polished manners are to well bred men; then imagination shall regain her former freedom and submit to none but voluntary limitation."

In personal appearance Mr. Storrs is below the medium height, slender, with light hair, eyes and complexion, quick and nervous in movement, of courteous and gentlemanly bearing and address.

HENRY E. SEELYE.

HENRY E. SEELYE is the son of Seth Seelye, and was born June 20, 1827, at Bethel, in the state of Connecticut, where he entered upon his academic studies, and worked on his father's farm till he was twenty-one years of age. In 1850, he removed to Chicago, and entered the office of Morris and Goodrich as a law student. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and has practiced uninterruptedly since, giving special attention to real estate and maritime law. For a number of years, Mr. Seelye was a trustee of Lake Forest University, and was also secretary of the Chicago Orphan Asylum for a lengthened period, and was one of the leading spirits in giving it a fresh start from its old routine; but for the last fifteen years has not been connected with it. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Seelye was connected with the Riverside Improvement Company as its attorney, and was also treasurer for the same institution. After the great fire the company became involved in serious difficulties, and in order to save from loss his friends, who had invested their money through his representation, he paid from his own funds over \$150,000 of its indebtedness. Owing to the complications and trying circumstances forced upon him by the fire, his business burdens became so heavy that his health became seriously impaired, and for a considerable time he was a complete physical wreck, and but for his indomitable energy and will he must have completely collapsed. He is now, however, perfectly restored and doing more hard work than at any former period of his life. He has traveled extensively, and during the war held a distinguished position on the sanitary commission, and being thus brought into contact with the army, so continued until the close of the war.

In politics, Mr. Seelye was an old time whig until the formation of the republican party, to which he has at times rendered good service during campaigns. He has been twice married, first, in 1857, to Henrietta W. Hurd, third daughter of the late Dr. Hurd, of Detroit, and who died in 1865, and by whom he has two children, a son, who has just graduated from Amherst College, Massachusetts,

and a daughter, who is now a member of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, both of which institutions are presided over by brothers of Mr. Seelye. He was again married in 1867 to Christine C. Abeel, formerly of Catskill, New York, a daughter of Col. David Abeel, who had seen much active service in the war of 1812. Mr. Seelye is a man of fine personal appearance and presence. He stands six feet two inches in height, and weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds; is of light complexion and of social habits, and is in the truest sense a genial gentleman.

FRANK BAKER.

FRANK BAKER was born in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1840. His parents are Richard Baker, son of Samuel Baker, a revolutionary soldier, and for many years county judge of Steuben county, New York, and Fanny (Wheeler) Baker, daughter of the late Grattan H. Wheeler, of Wheeler, Steuben county, New York. He was graduated at Delaware, Ohio, in 1861, and at Albany Law School in 1863, served as a private soldier in the 84th regiment Ohio Vols., and began the practice of law at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1865.

He was appointed assessor of internal revenue by President Johnson in 1866; was elected city attorney of the city of Tiffin in 1867, and prosecuting attorney of Seneca county in 1869, and resigned both offices when he removed to Chicago in 1873. Since his removal to Chicago he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Baker is regarded as a good trial lawyer, careful and accurate in the preparation of his cases for trial, clear and precise in the statement of his cases to a court or jury. He has a good voice, fine presence, and is a clear and forcible speaker. He was the democratic candidate for probate judge of Cook county in 1882, and was defeated by Judge Knickerbocker. He was married in 1870 to Miss Eliza Warner, of London, Ohio.

CLAYTON E. CRAFTS.

CLAYTON EDWARD CRAFTS is a native of Ohio, and was born in Auburn, July 8, 1848, a son of Edward Crafts. His grandfather, William Crafts, was the first white settler in the county where he lived, and his great-grandfather, Maj. Crafts, was one of the revolutionary patriots, who gave his time and whole fortune to the cause of liberty. Mr. Crafts' mother, before marriage, was Miss Helen B. Johnson, of an old Massachusetts family.

At an early age Clayton attended the district school, and then the Eclectic Institute of Hiram, now Hiram College, of which the late lamented Garfield was once president. Owing to impaired health, caused by confinement and overstudy, he was compelled to leave college a short time before his class graduated, but at

the end of the year, feeling that he had fully regained his health, he entered Union College of Law, at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating therefrom with honors, and delivering the valedictory address at the commencement in 1868. Shortly afterward he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio. He then commenced the practice of his profession at Watkins, New York, in connection with John J. Van Allen, where he continued one year, after which he removed to Chicago, which has since been his place of business. Soon after his arrival in Chicago he commenced practice in connection with Henry Lincoln, with whom he remained until 1873, since which time he has been in business alone.

Mr. Crafts is a keen, shrewd real estate man. Seeing it was only a question of time, when Chicago would be surrounded by numerous suburban villages, he in 1869 settled with his family at Austin, and has resided there since that time, being identified with all or nearly all of the improvements that help to beautify that charming place. He takes an active part in politics, and has held many offices in that place, having been supervisor, treasurer, school trustee and director. He is also a member of the democratic state and county central committees, and takes an active part in all political contests. In 1878 he received the democratic nomination for the assembly from the seventh district. He was elected, November 7, 1882, a member of the house of representatives in the thirty-third general assembly of Illinois by the democrats of the seventh district. He was married, September 15, 1869, to Miss Cordelia E. Kent, of Aurora, Ohio. He is a trustee and member of the Presbyterian church, and takes a deep interest in all church matters.

DAVID L. ZOOK.

DAVID L. ZOOK was born March 1, 1846, in Richland county, Ohio. His father, John M. Zook, and his mother, Rebecca (Shellenberger) Zook, were Pennsylvanians, whose remote ancestors were German. David L. has two brothers, Aaron S. Zook and Daniel Zook, both members of the legal profession, now practicing at Goshen, Indiana, and one sister, Mrs. Becknell, wife of I. J. Becknell, M.D., of Milford, Indiana. During the infancy of our subject, his parents started from Ohio for the frontier of the West, by what was then considered the most approved route for pioneers, that through the forests in a canvas-covered wagon drawn by oxen. A quarter section of heavily timbered land was purchased from the government, in Elkhart county, Indiana, and on that quarter section the cutting away of the underbrush by his father, preparatory to raising a log dwelling house, is among the earliest scenes that David L. now remembers. His early education was derived from the common country school and the plow, in the proportion of four months of each year under the former teacher, to eight months under the latter. By the aid of his father he finally attended several terms of the high school at Goshen, Indiana, after which he taught a term or two of school in the country, and then entered Hillsdale College, Michigan. After pursuing a

classical course of study for two years he abandoned it, and graduated in 1873 from the scientific course. Through college he earned his way almost entirely as he went, by teaching lower classes in mathematics, performing the duties of steward of a boarding club, sawing wood for other students, etc. He neither boasts nor blushes now over any of that work performed. During the school year of 1873 he taught the high school at Mishawaka, Indiana. Starting with his money savings from his year's teaching he entered the Union College of Law, Chicago, September 1874, and two years later graduated therefrom, and was admitted to the bar to practice in Illinois, July 4, 1876. During his two years' course in the law school he earned his expenses by teaching in Bryant and Stratton's Business College, in Chicago. He recited from two to three hours, and taught from three to four hours per day, and always gave up half the night, and often more, in preparation as pupil and teacher for the following day. He started independently upon the practice of his profession in the beginning of 1877, and became a member of the law firm of Wilson and Zook, May 1, 1880, and continues that relation in Chicago at the present time.

HON. MADISON R. HARRIS.

MADISON R. HARRIS was born at Summit county, Ohio, September 29, 1849, the son of Hon. D. L. Harris and Anna L. Eyles Harris. His father, the republican nominee of the farmers' convention, was elected to the twenty-third general assembly of Illinois in 1862, when his record became well known, he being one of the minority who stood by Gov. Yates so staunchly during the contest over the peace resolutions, which was terminated by Gov. Yates proroguing the general assembly. His mother was descended from the Puritans of Connecticut, and was the daughter of Judge Eyles, of Medina county, Ohio, who was a member of the Ohio legislature for a number of years.

Mr. Harris, in early life, attended the district schools, and about the time he attained his majority entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois. Having but limited means, he devoted his vacations to teaching to obtain money to defray his expenses. Upon reaching his sophomore year in college, he went to Rock Falls, Whitesides county, Illinois, and organized a graded school of which he was made principal; subsequently returning to college, he graduated in the class of 1871. After finishing his education Mr. Harris, having decided to devote himself to the practice of law, began his studies with Edsall and Bardwell, of Dixon, Illinois, and continued with them until 1874, and was admitted to the Illinois bar the following spring.

He moved to Chicago, and after practicing a short time on his own account, he became a member of the firm of Follansbee and Harris, and afterward formed a copartnership with James H. Ward, which lasted two years. Mr. Harris is an active republican in politics, and was elected to the thirty-second general

assembly of Illinois from the first senatorial district. There he became well and favorably known, and was very highly esteemed, and by earnest, hard work did much for the people. Mr. Harris is a careful, pains-taking lawyer, a constant worker, faithful to his clients, and by persevering effort, has risen from comparative obscurity to an honorable position at the Chicago bar.

ERVIN HOPKINS, JR.

ERVIN HOPKINS, JR., is a rising young lawyer, who has inherited many of the sterling qualities of mind that have made famous the family to which he belongs. He is a native of New York state, and was born at Granville, February 7, 1860, and is the son of a prominent gentleman of that state, who was at one time a member of the legislature, and later in life represented his district in congress. He is a nephew of Hon. J. C. Hopkins, judge of the United States district court at Madison, Wisconsin, and Hon. B. F. Hopkins, a member of congress from that state. His mother before marriage was Miss Ruth Rogers. Ervin was educated in the public and high schools of his native place, and in 1875 entered Wheaton College, where he remained two years. In 1877 he removed to Chicago, where he completed his education under a private tutor. Having determined to devote himself to the legal profession he entered the law office of Dent and Black in 1880, and also pursued a course of study in the Union College of Law of Chicago, and graduated from that institution in 1882, and was admitted to the bar in June of that year. In political sentiments Mr. Hopkins is a republican. He attends the Congregational church.

GEORGE W. CASS.

GEORGE WILLIS CASS is the son of a physician, Abner L. Cass, of Coshocton, Ohio. He was born February 11, 1851. His father was a state senator at one time in Ohio, and a brother of Gen. George W. Cass, former president of the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad, and a nephew of Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, a former presidential candidate, and a grandson of Jonathan Cass, of revolutionary fame. The maternal ancestors of our subject were of an old Scottish family, whose vocation in life seems to have been that of clergymen.

George W. took a four years' course at Kenyon College, and graduated therefrom in 1870, at nineteen years of age, and delivered the valedictory address. He then entered the Ann Arbor Law School, where he remained until 1873. After spending a few months in Ohio, he commenced the practice of the law in Chicago, in the fall of that year. He became a member of the firm of Elliott and Cass, which was continued until 1877, since which time he has been in business

by himself. He has a respectable clientage, and is doing a good business, having power of attorney of several corporations doing business in Chicago. He is an upright, honorable gentleman, who gains many friends by the courtesy and affability that characterize his intercourse with all. He takes no part in politics, except to cast his ballot. His sentiments are democratic. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Rebecca Osborne, of Chicago. As a lawyer Mr. Cass is well read, and possesses a well-balanced judgment. Cautious and conscientious, he is a safe and reliable counselor, and although a young man, is esteemed as an honorable member of the Chicago bar.

I. S. WACHOB.

THE subject of this sketch is about forty years of age, and a native of Pennsylvania. He obtained a thorough education at the Saltsburgh Academy, and at Jefferson College, at Cannonsburgh, Pennsylvania; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1877, and practiced law there for three years successfully. In 1880 he removed to Chicago, and has continued his law practice with an energy, diligence and uprightness of character which command the confidence of all who know him. He is rapidly attaining that success which is the just reward of an honest and persevering industry. In connection with the practice of the law he is editor of the "Central Law Monthly," a periodical which under his management has been eminently successful.

Mr. Wachob is of Scotch-Irish descent, and of firm religious convictions, of the Presbyterian faith; and in all of his professional and business relations, manifests a keen sense of uprightness and manliness. Modest and retiring in disposition, and frank and genial in his manners, he seldom makes an enemy, yet he never sacrifices truth or principle for the sake of friendship. In his profession he is well read, and his opinions are the result of careful research. As a special pleader, and in general office practice, he is regarded by those who know him best, as eminently skilled and reliable.

JOHN N. JEMISON.

JOHN N. JEMISON is of Irish parentage, and was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 29, 1834. His father, John Jemison, a private banker there, was a descendant of an old French Huguenot family, who fled from France shortly after the St. Bartholomew massacre. The family first went to England, whence some of its members afterward removed to Scotland, and again returned to Ireland. His mother's maiden name was Jane Newport. She was connected with some of the most eminent and noble families of Ireland. John N. was educated in his native city, attending the Bective House College, from which he graduated in 1850. He immediately thereafter commenced the study of law, and on arriv-

ing at his majority became a member of the Dublin bar. Mr. Jemison remained in active practice in Dublin until 1869, when he immigrated with his family to America and settled in Chicago. He first obtained employment as deputy clerk in the recorder's office, under Daniel O'Hara, and afterward became deputy in the circuit court, a position which he held until the fire in October, 1871. Immediately after the fire, Mr. Jemison began the practice of law, and has continued the same until the present time.

He is not only a good lawyer and successful in his profession, but also a man of excellent personal and social qualities. He is connected with several social bodies, belonging to the Masonic order of Knight Templars, the A.O.U.W., of which body he is deputy grand master, and also holds the office of deputy grand president of the I.O.M.A. Mr. Jemison votes the republican ticket, but takes no active part in political work. He was married in 1859 to Miss Annie K. Wilson, daughter of the late John Wilson, of Dublin, who held the position of cashier in the Bank of Ireland fifty-nine years. In religion, Mr. Jemison is an Episcopalian, with the broadest and most liberal views.

ADOLPH LUND.

THE subject of this sketch is preëminently a self-made man, and a striking example of one who, through many trials and difficulties, has, by force of will, energy, and fixity of purpose, attained the goal to which his ambition impelled him. He was born in Hjørring, Denmark, in 1851, and is the son of L. Møller Lund, a prominent man in politics in his own country, but chiefly noted for his labors in the cause of education, having been recently knighted for his distinguished services in that cause. Adolph was principally educated by his father, and his family being in moderate circumstances, he at the age of sixteen immigrated to this country in search of his fortune. His father had instilled into his mind the ambition to be a lawyer, and he began life with that aim in view. He engaged in various pursuits in Ohio, where he first settled, until in 1871, when he removed to Chicago and engaged in clerking. Shortly after the great fire in 1871, he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and engaged in the commission business, and also taught night school, and most of his pupils being grown men and women, and many of them farmers, he formed quite an extensive acquaintance in the country around Omaha. He was elected, in 1873, president of a colonization company to settle in Kearney county, Nebraska, and also received an appointment in the land department of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, as a local land agent. Here Mr. Lund's marked abilities received recognition, and he was soon promoted to the position of agent of the road at Quincy, Illinois, where he remained one year, after which he removed to Chicago, where he acted as general agent of the Burlington and Missouri River railroad until November 1, 1879. Leaving the employ of the company, he at once

began the study of law in the Union College of Law, of Chicago, and graduating in June, 1881, was immediately thereafter admitted to the bar of Illinois. October 1 following his admission he associated himself with Mr. James R. Mann in the practice of his profession, and has every prospect of a bright and successful career.

ALGERNON B. BALDWIN.

THE ancestors of Algernon B. Baldwin have lived in New England since its earliest settlement. He is the son of Eli M. and Betsey (Jewett) Baldwin, and was born in Hancock, New Hampshire, October 9, 1840. His early life was spent working on his father's farm and attending the district school. Having a natural fondness for learning, he early determined to have a good education, and for several years previous to his admission to college he supported himself by teaching, in order that he might devote his leisure hours to study. After years of patient toil he entered Dartmouth College, from which institution he graduated in 1865. After leaving college he engaged in teaching for two years next ensuing, first as principal of the academy at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and afterward at Manchester, where he also studied law in the office of E. S. Cutter. He then entered the Albany Law School, and graduated therefrom in May, 1868, and was admitted to the New York bar the same year. In the fall of 1868, Mr. Baldwin removed to Chicago, which has since been his home. He continued his legal studies in the office of A. W. Windett, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in the spring of 1870. He then commenced the practice of the law for himself, and now has a large, lucrative and constantly increasing business.

In May, 1873, Mr. Baldwin was married to Miss Georgia M. Moule, of New York, a lady of fine accomplishments and highly refined, the daughter of Rev. John Moule, now of Watertown, Wisconsin, and by that union they have one son, Arthur A. Baldwin.

DANIEL L. CARMICHAEL.

DANIEL L. CARMICHAEL was born in Oneida county, New York. His paternal ancestors were Scotch, while his mother, a native of New York, is descended from the Holland Dutch. In early life he enjoyed the advantages afforded by the common schools and academies where he lived, and made the most of his opportunities. He was an apt scholar, fond of study and reading, and later made rapid progress in the literary and scientific courses, at the seminary at Charlotte, Michigan. During the civil war he enlisted in the 7th Mich. Vol. Cavalry, and was appointed adjutant of dismounted cavalymen at Camp Stoneman, and served in that capacity with ability until the close of the war.

After leaving the service, Mr. Carmichael removed to Chicago, and there pursued a course of legal studies in the Union College of Law, and in 1868 was

admitted to the bar of Illinois. As a lawyer, Mr. Carmichael is able, energetic and successful, especially in the practice of criminal law. He is a man of great force of character, firm and persevering, and in whatever he engages, whether as a lawyer or business man, he acts from conscientious convictions and motives. Faithful to his clients, and true to his professional honor, he is esteemed and respected by all as an upright, honorable man. He has from time to time been honored with public trusts, and at the present time (1883) is prosecuting attorney for the town of Lake. He belongs to the G.A.R., being now commander of Whittier Post, No. 7, having been reëlected a member of the Veteran Club of Englewood; was elected April 11, 1883, as grand dictator of the state of Illinois of the Knights of Honor; also a member of the board of trustees of the high court of the Independent Order of Foresters of the state of Illinois for the year 1883, and a member of the Chicago Law Library Association. His political sentiments are republican.

Mr. Carmichael was married in July, 1869, to Miss Anna Fitch, a charming lady of refinement and education, a native of Vermont. Of two sons that have been born to them, one is living.

HON. JESSE O. NORTON.

JESSE O. NORTON was born at Bennington, Vermont, December 25, 1812. As a youth he was industrious, studious and ambitious. Accordingly he was a diligent student at Williams College in 1831, where he graduated with honor in 1835. Being dependent upon his own efforts, he first went to Wheeling, Virginia, and for a short time taught a classical school. From thence he went to Potosi, Missouri, where he filled a similar position, and at the same time began the study of the law. He married here Miss P. S. Sheldon, on his twenty-fifth birthday, December 25, 1837. About a year later they removed to Illinois, and in 1839 settled in Joliet, in that state. He was soon afterward admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law, in which he rose rapidly, his genial manners giving him at the same time personal popularity. The first office to which he was elected was that of city attorney, which was followed in 1846 by that of county judge. To this he was reëlected, and in 1848 was chosen member of the state constitutional convention. In 1850 he was elected member of the legislature, and in 1852, in the last campaign of the whig party, he was elected member of congress on that ticket. During the second session of congress came the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which he resisted with all his eloquence and power, insisting that there could properly be no compromise with wrong, and that no further countenance could be given in legislation to the infamous traffic in human beings, without outraging civilization. His course was approved by his constituency, and he was reëlected to congress in 1854 on the republican ticket. He served in congress with ability until March 4, 1857. In that year he was elected



John A. Norton

circuit judge, the duties of which office he discharged with industry, promptness, courtesy and ability. After the beginning of the war, in 1862, he was again elected to congress, and served with honor during that trying period until March 5, 1865. He steadily maintained that the union of the states was not broken by rebellion; that the constitution was still the supreme law, and binding upon congress as well as upon the states; and that therefore congress had no more power to expel states from the Union than the states had power to withdraw. It was the logic which commanded the reason, but it could not control the passions of the times. But it is no part of the object of this sketch to say more than to state the ground on which the republican party, with its new and radical ideas, was severed from him.

In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson United States district attorney for the northern district of Illinois. He discharged the duties of that office until April, 1869, with singular ability, with honor to himself and justice to all. After his retirement from that office he became associated with Judge J. R. Doolittle in the practice of law in Chicago. He remained in this partnership until the fire of 1871; then continued the practice of his profession alone, a portion of the time as corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, until at last he was confined to his residence by the illness which resulted in his death, August 3, 1875.

There was in him a genial and affectionate nature, refined and exalted by a true Christian life. In his hospitable home, where he was almost idolized as husband, father and friend, these virtues stood forth in great distinctness, and made a beauty of character which no wealth can purchase, and no intellectual greatness can supply.

WILLIAM A. PHELPS.

THE subject of this sketch was born December 6, 1846, in Fayette county, Ohio, which was at that time the residence of his parents, William A. Phelps and Eliza Ann (Gregory) Phelps. William received his early education at the public school of Frankfort, Ohio, which he attended until eighteen years of age, when at the death of his father (his mother having previously died when he was but eleven years old) he left his native place and went to New York to attend the Randolph Academy, where he remained for two years. After leaving the academy he started for the West, and went down the Ohio River on a raft, making his first permanent stop at Cincinnati, where he engaged in mercantile life, obtaining a position in a wholesale store, which he held for about a year, when he abandoned his mercantile project.

In 1866 he removed to Decatur, Illinois, where he taught school in the spring and summer, and attending the Mount Zion Academy during the winter, he having fully made up his mind to fit himself for a professional life. He pursued this course of study for three years, when in 1869 he removed to Chicago and entered the Union College of Law, at the same time pursuing his studies with D. J.

Schuyler and John Borden. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1872. Mr. Phelps immediately went into partnership with John H. Burns, who was afterward United States district attorney at Deadwood, Dakota. After the dissolution of this partnership, which existed about a year, Mr. Phelps continued his practice alone. At the same time he took an active part in politics, and in 1880 was nominated by the republican party for the state legislature from the fifth senatorial district, and elected to the thirty-second general assembly, where he was known as a hard worker, filling his place with great satisfaction.

Mr. Phelps has been an assistant in the "Legal Adviser," and has worked hard for its promised success. In 1875 he was married to Miss Dora E. Simonds, of Chicago. Mr. Phelps is a good lawyer, and ranks among the more prominent of the younger class of attorneys practicing at the Chicago bar.

GEORGE W. BRANDT.

WE do not intend to write disparagingly of the inhabitants of any other section of this magnificent country when we give due prominence to the eminent men to whom the Old Dominion has given birth. The first English immigrants to Virginia were a superior race, with enlarged views of government, liberty and law, who sought out new homes in the American wilds in obedience to impulses, prompted by a lofty ambition and sincere desires to benefit their race, bringing with them sufficient means to plant, preserve and foster institutions becoming to an enlightened race. From these ancestors sprang men in great numbers, renowned for patriotism and virtue, unsurpassed in statesmanship, the ripest scholars, and unequaled orators. A state, the scenery of which is diversified from the rugged, forest-clothed mountains, to the beautiful, fertile valleys, and the marts of commerce, where the inhabitants rejoice in the enjoyment of refreshing gales that sweep over the heaving bosom of the old Atlantic. With her natural advantages, and the endowments of science and art, Virginia has bestowed upon her sons a culture and elegance, and upon her daughters a refinement, unsurpassed by any state or nation on earth. A worthy son of that noble state is George W. Brandt, the subject of this sketch, whose birth occurred in Hampshire county, West Virginia, September 14, 1845. He is the son of Daniel R. Brandt and Eliza (Wilson) Brandt. His paternal grandfather served in the war of 1812; his grandfather Wilson also was a soldier in the war of 1798, and was under the command of Gen. St. Clair in his disastrous and memorable defeat by the Indians.

Daniel R. Brandt removed from Virginia to Chicago when our subject was seventeen years old. George W. was educated in the State University of Iowa, after which he entered the law office of Richard T. Merrick, formerly of Chicago, now an eminent lawyer of Washington, District of Columbia. He made rapid progress in the rudiments of his profession, and was admitted to the bar in Chicago

in 1867, and immediately entered upon the successful practice of the law. In 1872 he formed a partnership with Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., a very promising young lawyer, who is thoroughly posted in all the theories of legal practice, as well as having an extensive knowledge of the decisions of the courts, both state and federal, making a firm admirably adapted to all classes of legal business. Mr. Brandt soon gained a wide-spread reputation as an advocate. He is an orator with a good command of language, and when thoroughly interested pours forth torrents of argument, with a directness and force that captivates all who hear him. He is a trial lawyer of great merit, being thoroughly posted in the rules of law that govern the introduction of testimony, and being thoroughly conversant with the rules of practice in the courts, and having an inexhaustible fountain of legal lore from which to draw at any moment. He is prompt and self-possessed, and wins alike the confidence of the jury, the respect of the court, and the esteem of his clients, whose interests he is ever willing to defend with a zeal becoming an honorable, high-minded practitioner.

Mr. Brandt is a legal writer of merit. He is the author of a work entitled "Brandt on Suretyship and Guaranty," a work well known and highly indorsed by the legal profession throughout the United States, and which has received the highest encomiums of the ablest lawyers in this country. He has a literary turn of mind, is fond of poetry and the fine arts, and is a gentleman of integrity and honor, who scorns an unjust act, and upholds the principles of justice with a befitting zeal.

Mr. Brandt is of medium height, with erect figure, a high, commanding forehead, keen hazel eyes, and classic features, is urbane and easy in his manners, and has a happy faculty of making friends.

HON. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN is a native of the city of Herford, in the Prussian province of Westphalia, where his father was engaged in the book and stationery business. Having finished his elementary education, he was placed at the Royal Frederick William Gymnasium, of his native city, where he acquired a classical training.

In 1840, when eighteen years of age, the attention of Mr. Hoffman was drawn to the United States by the perusal of a number of letters addressed to his mother by a former fellow-townsmen, who, while a student of theology, had been compelled to leave his native country for political reasons, and who was at that time officiating as pastor of a small German Lutheran congregation at Dunkley's Grove, now Addison, Du Page county, Illinois. Mr. Hoffman, though strenuously opposed by his parents and relatives, concluded to emigrate. He accordingly took passage on board of a sailing vessel at Bremen, and arrived at New York in September 1840. Without a friend, or even an acquaintance, in that vast city,

to whom to apply for assistance or advice, unable to speak the English language, his small treasury at low ebb, unaccustomed to the fatigue of bodily labor, unfeelingly repulsed by a number of his countrymen, whose advice he sought, Mr. Hoffman naturally concluded to seek a refuge with his fellow-townsmen in the distant (and how distant at that time!) West, whose letters had allured him to the shores of the new world. The journey was long and tedious. A freight boat on the Hudson took him to Albany; thence by another freight boat on the Erie canal he proceeded to Buffalo. Splendid steamers plied at that time between Chicago and Buffalo. The low state of his exchequer compelled Mr. Hoffman to take steerage-passage on board a small schooner, which finally landed him safe and sound at the wharf of Whiting's warehouse, on the north shore of Chicago river. What must have been his consternation and disappointment when he was informed that the friend of whom he was in search had lately left Dunkley's Grove and removed to Texas. Every exertion to find employment proved a failure. An attempt to become a distinguished member of the free and independent order of bootblacks, with headquarters at the Lake House, then the leading hotel of Chicago, proved abortive. An apprenticeship at the shop of a bookbinder, corner of Lake and La Salle streets, soon came to a sudden end by the inability of the Scotch boss to make himself understood by the German apprentice. The enlistment in the United States army, which had a recruiting office at Fort Dearborn, seemed the only retreat yet open, and was earnestly contemplated; when, fortunately, a small number of German settlers at Dunkley's Grove concluded to establish in their midst a German school, and to entrust the ferule of that academy of science into the hands of the subject of this sketch. On the most primitive, home-made wagon, propelled by the united exertions of "Ben and Bright" over the apparently endless, and certainly bottomless, prairies, Mr. Hoffman finally reached the end of his journey and the field of his philological labors. The number of pupils was small; so were the emoluments of the professorship. The new-fledged pedagogue had the privilege of partaking in regular rotation of the hospitality of the parents of his pupils, and was paid, besides, the monstrous annual salary of \$50.

It soon became evident to the mind of Mr. Hoffman that there could be no possibility of success unless he acquired a full knowledge of the English language. He consequently sought and obtained a home in the family of M. L. Dunlop, who at that time occupied a farm near Dunkley's Grove, and who subsequently became generally and favorably known under the name of "Rural," as the regular agricultural contributor to the Chicago "Tribune." While engaged in teaching, Mr. Hoffman, under the auspices of the German Lutheran synod of Michigan, devoted himself to the study of theology, and was subsequently ordained, and placed over the congregation at Dunkley's Grove. This congregation at that time was small, and left Mr. Hoffman ample time for missionary labor. He made regular pastoral visits to Chicago, many parts of Cook county, and also to Lake and Will counties, and in this manner became known to the inhabitants of a large extent

of country. During this period he made the acquaintance of many leading men of this part of Illinois, which subsequently grew into intimacy and friendship. He took a deep interest in the welfare of his countrymen, many of whom were induced by his letters to leave Germany and settle in Illinois. To enable himself to assist his countrymen, who were ignorant of our language and institutions, more effectually, he made strong efforts to study the political affairs and laws of his adopted country. In 1842 he was already honored by the people of Du Page county by being appointed one of the delegates to the celebrated river and harbor convention, which assembled in Chicago, and which was attended by some of the greatest men from all parts of the country. While performing the duties of his pastorate, Mr. Hoffman was for a time the editor of the Illinois "*Staats Zeitung*," then a weekly paper, published at Chicago. He also edited a missionary monthly, published at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and frequently wrote for the Chicago "*Democrat*," published by Hon. John Wentworth.

In 1844 he was married to Miss Cynthia Gilbert, an American lady, who has proved to be a most efficient helpmeet, a noble wife, and a devoted and exemplary mother.

In 1847 Mr. Hoffman accepted a call from the German Lutheran church at Schaumburg, Cook county. This was a new organization, consisting chiefly of members lately immigrated. Here he found an extensive field for his activity. He, at one time, occupied the positions of pastor, postmaster, town clerk, notary and school trustee; besides all this, working a farm of 40 acres and writing many agricultural articles for the "*Prairie Farmer*," then published at Chicago by John Wright.

On account of failing health, he resigned, though not without great reluctance, his pastoral charge, and removed to Chicago in 1852, entering the law office of Calvin DeWolf as a legal student, and soon became active and influential in the local politics of the city. In 1853 he was elected alderman for the eighth ward. Having been admitted to the bar, Mr. Hoffman took a small office in the third story of a frame building on the corner of Randolph and Clark streets. Such was his success, that he was soon enabled to remove his headquarters to large and convenient rooms in a new building erected by Dr. Evans on Clark street, opposite the Sherman house. He now engaged largely in real estate operations and was quite successful. Upon his representations, large sums of money found their way across the ocean from German and Swiss capitalists, to be invested in Chicago real estate mortgages; and many of the finest buildings of that time were erected by the assistance of funds procured in this way. Mr. Hoffman also published annually a report of the mercantile, industrial and financial interests of Chicago, and had the same distributed in thousands of copies at the leading commercial points of Germany and Switzerland. He was appointed consul for several of the governments of Germany, and was thus enabled to render assistance and friendly advice to many of his immigrating countrymen. In 1854 Mr. Hoffman opened a banking house, in which business he met with great success; when in 1861, owing

principally to the financial panic resulting from the destruction of Illinois currency (stumptail), brought about by the rebellion, the house of Hoffman and Gelpcke, like many other banking institutions, was forced into an assignment.

In 1856, the anti-slavery convention of Cook county unanimously recommended the name of Mr. Hoffman to the consideration of the state as a candidate for lieutenant-governor. The state convention unanimously nominated the lamented Bissell for governor, and Mr. Hoffman for lieutenant-governor by acclamation, though the latter persistently declared that he was not a candidate, and would not accept the nomination. It was, however, subsequently ascertained that he was disqualified, having not been fourteen years a citizen, as required by the constitution. After his name was taken off, he canvassed all parts of the state, addressing for a number of weeks meetings in the English and German languages almost daily.

Four years afterward the republican state convention again nominated him for lieutenant-governor by acclamation on the ticket with Richard Yates for governor. Owing to his deep-rooted disinclination for office, he again declined the acceptance of the nomination, but was finally induced by his friends in all parts of the state to consent to run. Together with the entire republican ticket, headed by Lincoln, he was triumphantly elected. He filled the office of lieutenant-governor during four of the most stirring and eventful years—from 1861 to 1865—that this state or the nation has ever witnessed. He was a most earnest and efficient co-worker with Gov. Yates in the military preparations and other public services of those momentous years of war and peril. His relations with Gov. Yates were ever of the most friendly and intimate character. In his message to the general assembly, January 2, 1865, Gov. Yates refers to his lieutenant in the following language: "I cannot fail here to refer in kindness and gratitude to Lieut.-Gov. Hoffman, who has been my constant advisor and counselor, and who has acted as governor in my absence with great ability and efficiency."

When Mr. Lincoln was nominated for reëlection to the presidency in 1865, Gov. Hoffman was unanimously nominated by the republican convention as candidate for presidential elector of the state at large, and he devoted himself with great energy and earnestness to the work of the campaign. The republican state central committee intrusted to him the chief management of the campaign, as far as the Germans were concerned, and he probably traveled more miles and made more speeches than all the other candidates for electors combined.

From 1862 to 1866 Mr. Hoffman was commissioner of the foreign land department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in which capacity he was instrumental in inducing many thousand of German families to settle in the central part of the state, by which that section was rapidly populated, and its agricultural resources developed.

In 1868, at the request of German capitalists, the International Bank of Chicago was organized by Mr. Hoffman. He acted for several years as president and cashier of this institution with very great success; when in 1875, owing to con-

tinuous and severe sufferings from nervous debility, he was compelled to retire, and seek a last refuge on Riverside farm, in the Rock River valley near Jefferson, Wisconsin, where he now resides, personally assisting in the labor of cultivation and devoting his hours of leisure to contribution on agricultural subjects to a leading Milwaukee weekly.

GEORGE C. BUELL.

GEORGE C. BUELL is a young lawyer of much promise. He is a native of Burlington, Iowa, and was born July 22, 1853. He is the son of John T. and Louisa Pamela (Cook) Buell. His father is one of the early settlers of Burlington, whither he removed in 1839, and is a prominent politician. George C. commenced his education in the public schools. He studied two years at Peekskill Military Academy, on the Hudson river, and afterward completed his education at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He attended law lectures at Albany, New York, and studied law with Douglas and Harvey, at Galesburg, and was admitted to the bar before the supreme court at Ottawa in 1877, and immediately entered upon the practice of the law in Chicago, and has been engaged in several important cases. He is a good trial lawyer, has an active mind, and is quick to see a point. He is clear, luminous, and fluent in speech, and an excellent advocate, and enjoys quite a reputation as an orator. He is one of the executive committee of the Citizens' League, which is engaged in reform work in the city of Chicago. He belongs to the Knights of Honor, and attends Lincoln Park Congregational Church.

Mr. Buell is a gentleman of fine presence, of medium height, and well proportioned. He has dark brown hair and eyes, with sharp perceptive faculties, and classical features. He was married September 30, 1880, to Miss Kittie Dexter Clark, the daughter of W. J. Davis, Chicago. They have one son, Dexter Clark Buell.

HON. EDMUND A. WEST.

ONE of the best known lawyers at the Chicago bar is the subject of this sketch, who, by assiduously attending to the duties of his profession and fidelity to his clients' interests, has gained the unbounded confidence of all who know him. He has always been careful to conform to a high standard of professional ethics. Edmund A. West was born at Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, April 28, 1823, and is the son of Edmund West. His mother before marriage was Miss Julia Johnson. His parents are of New England stock, and emigrated from Connecticut at an early day, and were among the first settlers of Lorain county. Edmund was graduated from Oberlin College, studied law in Elyria, and was admitted to the bar in Columbus, Ohio, in 1846, and entered at once upon the successful

practice of the law in his native place, and continued there until 1853. He then removed to Green county, Wisconsin, where he practiced until 1865, when he removed to Chicago, and entered into partnership with his present partner, L. L. Bond, under the firm name of West and Bond. Their practice was at first that of general law business, but Mr. Bond being an experienced patent lawyer, their patent litigation increased to such an extent that they soon gave their entire attention to that branch of the law, and built up a business second to that of no patent law firm in the Northwest, both in extent and importance.

Mr. West was one year a member of the Wisconsin general assembly, and two years in the senate of that state. As a legislator he ranked very high, always bearing in mind public interests. In political sentiments, Mr. West was originally a whig. He early identified himself with the free-soil party; was present at Madison at the organization of the republican party in that city, and has remained a republican until the present time.

F. S. BAKER.

FREDERICK SHERMAN BAKER was born in Chicago, October 8, 1858, and is the son of Levi S. Baker, who removed thither in 1839. Mr. Baker was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and also studied with a private tutor. He began the study of law in 1878, with the late J. H. Truman, and was admitted to the bar, November, 1882, when he at once began practice, forming a partnership with William J. Donlin, under the name and style of Baker and Donlin.

FILLMORE WEIGLEY.

FILLMORE WEIGLEY belongs to a family of lawyers, and was born November 22, 1846, at Elizabeth, Jo Daviess county, Illinois. His father, Wellington Weigley, is a prominent lawyer at Galena, Illinois, and he also is the son of a lawyer. After he had completed his preliminary studies, Fillmore pursued a course of study at the Andover (Massachusetts) College, and graduated in the class of 1866. Immediately thereafter he commenced the study of law in the office and under the tuition of his father, at Galena, and in 1868 was admitted to the Iowa bar, in Dubuque. About that time both he and his father removed to Chicago, and together opened a law office, but the failure of his father's health soon compelled him to return to Galena. Fillmore remained in Chicago until before the fire of 1871, when he also returned to Galena, and until 1873 practiced with his father there, under the firm name of Weigley and Son. During his stay in Chicago Mr. Weigley, Jr., had connected himself with Handy, Simmons and Company, abstract makers, and had developed a liking for real estate law, which he cultivated by every possible means. In 1873 he again returned to Chicago, and shortly afterward

became a member of the firm of Handy and Company, abstract makers. As a member of that firm, Mr. Weigley has devoted himself entirely to real estate law, and may be said to rank among the leading real estate lawyers of Chicago. Mr. Weigley was married in April, 1881, to Miss Mary J. Prindel, of Chicago. He is a republican in political sentiment, but takes no active part in political affairs.

JAMES ENNIS.

JAMES ENNIS was born at Enniscorthy, County of Wexford, Ireland, March 27, 1837. His father, Lawrence Ennis, died on his son's fifteenth birthday, and James, together with his mother and five sisters, emigrated to America. His father had been what is known as a "gentleman farmer," and James had received a good education in the ordinary branches. On reaching America his mother purchased a farm in Lake county, Illinois, but James, with his delicate health, was not born to be a farmer. With little difficulty he secured the position of teacher in a neighboring school, and taught for some time, when he fell sick with a dangerous fever, and his life was for weeks despaired of. In 1854, on a bitter cold day in winter, accompanying a neighbor farmer, who with an ox team was hauling a load of produce to Chicago, James walked to the city, which destiny chose for the place in which he was to achieve success, and pass the remainder of his days. With a five-dollar bill in his pocket, and great expectations, he reached the city of his hopes, without a single acquaintance in the great metropolis. He soon secured a situation in a clothing store, but as the proprietor did not see fit to pay him as agreed upon, he left the store one day and went out on the street without any definite purpose, when a sign "justice court," attracted his attention. As he was seeking justice he entered the office, and met Calvin DeWolf, a citizen well known to the people of Chicago, and who has been a justice of the peace for many years. After a long conversation with Mr. DeWolf, the result was that James was hired by him as clerk, and commenced the study of law, and also the study of German, as he foresaw that the knowledge of that language would be of great aid to him in Chicago, with its large German population. January 11, 1856, although not yet of age, he was admitted to practice law, and November 3, 1858, he married Mary A. Sexton, a native of Chicago and a daughter of one of the original Chicago settlers, Stephen Sexton.

In 1861, the civil war breaking out, Mr. Ennis, who was a staunch Douglas democrat, was eager to enlist, but on account of the delicate state of his health, his friends, after a hard struggle, kept him at home, as his physicians said that the exposure incidental to campaign would kill him, as he was then suffering from lung troubles. He had built his home on North La Salle street, north of Division street, where most of his children were born, and had his office for several years at 109 Madison street. In May, 1871, however, he furnished two elegant offices at the new Open Board Building, 145 Madison street, in a most

complete and magnificent manner, and they were said to be by the bar, and commented upon by the press as, two of the finest law offices in Chicago. His law library alone was valued at seven thousand dollars. A few months later, in October of the same year, the ever memorable fire swept away his offices, his home, and his houses on the North Side, and he lost in twenty-four hours twenty-five thousand dollars of property which he had worked for long and industriously. His real estate, his wife and seven children, together with a house on West Randolph street, remained. All his personal property, save an album of family pictures and a horse and buggy, had been swept away. His property had been insured in a home company, which paid but three mills on the dollar, but with his characteristic energy he furnished his West Side house, opened his law office in the parlor, and proceeded after only a week's delay with his law business.

In 1872 he moved his office to room 22, Metropolitan Block, where it remained up to the time of his death, and is now occupied by his son and successor in business, Lawrence M. Ennis. The panic which swept the country in 1873 cost him forty thousand dollars. He had purchased a large tract of Chicago real estate, and owing to the depression in business, was unable to meet his payments, and lost the whole tract. August 11, 1876, his loving wife died, leaving nine children, the eldest of which was sixteen years of age, and the youngest a mere babe. This was the heaviest loss of all, and he never seemed to recover from it. A couple of years later he married again, and had one child by his second wife. November 9, 1880, after a two days' illness, he died of heart disease at his residence, aged forty-two years, seven months and twelve days, and two days later in the presence of sorrowing friends, relatives, clients and neighbors, he was buried in Calvary Cemetery, and his short, but busy life was over. A few days after, a large meeting of the Chicago bar was held, attended by the judges and lawyers, and long resolutions were drawn up and adopted to his memory.

Mr. Ennis was tall, slim in figure, with a strikingly intellectual countenance, with coal black hair and eyes, his face, saving a black mustache, was kept clean shaven, and he looked to be no more than thirty-three or thirty-four years of age. Owing to the fact that he neglected to have his photograph taken since his early youth, we are unable to preserve an engraving of him in this work. His eldest son was often taken for his brother by those who did not know that he was brotherless. He was a deep student. Science, history and the study of German and Latin were his recreations. He was a hospitable host, but despised parties and society generally. He was a man of firm convictions, and with sufficient energy to carry his projects into effect. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, and his wife and children are of the same faith. In politics he was a life-long, active democrat. Although often tendered nomination for different offices by his party, he always answered, "Wait till Lawrence [his eldest son] is old enough to take care of my practice, but not now." His son, Lawrence, inherited his father's politics, and was of age November 2, 1881, the day of the presidential election. Father and son cast the same ticket for Winfield Scott Hancock, and

one week later the father died, leaving Lawrence just old enough to carry on his business. He spoke German so fluently that his nationality was often discussed and doubted, and there is many a good old German in Chicago to-day, who, if you tell him that James Ennis was not a German, will shake his head dubiously, but, if you dare go further and say that Ennis was an Irishman, you will receive a very emphatic denial to your statement.

As an advocate Mr. Ennis was at his best. He was a clear, logical, convincing speaker, and with his ready Irish wit, remarkable memory, teeming with droll and witty stories, was a success before a jury. The history of the Chicago bar can never be completely written without a page devoted to him. He was honest, able, capable and the soul of honor, and in his twenty-four years' practice never forgot his duties as a gentleman and a lawyer. He was very successful before the supreme court of the state, as the reports will show. He was remarkable for his clear perception of principles of law pertaining to any litigation with which he was connected. He appreciated by intuition the character and motives of litigants, jurors and witnesses; was persuasive and convincing in argument, and achieved success, not only by his eloquence, but by clear and terse presentation of truths as applied to the common interests of society.

His practice was large and lucrative, and at his death he left about twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of real estate to his children. His love of Latin can be seen in some of their names, which are as follows: Lawrence M., James I., Callistus S., Lullus J., Susie M., Felicia A., Stephen F., Agnes M., Laura G. and Juventius T. James I. Ennis has an important position in the Merchants Loan and Trust Bank, Callistus is with J. V. Farwell and Company. Lullus is with a prominent board-of-trade firm, the four eldest being graduates of the Chicago high school. The remainder of the children are attending school. They all bear many of their father's characteristics, and possess a marked family individuality, and although their father was the last of his name, it will undoubtedly be some years before the family name dies out in Chicago.

ARBA BROOKINS.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Erie county, December 29, 1839, the son of Alanson Brookins, now of Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, and Catharine (Vanwormer) Brookins, of Canandaigua, New York. He was educated in Hamilton College, Oneida county, New York, with Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, and Erastus Willard, late of Indiana, and was a classmate of Milton H. Northup, of Syracuse, and George M. Weaver, of Utica, New York, Prof. Beach, of Beloit, Wisconsin, and Dr. Westfall, an eminent divine. Mr. Brookins afterward entered Columbia College Law School, in New York city, and graduated from that institution in 1861. He also studied law with Judge William A. Gilbraith, of Erie, Pennsylvania,

and M. S. Bowen, of Coldwater, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. During that same year, in response to a sense of duty, he enlisted in the 24th regiment N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, and entered the army with a lieutenant's commission. He participated in thirty-six different battles, including the Peninsular campaign, Wilson's Creek, battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and North Anna. He was in the front of Petersburg and at Yellow Tavern, at Peeble's farm, in the great Weldon raid, under Gen. Gregg, and was in the battle of Five Forks and Hatch's Run, and at the surrender of Gen. Lee. After his return from the army, he opened at Coldwater, Michigan, a law office and pursued the practice of his profession until his removal to Chicago in 1871. Since that time he has continued in the general practice of his profession, and justly earned the reputation of being a lawyer of discrimination and ability, and a thoroughly upright man and citizen. Mr. Brookins married Miss Fanny Patterson, only daughter of V. K. Patterson, of Oneida county, New York.

PHILIP A. HOYNE.

PHILIP AUGUSTUS HOYNE, the subject of this sketch, was born in New York city, November 20, 1825. His father, Patrick Hoyne, was an Irish patriot, who, on account of his sympathy with movements looking to the independence of his native country, incurred the displeasure of the government authorities; in consequence of which he sought a refuge in the United States. When about four years of age his father died, and he was at that early age left an orphan, his mother's death occurring the following year. He was taken care of by friends and relatives, and sent to the public schools in New York city until he reached his thirteenth year, when he entered the book-binding and printing establishment of Colton and Jenkins, then a prominent business concern situated in the heart of the newspaper and publishing business of New York. The business being uncongenial to his taste, and he having a longing to live in the Great West of that day, he determined to proceed thither, and left New York in the summer of 1841. He traveled to Chicago, then a city of 4500 inhabitants, the journey being made by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and thence around the lakes by steamer, taking two weeks. Upon his arrival in Chicago, he entered the law office of his brother, Thomas Hoyne, who had preceded him west about four or five years, and sat down to the study of Blackstone and the necessary languages to fit him for the law; but after applying himself for over a year, and becoming dismayed by the unusual quietness reigning in Chicago, and hearing of the famous lead mines at Galena, he journeyed across the country in a wagon, the journey taking him five days, and he arrived in Galena in the summer of 1842, determined, if possible, to better his condition. He immediately received a position as book-keeper in a prominent store in Galena, which occupation he varied at times by mining on a small scale. He returned to Chicago in 1844, as an agent



Philip A. Hayne

of a St. Louis fur company, but relinquished that position after a few months' trial, and returned to Galena.

In those days Mr. Hoyne was fond of roughing it, and made a great many trips on business, often camping out for days and nights in the territories of Iowa and Wisconsin, at that time a wilderness, but now perhaps the garden of the world. On one of these trips, in a skiff, from Galena to St. Louis, in 1844, he stopped at Nauvoo, which place was the home of the Mormons, and witnessed the excitement attendant upon the murder of the great Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother Hiram.

After staying a few years at Galena, frequently visiting Chicago, he settled permanently in Chicago, and went into the real estate business with the late Col. J. B. F. Russell, in 1851. In March, 1853, he was elected the first clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, which had just then been created by the legislature. He was elected over his two competitors, and held that office five years. He resumed his studies of the law during his leisure moments, and completed them; and he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the state of Illinois early in the year 1855, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, February 3, 1868. While yet acting as clerk of the recorder's court of Chicago, January 9, 1855, he was appointed by Hon. Thomas Drummond, judge of the United States court, a United States commissioner for the district of Illinois. The district then comprised the whole state, but the state was soon afterward divided into two districts, the northern and the southern, leaving Mr. Hoyne commissioner for the northern district of Illinois, a position which he has held for nearly a third of a century, and he is the oldest in the service in the Northwest. He also holds appointments from the several governors of the states and territories as commissioner of deeds for each state and territory, as well as like appointments for the provinces of Canada and British America; an appointment by the President as commissioner for the District of Columbia, and he is a commissioner of the United States court of claims, the court of commissioners of Alabama claims and the French and American claims commissions respectively.

Among other public positions held by him, Mr. Hoyne has been a member of the board of education of the city of Chicago for nine years, acting as president of the board for two successive terms. He was connected with the fire department in early days, and also with the military, having been a member of the old Chicago artillery for years prior to, and at the breaking out of the civil war. He is an Odd-Fellow and a Freemason, filling some of the highest positions in the two orders. He was instrumental, in connection with Hon. John Wentworth, E. G. Keith, Judge Bradwell and others, in starting the Union League Club, in the winter of 1880, which is now a thriving and prosperous institution. He, with M. E. Stone, of the "Daily News," D. K. Pearson and others, took the initiative in the movement for a memorial of the great fire. In fact, he has a hand in most of the enterprises of the day; and the name Phil Hoyne is a household word. He was closely identified with the democratic party previous to the outbreak of the

war of the rebellion in 1861, when his fidelity to the Union cause led him to act in conjunction with the republicans and war democrats, and he naturally drifted into the ranks of the republican party, of which he has since been an active and honored member; and he was a member of the republican state central committee of Illinois from 1876 to 1881.

He married Teresa C. French, daughter of the distinguished grammarian, D'Arcy A. French, April 29, 1849, and has two sons, William A. Hoyne, and John Thomas Hoyne; the former being associated with the firm of Culver, Page, Hoyne and Company, stationers, and the latter with the well known dry goods house of John V. Farwell and Company, of Chicago.

That public man has sterling, lovable qualities who is given a nickname by his friends and the public. "Abe" Lincoln, "Tom" Hood, "Phil" Sheridan, "Pap" Thomas, "Tecumseh" Sherman, "Jim" Blaine, "The Little Corporal." These names mean more than respect for their bearers, they mean love as well; and Mr. Hoyne's is no exception to the rule. The court, the bar, the people have a hearty regard for "Phil" Hoyne.

EDWARD J. HILL.

THE subject of this sketch is a studious, industrious, patient lawyer, who has won a high reputation both as a practitioner and legal writer. In style he is terse, vigorous, apt in illustration, accurate and concise in statement, without repetition. He is the author of several works of great merit, among which may be mentioned his "Digest of the Illinois Reports," which has received high encomiums from the lawyers and judges throughout this country. It has been so carefully and thoroughly prepared, that without resort to the original reports, with the table of cases cited, the substance of every case digested may be gathered with certainty and precision. It contains full notes to every case in the reports, with reference to the statutes when necessary; a table of cases overruled, modified, criticised and explained; a table of reports, enabling one to find out at a glance when any case cited was determined or submitted; a table of cases, enabling parties to pursue investigations by cases, and a full alphabetical and analytical index, with cross-references. The state of Illinois has adhered more closely to the English practice than any other state, and rests to some extent upon English precedent and the history of English jurisprudence.

Mr. Hill was born at Albion, Orleans county, New York, June 24, 1833; graduated at the University of Vermont in August, 1853; read law at Burlington, Vermont, from 1853 to 1855, and was admitted to practice in 1855, but was engaged in mercantile pursuits from 1856 to 1860. He commenced the active practice of the law at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in June, 1860, where he gained an excellent reputation as a wise counselor, a skillful practitioner, and a lawyer of persistency and courage. He was admitted to the supreme court of that state in

August, 1860, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1863. He removed to Chicago in June, 1868; was admitted to the supreme court of Illinois in 1869, and has been in active practice at Chicago from that time.

Mr. Hill is a thorough lawyer in every department of the profession. His cases are always thoroughly prepared, and he always appears in court with the authorities at hand with which to support his propositions. He is a good advocate, always presenting his case pointedly and in a comprehensive manner, and always makes every point his case contains. He is a logician of high order, and is an effective speaker, either before a court or jury.

Mr. Hill is easy in his manners, affable and courteous, and bears the impress of a liberal education. He is a polished gentleman, of fine personal appearance. He is of medium height, of stout build, and well proportioned; has a high, broad forehead, with black hair and sharp black eyes.

JAMES J. HOCH.

JAMES J. HOCH was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, August 11, 1854, and is the son of William Hoch, who was a prosperous farmer in that county. He attended the public school in Milwaukee, and in 1868 studied in Saint Francis College, near that city. In 1870 he entered Saint Vincent's College, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in 1873. Having determined to enter the legal profession, he removed to Chicago immediately after graduating, and entered the office of James Ennis and began the study of law. He was admitted to practice January 4, 1878, and since that time has been actively engaged in practice, with good success.

In politics Mr. Hoch is a republican, although he takes no active part in political affairs, being a close and careful student, and finding in his professional work his chief pleasure. He was married in 1882.

PERRY A. HULL.

THE subject of this biography is a native of Ohio, and was born in Williamsfield, Ashtabula county, December 22, 1850, the son of William M. Hull, and Samantha C. (Dodge) Hull. His father, a highly respected citizen of Williamsfield, is one of the leading men in Ashtabula county, being a wealthy and extensive land owner. His mother belonged to one of the most highly respected and intelligent families in northern Ohio, and is a daughter of Capt. John Dodge, of Connecticut, who served as an officer in the war of 1812. Perry A. attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered Kingsville Academy at Ashtabula, Ohio, and continued there two years and finished his preparatory course. He then entered Hillsdale College, Michigan, and remained

there a year and a half, giving his attention to the most practical studies, and then read law for two and a half years with Col. R. W. Ricaby, then prosecuting attorney for Hillsdale county. Removing to Chicago at the expiration of that time, he continued his study of law in the office of William H. Richardson, and was admitted to the bar about January 1, 1872, and afterward formed a copartnership with Mr. Richardson, which continued one year. In January, 1873, he commenced business by himself, devoting his attention to general civil practice, and, considering that he settled in Chicago an entire stranger, his success in building up by his own exertions a business second to no man of his age in the city is remarkable. Having that peculiar fitness requisite in a successful trial lawyer, he has to a large extent made the trial of cases in court a specialty. He is well read in his profession, and is honest and trustworthy and a safe, reliable counselor. In political sentiments he is a republican, and has taken considerable interest in politics, and devoted much time to political work.

C. STUART BEATTIE.

CHARLES STUART BEATTIE, a native of Illinois, was born at Ottawa, September 30, 1855. He is the son of Charles J. Beattie, a practicing attorney of Chicago, and Eliza B. (Card) Beattie. The family are of Irish extraction. The parents of young Beattie moved from La Salle county to Pontiac, Illinois, in 1857, where our subject received his early education, attending the grammar and high schools of that place. In 1872 he, with the family, moved to Chicago, and in the fall of the same year entered the office of John Lyle King, and commenced the study of the law. He continued in this connection about one year, and then went into his father's law office in the city, and continued his legal studies until admitted to the bar of the state on examination by the supreme court at Springfield, in January 1876.

His health having become impaired by over-application to study, he was employed by the "Inter-Ocean" company, and remained in their employ about six months. In April, 1877, he opened a law office in Chicago, where he has remained in the practice of his profession ever since, doing a prosperous business. Among other important cases in which Mr. Beattie has been retained was the case of *The People ex rel. Francis P. Gleason vs. George A. Meech*. This case grew out of the act of the legislature of 1881, dividing the county of Cook into two justice districts, Chicago being one and the remaining portion of the county the other, the constables of the county being by the act prohibited from serving papers in the city, virtually destroying the emoluments of those offices outside of Chicago. Mr. Beattie was retained by the officers, and attacked the act by *mandamus* before the supreme court of Illinois, the law being contrary to the uniformity clause of the constitution of the state. The Citizens' Association, Merchants' Exchange and five railroad companies of Chi-

cago combined to sustain the act, retaining Hon. C. B. Lawrence, ex-chief-justice of the supreme court, against Mr. Beattie. The case was presented at the June term, 1881, of the court at Springfield. The law was defended by the daily press and "Legal News" of Chicago, and by the thorough articles written by able attorneys; and on September 30, the twenty-sixth birthday of our subject, the supreme court, by a unanimous opinion, sustained the *mandamus* and declared the law unconstitutional. A petition for a rehearing was filed at the January term, 1882, of the supreme court, but was denied.

Mr. Beattie has been uniformly employed upon the side of the defense of his suits in court, and has been largely employed in criminal cases, and has achieved a marked degree of success in defending his clients. He has a good deal of practice in the appellate court of Chicago.

He is of medium height, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, is well formed, a good lawyer, of fluent and pleasing address, a young man of refinement and culture, having literary tastes, and is well read in history and classic poetry. He is high court representative of the I.O.F. of Illinois, is independent in politics, though he has affiliated generally with the democratic party, and is well posted in the politics of the day, but, devoted to the law, he gives it his undivided attention, and being young in years he may well hope to reach higher acclivities in climbing with laudable ambition toward the acme of success in the high and honorable calling he has chosen.

JACOB R. CUSTER.

JACOB R. CUSTER is one of the most substantial young men practicing at the Chicago bar. While many men have gained distinction by practicing a specialty, Mr. Custer has attained high rank by making himself thoroughly conversant with every department of the profession. He is a good trial lawyer, is well acquainted with the rules of court and the law of evidence and is equally proficient in all of the details of office work. He enjoys the reputation of being honorable and upright, and has the confidence of all who are favored with his acquaintance. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania.

Jacob R. Custer was born May 27, 1845, at Lawrenceville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of David Y. Custer, and Esther F. (Rambo) Custer. He commenced his education at Washington Hall, in Trappe, Pennsylvania, entered the sophomore class of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1864, and graduated from that institution in August, 1867, taking the third honor in his class. He studied law one year in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1868, and attended the Albany Law School at Albany, New York, and graduated therefrom in 1869, at which time he was admitted to the New York bar. In the fall of 1869 he came to Chicago, where he has been practicing law ever since with excellent success. He practiced alone until June, 1879, when he formed a part-

nership with Hon. William J. Campbell, his present partner. In 1880 Mr. Custer was appointed master in chancery of the superior court, which office he has held since that time, giving the utmost satisfaction. Mr. Custer served in the Pennsylvania militia during the memorable battles of Antietam and Gettysburg.

He was married December 1, 1879, to Miss Ella A. White, an estimable lady of Chicago. They have one child living. Mr. Custer is attractive in personal appearance. He is of medium height and well proportioned. His hair and eyes are dark, and forehead high and square, with regular features. His face is shaved clean with the exception of a dark brown mustache.

G. ROCKLIFFE KNIGHT.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of England, and was born at Edgevaston, January 7, 1855, and is the son of Finlay Knight, Queen's Counsel, and a prominent lawyer in London. The mother of our subject is Ellen G. (Billinghurst) Knight, a daughter of Admiral Billingham, of the British navy.

Our subject pursued a scientific and classical course of study at Westminster, England. He commenced the study of the law in England, but completed his preparatory legal studies after immigrating to America, at Toronto, Canada, in the office of Foster and Clark. Remaining there as a student until September, 1881, he then removed to Chicago, and upon admission to the bar opened an office and entered with earnestness and vigor into his chosen profession, with every prospect of success.

Mr. Knight is a young man of good abilities, a faithful student, well versed in the rudiments of the law, and withal honorable, fair and reliable in all his relations.

AUSTIN O. SEXTON.

THE subject of this biographical sketch is a native of Chicago, and the son of the late Stephen S. Sexton, who contracted to build the first school house in Chicago, who has figured conspicuously as a builder of many of the most important buildings in the city, and who has held several important offices, being at one time chief of the Chicago police. His mother was Mary A. (Gaughn) Sexton. Both of his parents were of Irish descent. They died in 1861. Austin O. commenced his education in the public schools; being an apt scholar, he soon entered the high school and graduated therefrom in June 1872. He traveled in the West one year, and in 1873 entered the law office of the late James Ennis, where he made rapid progress in the rudiments of his profession, and was admitted to the bar in Mount Vernon, Illinois, July 4, 1876.

In political sentiments Mr. Sexton is a democrat. He was elected in November, 1876, to the thirtieth general assembly of Illinois, and reëlected to the same

body in 1878, in 1880, and again in 1882, and was the nominee of the democrats for speaker of the house in the session of 1883. As a legislator Mr. Sexton takes a leading part on the democratic side, especially in matters pertaining to Cook county. He is an influential member, whose advice and opinions are always sought on all important matters of legislation, and a fearless advocate of what he deems to be right and in the interest of his constituents. He has always been very active in ward politics, has been a delegate to all the city and county democratic conventions, and is a member of the city and county central committee. He is a member of the American Order of United Workmen, and of the Independent Order of Foresters.

He was married in the fall of 1874, to Miss Mary I. Lyons, an estimable lady. They have four children. Mr. Sexton has a fine presence and a robust constitution. He has a clear, comprehensive mind, quick and apt, and is thoroughly posted in his profession. He is a logical reasoner, an easy, graceful speaker, and has every reason to look forward to the realization of his most cherished hopes and anticipations of success in his profession and business.

HON. S. CORNING JUDD.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Otisco, Onondaga county, New York, July 21, 1827. He is the son of Solomon and Eleanor (Clark) Judd. His mother died when he was four years of age. He received his primary education at a private school, preparatory to an academic course, which he entered upon at the age of nine, in Aurora Academy, Erie county, New York, continuing till he finished his course at the age of seventeen. Here he formed the acquaintance of Hon. Millard Fillmore, afterward President of the United States, with whom he was ever after on friendly terms, and whose influence had considerable to do in shaping his political course. While at Aurora he began the study of law under Judge La Fayette Carver, but the winter following the completion of his academic course he spent in Canada, teaching school. Returning in the spring of 1845, he continued his legal studies with the firm of Griswold and Corning, in Syracuse, New York, Richard S. Corning, of this firm (after whom Mr. Judd received his middle name), being a brother of the late Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany; the former being a particular friend of his father.

Mr. Judd continued his professional studies, attaining to a marked proficiency; and at Albany, New York, in 1848, at the age of twenty-one, was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state of New York. He then formed a law partnership with H. S. Winsor, of Syracuse, under the firm name of Winsor and Judd, and practiced law and wrote editorials for the Syracuse "Daily Journal," which attracted attention to him as a writer of no ordinary abilities. In 1849 he was appointed by the common council of Syracuse to the office of city clerk, which office he held one year, at the expiration of which he accepted the editorship of

the Syracuse "Daily Star," at that time an independent journal in politics. The position had been offered him some time previous on account of the reputation he had acquired as a newspaper writer. In August, 1850, shortly after Mr. Fillmore's accession to the presidency, Mr. Judd, by recommendation of the President, accepted a situation in the department of the interior at Washington, and remained in that capacity about eighteen months, when he resigned, and at the solicitation of Hon. George F. Comstock, the proprietor of the paper, again assumed the editorship of the Syracuse "Daily Star," and shortly afterward purchased the paper of Mr. Comstock. In 1852 the "Star" became the organ of the conservatives, the "hunkers," "adamantines" or Dickinson men of the democratic party, and the "silver grays" or the Clay, Webster and Fillmore men of the Whig party, these having in effect coalesced. The "Star" was at that time the only conservative journal published in the city of Syracuse. In 1853 Mr. Judd sold the paper to the democrats, who changed its name to the Syracuse "Republican," and later to the Syracuse "Courier," he remaining as one of its editors, and from that time forward acting in earnest connection with the democratic party, to whose sound and conservative principles he was strongly attached. Early in the year 1854 he resigned his position as editor, and removed to Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, accepting a previously tendered law partnership with his brother-in-law, Hon. William C. Goudy, now and for some time past an eminent attorney of Chicago. Mr. Judd, while attorney at Lewistown, practiced in the various state and federal courts, attaining a wide reputation, till January 1, 1873, when, having formed a partnership with William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, son of the late Bishop Whitehouse, of the diocese of Illinois, he removed to Chicago, and has since practiced his profession in this city. At the annual meeting of the Chicago Bar Association held in January, 1883, Mr. Judd was elected president of that organization, which position he now holds. Mr. Judd has had a large railroad and general practice since his removal to Chicago. We need not here enlarge upon the qualities and successes of one so well known and so eminent in his profession as the subject of this sketch. The simple facts of his record speak more eloquently than any praise we could bestow.

In 1860 Mr. Judd was the democratic candidate for presidential elector on the Douglas ticket, for the Fulton congressional district, Hon. William Pitt Kellogg (since governor of Louisiana, and member of the United States senate from that state) being candidate for elector on the republican or Lincoln ticket. In 1864 he was nominated by the democratic party of Illinois for the office of lieutenant governor, and vigorously canvassed the southern and western sections. Hon. James C. Robinson was candidate for governor on the same ticket. Since 1864 Mr. Judd has taken little active part in politics, but has confined his labors closely to his profession, with the exception of making a few speeches in different parts of the state during presidential campaigns.

In his church proclivities and relations Mr. Judd is an Episcopalian, having been confirmed in Syracuse in 1851. Since 1862 he has been repeatedly elected

to represent the diocese of Illinois in the general (or national) convention of the church. In 1871 he was elected by the diocesan convention chancellor of the diocese of Illinois, which position he still holds, having been reëlected by the convention every three years since that date. On behalf of the diocese he conducted the famous trial known as the Cheney case, in all its various phases.

Mr. Judd was married July 5, 1852, to Miss Lavina J. James, daughter of the late William James, of Washington city, and sister of Hon. L. W. James, now of Peoria, Illinois. He has two children, the eldest being the wife of Fred. Louis Foltz, architect, of Chicago, and his son, William Goudy Judd, late a hardware merchant of this city, but now in the same business at Fargo, Dakota.

WILLIAM B. BRADFORD.

WILLIAM B. BRADFORD is a lineal descendant, in the maternal line, of the celebrated Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone. He is the eldest son of David G. Bradford, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Aberdeen, Ohio, where our subject was born October 27, 1851. He received his early education at Monmouth, Illinois, in the academy and college of that place. In 1867 he entered the high school in Chicago, and after completing his course of studies there, removed to Knoxville, Illinois, where he commenced the study of the law in the office of Hon. A. N. Craig, now one of the judges of the supreme court of Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1874, and in November of the same year commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, in connection with the firm of Bennett, Kretzinger and Veeder, with whom he remained until April, 1876, when he formed a partnership with George W. Plummer. After a lapse of two years Mr. Bradford commenced business by himself, and by devoting his entire time to his profession, he has built up quite a large civil practice.

In politics Mr. Bradford does not take any active part, but is a republican, and is also a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married April 5, 1877, to Miss Carrie E. Craig, a daughter of Judge Craig, of Galesburg, Illinois.

WILLIAM H. KINKAID.

WILLIAM H. KINKAID was born in New York city, June 21, 1847. His father, Alexander Kinkaid, was descended from the old and prominent Scotch family of that name, and was a well known and wealthy wholesale leather merchant in New York. The subject of this sketch prepared for college at the Polytechnic Institute, of New York, and entering Columbia College, where he took both the literary and law courses in 1865, graduated in 1868. He then entered the office of John Livingston, the law publisher, of New York, and after his admission to the bar, in the fall of 1868, was employed as attorney for the firm of L. M. Bates and Company, and continued in their employ and that of

their successors, Bates, Reid and Cooley, for seven years. In 1878 Mr. Kinkaid was appointed attorney for the New York Dry Goods Association, and in 1880 removed to Chicago, where he represents the interests of that body. He was, up to the time of their dissolution, in January, 1882, a member of the firm of Remy, Kinkaid and Chumasero, in Chicago, since which time he has been alone.

Mr. Kinkaid makes a specialty of commercial law and collections. He has a large practice, and numbers among his clients some of the largest and wealthiest firms in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. In politics he is a republican, but takes no active part therein. He is a thorough lawyer, and devoted to his professional duties.

JOHN HOWLAND THOMPSON.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Heath, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and is directly descended, on his mother's side, from John Howland, who was the last survivor of those who came over in the Mayflower. He was born September 8, 1827, and attended the Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, and in 1846 entered Amherst College, graduating in 1850. He then taught for one year in the Monson Academy in Massachusetts, and then for one year was principal of Deerfield Academy. In 1852 he began the study of law in the office of Beach and Bond, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and afterward was in the office of Judge Vose, of the same place. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1853, and about the same time became associate editor of the Springfield "Republican." In the spring of 1854, he removed to Chicago, and was for a time employed in the office of Blackwell and Beckwith, and afterward in the office of Judge Manniere, to whose business he succeeded upon Mr. Manniere's election to the bench. In October, 1856, he formed a partnership with Henry W. Bishop, under the style of Thompson and Bishop, which continued until 1880. Mr. Thompson takes considerable interest in the affairs of the republican party, but is thoroughly devoted to his profession. He was a director of the Third National Bank of this city.

HENRY S. GOLDSMITH.

HENRY S. GOLDSMITH was born at Hamburg, Germany, May 26, 1845, and is the son of S. H. Goldschmidt, and Frederike (Lichtenhein) Goldschmidt, a descendant of an old and noble family. Mr. Goldsmith had all the advantages of a collegiate education, graduating from the well known gymnasium at Hamburg in 1862 at the age of seventeen years. Immediately after graduating, in 1862, he emigrated to this country, and settled at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he entered the office of Hon. C. Tholen, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar at Leavenworth, December 21, 1872, when he entered into partnership with his preceptor under the firm name of Tholen and Goldsmith.

To the German population of Kansas, western Missouri and southern Iowa, the firm was well known, as they were the only German lawyers in that part of the country, and were frequently called into cases in Iowa and Missouri in which Germans were litigants. In May, 1874, this firm dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Goldsmith went to Washington county, Kansas, and in July of the same year he was appointed deputy county attorney.

In June, 1875, Mr. Goldsmith removed to Chicago. Beginning his career in this country without friends or money, at the early age of seventeen years, he has by patient industry and honest toil established a business of which any young man might be proud. His business is mostly conducted for citizens of his own nationality, and consists principally of office work. He is a member of many societies, belonging to the Grand Lodges of the A.O.U.W., D.O.H., and is a member of the I.O.O.F. and Encampment I.O.M.A., I.O.B.B., and of the Select Knights of the A.O.U.W.

He was married September 30, 1877, to Miss Annie Reinke. They have two children, David and Samuel.

CHARLES WALHART WOODMAN.

THE subject of this sketch is preëminently a self-made man. He was born in Alburg, Denmark, March 11, 1844, and is the son of Henry Woodman, a prominent citizen, and formerly mayor of that city. Charles W. attended school until he was fifteen years of age, when his father became financially embarrassed, and failed in business, whereupon he determined to depend upon himself for support, and relieve his father to that extent. Seizing the first opportunity offered him, he embarked in an expedition to the Arctic Ocean, and during the succeeding seven years followed the sea, making in that time, after his return from his Arctic expedition, three voyages around the world. He enlisted in the federal navy in 1863, and served under Admiral Farragut until the close of the war, taking part in the actions at Mobile and Fort Morgan. At the close of the war he entered the merchant service, and traded between Philadelphia and the Gulf for more than a year. Going to Chicago in 1865, he did so with the purpose of at once settling down, and completing his preparation for the practice of the law, which he had studied throughout his whole seafaring life. Overpowered in his purpose, however, by his strong attachment to a sailor's life, he again embarked, and for the next two years we find him coasting on the lakes. At the expiration of that time, in 1867, he went into life insurance business, which, with the study of the law, occupied his attention until 1870, when he entered the Union College of Law at Chicago. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1871, and commenced his practice with the firm of Monroe and Sybold, with whom he continued until 1873.

In 1879 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the lower courts in Chicago, and held that position until his appointment to the office of justice of the peace

in 1882. In politics Mr. Woodman is an earnest republican, and takes an active part in all the affairs of his party. He was a Grant delegate to the last national convention, and was one of the famous "306." He was married, in 1867, to Miss Hamilton, a young lady of French descent. By that union they had one daughter, Jessie E. Woodman.

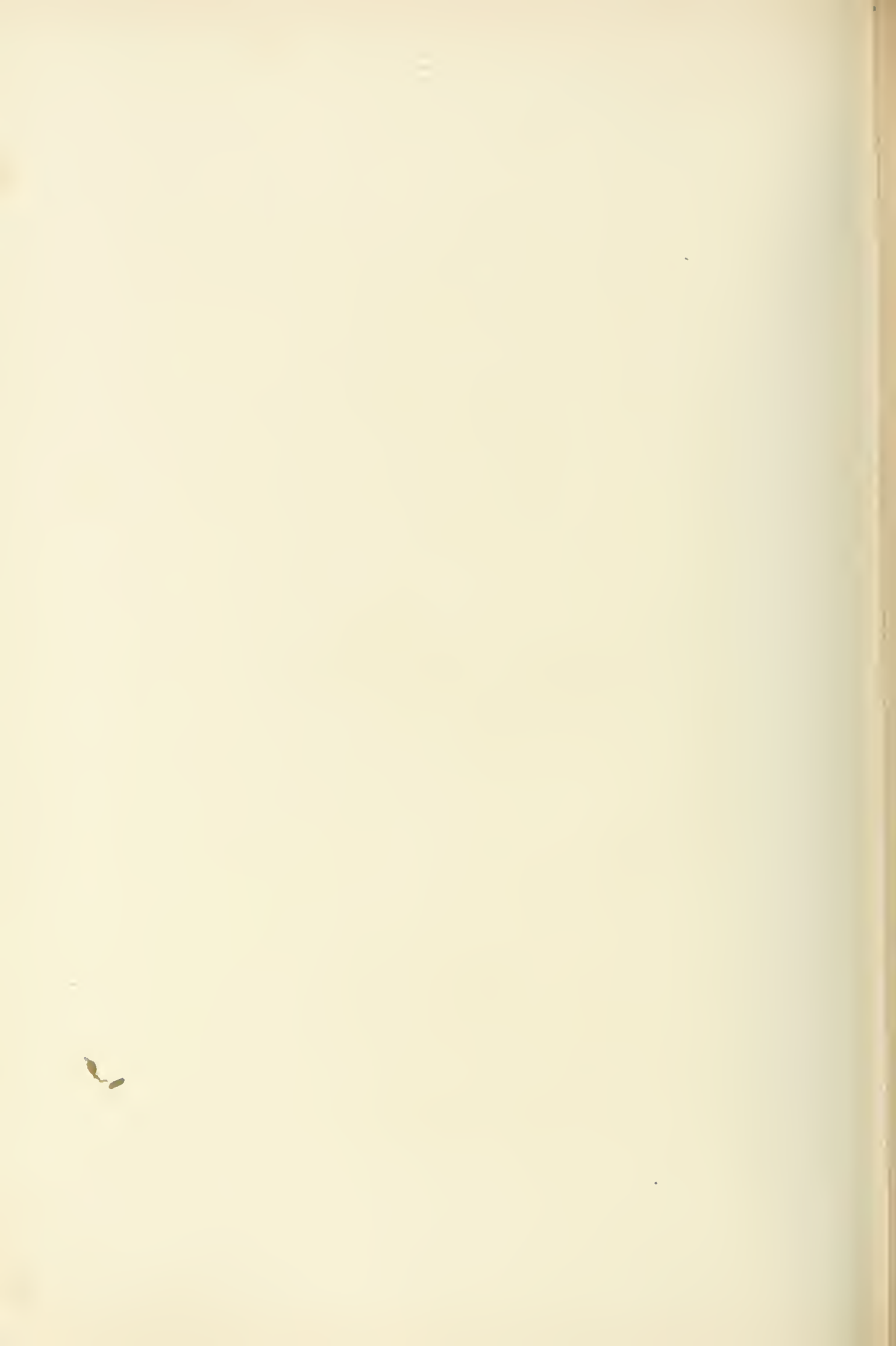
HON. JOHN D. CATON, LL.D.

JOHN DEAN CATON was born in Monroe, Orange county, New York, March 19, 1812. His grandfather, once connected with the British army, settled on the Potomac in Virginia, where he resided at the time of the revolution. Two of his sons joined the patriots, one of whom, Robert, was only fourteen years of age. Having served through the war, Robert settled down as a farmer near the Hudson. He laid down his arms as a soldier, but became at the same time a preacher among the Friends, of which society he was a zealous member. John was the fifteenth child and twelfth son of this venerable patriarch, who died when he was three years old. Soon afterward his family removed to Paris, Oneida county. Here, at the age of five, the boy commenced attending the common school. At the age of nine he began to work industriously on the farm during the spring and summer, and during the winter months he pursued with avidity his studies in the district school. At sixteen he entered the academy at Utica, where he remained one year, and at seventeen commenced teaching. He entered the Grosvenor high school at Rome in 1841, and pursued his studies with zeal and ardor, applying himself specially to surveying. Upon leaving the academy he commenced the study of the law with Beardsley and Matterson at Utica. In 1833 he started for Michigan, where he learned of a hitherto unknown place called Chicago, to which he directed his footsteps, and found it chiefly a collection of rude huts in a low, swampy place, containing about two hundred persons. His office was at first peripatetic, and for his consultations he occupied the most convenient box or barrel. He was the first attorney who instituted a suit in a court of record of Cook county. On a brig, *Queen Charlotte*, being the same brig that was taken from the British by Com. Perry, he tried the first jury cases ever tried in Cook, Will and Kane counties.

To gain admittance to the bar he was compelled to journey to Greenville, Bond county, a distance of three hundred miles, on horseback, the journey being through the silent forests and almost untrodden prairies, stretching from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river. A severe and protracted illness resulted from this journey, on recovering from which Mr. Caton applied himself with assiduity to his profession. In 1835 he returned to New Hartford, New York, where he was married to Laura Adelaide Sherrill, and the wedding trip was made by way of the lakes to Chicago. In 1836 he formed a partnership with N. B. Judd, a former schoolmate and friend.



*Yours truly,
J. D. Carson.*



In 1839 Mr. Caton, owing to failing health, removed to Plainfield, Illinois, where he purchased a farm of fifteen hundred acres, and for several years was at once farmer and lawyer. With returning vigor he bestowed more time upon his practice, and in 1842 Gov. Carlin appointed him as judge of the supreme court of the state for the winter. There were then nine judges, each presiding over a circuit in the summer, and together holding the appellate court in the winter. Being at this time but thirty years of age, he failed of an election to the supreme bench; but Gov. Ford soon appointed him to fill another vacancy. He was elected by the legislature on the expiration of his second appointment, and served until, in 1849, the supreme court was reorganized under the new constitution. He was then chosen as one of the three judges of that court, Judges Trumbull and Treat being his associates. From that time he continued upon the supreme bench until 1864, when he resigned, having served in the temple of justice for about twenty-two years, during more than six years of which he presided as chief-justice.

Having studied telegraphy, and becoming greatly interested in the art, he constructed the Illinois and Mississippi lines, which in 1867 were leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Of his many public addresses, perhaps the most remarkable are those made upon his resignation from the supreme bench, and upon his presentation, on behalf of the western alumni, of the Perry H. Smith Library Hall, to the trustees of Hamilton College. As a literary man Judge Caton's style is simple, lucid, perspicuous and elegant. He is never sensational, never florid or even highly ornate. He seeks to express his thoughts in the clearest manner, and in the most concise form consistent with an easy and graceful style. Some of his productions are really classical in style and diction.

Judge Caton's fame, however, must rest chiefly upon his judicial decisions promulgated from the supreme bench, and which are contained in thirty volumes of the Illinois Reports. These opinions are models of style and monuments of research.

MOSES SALOMON.

THE subject of this sketch has been remarkably successful since he began the practice of the law, and has been engaged in several important cases. For a man of his age, he has acquired quite a large clientage, and is doing a prosperous business. He is of Jewish parentage, the son of Solomon Salomon; who is of German descent, and was formerly in business at Peoria, Illinois, where Moses was born December 13, 1857. His mother before marriage was Miss Sophia Rosenfield. In 1863 his parents removed to Chicago, where our subject received his education. He attended the public schools and afterward entered the Union College of Law, and graduated from that institution in October 1881. While in the law college he was at the same time actively engaged in the office of Allen C.

Story. After he was admitted to the bar, Mr. Salomon commenced active practice by himself. His first important case was one in which he defended the butterine dealers before the criminal court, and in which he made a very able argument, securing his client's acquittal. Mr. Salomon's second important case acquired for him quite an extensive reputation. He was appointed by the court to defend James Tracy, who was indicted for the murder of a police officer. Although he made an able argument in the defense of his client, the verdict of the jury was against him.

Mr. Salomon is an active democrat, and takes a warm interest in all political matters.

FRANK P. REYNOLDS.

THE subject of this sketch is a young man of much promise, and if he is true to himself in the future as he has been in the past he will reap the reward of his industry and enterprise. He is a native of New York, and was born in Lockport, July 31, 1854, and is the son of James Reynolds.

He attended the public schools in Lockport until 1872, when he attended La Salle College, in Toronto, Ontario. After completing his course, in 1874, he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he attended the high school two years.

In September, 1877, he took up his residence in Chicago, and entering the Union College of Law, graduated from that institution June 5, 1879, and was admitted to the bar on the 14th of the same month. He at once opened an office and commenced practice in Chicago, and has been reasonably successful in establishing a practice.

DANIEL L. SHOREY.

THE bar of Chicago contains in its list a number of prominent men who hail from the Pine Tree State, and one of the foremost among them is Daniel Lewis Shorey, who was born at Jonesborough, Washington county, January 31, 1824. He comes of the very best revolutionary stock, his grandfather, John Shorey, enlisting as a private at the age of nineteen, taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill and serving until the close of the war, being part of the time a member of Gen. Washington's body-guard. The father of our subject, Joseph Shorey, a native of Wolfborough, New Hampshire, went to Maine while it was a part of Massachusetts, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits. He served for many years as a justice of the peace, being one of the first appointed for the state of Maine, and was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and influence, being well read in English literature and the politics of the day. He married Sylvia Hall, a native of Washington county, Maine, and a descendant, on her mother's side, of the Mortons of Massachusetts.

Mr. Shorey prepared for college at Philips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts.

and was graduated with honors at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, class of '51. He commenced reading law in Washington, District of Columbia, where he also taught the classics for two years in the Rittenhouse Academy, finishing his legal studies at the Dane Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and being admitted to the bar in 1854 in Boston. There he practiced one year, and then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he was in extensive practice for ten years. While there he was a partner for some years of Gen. J. B. Leake, now United States district attorney, Chicago. He was city attorney of Davenport from 1862 to 1865, and president, about the same time, of the city school board. He had greatly endeared himself to the friends of education while a resident of that progressive hawkeye city, and when he left it was a loss seriously felt, especially by the better class of people.

Mr. Shorey removed from Iowa to Chicago in the summer of 1865, and entered at once upon the practice of the law. He had at one period James S. Norton for a partner; at another, Benjamin M. Shaffner, and latterly he has been alone. He practices in the civil courts exclusively, with a strong leaning to chancery practice.

One of the weekly religious papers of Chicago thus spoke not long ago of our subject as a lawyer:

Mr. Shorey's training at that best school, the bar, has been unusually broad, and no lawyer in the city to-day has a better or more general knowledge of every branch of practice, or is better equipped and able to handle successfully any case that may come into his hands, than he. His fine natural abilities have been rounded out by his thorough education and wide practice, and the law of natural selection has operated to give him one of the most lucrative and satisfactory legal businesses in the city.

One of the best features in the character of Mr. Shorey is his great activity in certain kinds of public work, particularly in library matters. He drafted the first public library law ever presented to the legislature of Illinois, and the impress of his mind is upon the law of that kind now in force in that state. He was a leader in organizing the public library of Chicago, and a director of the board for eight years, and president for four years, resigning when he became a member of the city council in 1880. It has been well said of him by a writer in Washington, District of Columbia: "No citizen of the Northwest has been a more constant and intelligent friend to library interests than he."

In politics Mr. Shorey was originally a whig, and on the demise of that party joined the republican party, in whose ranks he has since trained. The seat of alderman of the third ward, which he has held the last year, is all the office he would accept, though his name has been mentioned more than once in connection with a judicial position, for which he evidently has eminent fitness.

Mr. Shorey is a member of the First Unitarian Church, Chicago, and a very prominent layman in that denomination, having been for eight years president of the Western Unitarian Conference.

He is a blue lodge Mason and high up in the I.O.O.F. In 1870 he was appointed grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to the Grand

Lodge of the United States, and performed his duties in that connection with distinguished ability.

The wife of Mr. Shorey was Maria Antoinette Merriam, of Bedford, Massachusetts, married in 1856. They have two children, Paul, a graduate of Harvard University at the head of the class of '78, and with the highest honors in history, the classics and philosophy, now a lawyer traveling in Europe, and Mattie Hall, who is pursuing her studies in Europe.

GEORGE W. PLUMMER.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Tyrone, December 23, 1844, and is the son of William R. Plummer, a farmer and an old settler in the state. He is of English descent. The mother of our subject was Catharine Traester, a German lady. George W. commenced his education in the common schools. He afterward entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1869. He studied law with Judge Derickson, of Meadville, and S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, and was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1870, and one year later removed to Chicago and was admitted to the Illinois bar, and entered at once into a successful practice of the law, confining his attention entirely to civil business. Mr. Plummer is well read in the rudiments of his profession, is a diligent student, accurate and methodical, has a fluent use of language and is regarded as an excellent trial lawyer, and is often employed by other attorneys to try their cases after they have prepared them. He is a gentleman of good address and draws around him many friends. He is a member of the Methodist church, in good standing. In political sentiments he is a republican, and belongs to the F.A.A.M.

He was married July 14, 1870, to Miss McClintock, an estimable lady of Meadville, Pennsylvania. They have two sons—Ralph and Earle, aged respectively eight and three years.

CAPT. WILLIAM VOCKE.

WILLIAM VOCKE was born April 4, 1839, in Prussian Minden, Westphalia, Germany. He is the son of William Vocke, who was a member of the Prussian civil service, and was educated at Minden. His father having died he immigrated to America in the year 1856, and for about six months lived in New York city, employed as clerk in a business house. In December 1857, he removed to Chicago, where he held various positions until the commencement of the civil war in 1861. Entering the 24th regiment, Ill. Vol. Inf., April 16, 1861, he first served under Gen. Fremont, in Missouri; afterward his regiment being transferred to the army of the Cumberland, he served under Gens. Sherman, Buell and Thomas, and was in all of the principal battles in which the Army of the Cum-

berland, was engaged up to the time of his leaving the army, which was in August 1864, when he had attained the rank of captain.

Captain Voecke then returned to Chicago and became the city editor of the Illinois "Staats Zeitung," a position which he very ably filled for about nine months. In April, 1865, he was elected clerk of the police court, and held that office until November 1869. He was also a member of the board of education. During this period he had pursued a course of study in the Union College of Law, of Chicago, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1867, in which year he was also married. In 1869 he opened an office and began the practice of his profession, in which he has continued doing a successful business up to the present time. He was on the republican ticket, and was elected to the state legislature in 1871, serving one term to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents.

JUDGE HENRY BOOTH.

THE family of Booths were of English origin. The ancestors of Henry Booth on both sides, that of his father as well as that of his mother, were from Cheshire, England; came over in the same ship about the year 1640, and settled in Stratford, near Bridgeport, Connecticut. His father's name was Ely Booth; his mother's maiden name was Abigail Minor. Both are now deceased; his father died at the age of eighty, and his mother lived to the age of eighty-one. A brother and sister are still living in his native town. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances for a Litchfield county farmer.

Henry Booth was born at Roxbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, August 19, 1818. He worked on the farm with his father until he was seventeen years old; attended the district school in winter. During the following year he attended an academy in his native village and prepared for college. He was admitted a freshman at Yale in the fall of 1836, graduated in the regular course in the fall of 1840, ranking in scholarship among the first twelve in a class of ninety-nine.

Immediately after leaving college he took charge of an academy at Wellsborough, Pennsylvania, and taught for a year. Returning home in the fall of 1841 to his native state with health somewhat impaired, he soon rallied and pursued the study of law at Litchfield, under the instruction of Origen S. Seymour. Next spring went back to the farm to recover his health and strength. In the fall of 1842 he entered the Law School at New Haven, and pursued his studies there until 1844; graduated and was admitted to the New Haven bar, but did not practice in that city.

In May of that year he finally left his native state and went to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, studied the statutes and practice of that state, and in September following located at Towanda, Bradford county. Continued in practice there for twelve years. Mr. Booth was three years prosecuting attorney for Bradford county, the only office he held in that state, except such as school director or member of town council.

In October, 1846, he was married to Ellen, daughter of Samuel W. Morris, of Wellsborough, Tioga county, Pennsylvania; has three sons and three daughters.

In May, 1856, he accepted a professorship in the State and National Law School, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and removed to that city, where he remained in the discharge of his duties as professor and in practice until the fall of 1859. Mr. Booth then received an invitation from the University of Chicago to come to this city and assist in the organization of a law department for that institution. From that time he had the principal, and for much of the time sole charge of that department, devoting much of the time, three to four hours a day, to the work of instruction, the business being conducted, as far as practicable, before and after the usual office hours, until 1870, when he was elected one of the judges of the circuit court of Cook county. For the first two years he paid no attention to practice, devoting his time and attention wholly to the school.

In the spring of 1862 he formed a law partnership with Mr. H. B. Hurd. This partnership continued until a short time before his elevation to the bench, during all of which time he was engaged in an active and successful practice at the bar. In 1873 he was reelected to the bench for six years.

In politics he was decidedly anti-slavery; and while the "irrepressible conflict" was in progress was a firm supporter of the Union and acted with the republican party. He has never been a strong party man, but has always held his fealty to right above that to party. His elevation to the bench was without regard to his politics.

FREDERICK G. DANNECKER.

FREDERICK G. DANNECKER was born April 17, 1828, near the Rhine, in Germany. He is a nephew of the great sculptor of the same name, who was given the title of nobleman on account of his artistic skill. The subject of this sketch served an apprenticeship in his early days, and while working at his trade devoted his spare moments to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky in April, 1857, and six years later (in 1863) was elected city attorney at New Albany, Kentucky. Later he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and practiced law until 1878, and established a business there second to that of no other attorney in that city. Thence he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and resumed his profession, but soon afterward (in 1879) left that city and settled in Chicago, where he has since made his home, and devoted himself to the practice of law. His religious sentiments are best expressed in his own words: "My reading of astronomy has convinced me that there is a Supreme Being, but I am not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that man has a spirit that lives hereafter, but I believe it reasonable that such is the case."

Mr. Dannecker has a full development of sublimity, and is an ardent and enthusiastic admirer of the beautiful and grand in art or nature. He is a fond admirer of painting and sculpture, but finds his chief delight outside of his pro-

fession in music, believing, as he says, "that it is one of the peculiar arts that teach the human race that there is a hereafter." He is a skillful and accomplished violinist, and has been the owner of over one hundred violins in his lifetime, and is the owner of one that is two hundred and sixty years old. Many of the best violins owned by musicians in Chicago have passed through his hands. He was married May 30, 1850, to Miss Mary Ann Hankey, whose mother belonged to the nobility of Hanover, and has had by her three sons and one daughter. Mr. Dannecker is not what is usually termed a social person, but when he finds congenial company he is very social, and has a few very intimate friends.

EDGAR P. HARPER.

EDGAR P. HARPER was born in Carthage, Illinois, in 1858, and was the son of Henry P. Harper, one of the oldest settlers in Hancock county. After receiving his preliminary education he entered Carthage College, where he taught while pursuing his studies, and graduated in 1877. After completing his college course Mr. Harper went to Keokuk, Iowa, and there began the study of law in the office of McCrary and Hagerman, and remained one year, at the expiration of which he removed to Chicago. During the year 1878 he continued his legal studies in the office of H. R. Stebbings, of Chicago, and in the fall of the following year, 1879, was admitted to the bar, and at once began to practice. Mr. Harper is a young man of talents, and a careful student, and with the advantages of his thorough training and his love for his profession cannot but succeed. He was married in 1879, and has one child.

JOHN R. PARKER.

JOHN R. PARKER was born August 12, 1847, in Grand View, Spencer county, Indiana. His parents were Henry Nelson and Mary Ann (Stillwell) Parker. In September, 1853, the family moved to De Kalb county, Illinois, and settled on a farm. John attended the district school in the winters, and worked on the farm summers, until he was fifteen years of age. He is self-educated. By teaching school evenings and during vacation he obtained means to prosecute his studies. He attended the Sycamore high school for two years (1862 and 1863), and in the following year taught the home district school. He then attended Clark's (now Jennings') Seminary for two years, supporting himself by teaching; thence he went to Hillsdale College, where he studied for four years, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching. He graduated in 1871, and in the fall of the same year became principal of the public schools. In 1872 he held the same position at Fulton. He removed to Chicago, August 10, 1873, and entering the law office of Wheaton, Canfield and Smith, completed a course of legal studies, and in June,

1875, was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Illinois. Until the following year he was associated in business with Mr. Canfield under the firm name of Canfield and Parker, and in 1876 opened an office by himself, and has succeeded in establishing himself in a good business, which under his careful management is rapidly increasing.

He is a member of the I.O.O.F. and the Royal Arcanum.

On September 29, 1875, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Mary Josephine Daniels, of Kendallville, Indiana, and has one child, Irving Parker, aged three years. In politics Mr. Parker is a republican.

BENJAMIN MARION SHAFFNER.

BENJAMIN M. SHAFFNER was born May 20, 1847, in Königsberg, Prussia. His father, Abraham Shaffner, came to this country in 1850, and settled first in New Orleans, but in 1857 removed to Springfield, Illinois. The subject of this sketch was graduated at the high school in Springfield in 1863, and at once entered the army, serving in the quartermaster's department in Springfield until 1865, when he was appointed to the naval academy at Annapolis, receiving his appointment from congressman, now senator, Shelby M. Cullom. He was graduated at that institution among the first five in the class of 1869, and returning to Illinois, entered the law office of Judge Skinner, at Quincy. He was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1869, and in January, 1870, removed to Chicago and began practice. He was for a time a partner of James Goggin, and later of D. L. Shorey, but for several years has been alone. His practice is very large, and he has been very successful. He is a bright, able lawyer, very industrious and energetic, and one of the most successful young men at the Chicago bar.

In politics Mr. Shaffner is independent, though he inclines toward the republican party. He was married in 1871, to Miss Jennie Einstein, daughter of Morris Einstein, of Chicago, and has one son.

GILBERT WYMAN.

GILBERT WYMAN is a prominent and successful member of the Chicago legal fraternity. He is a native of Woodstock, Vermont, and was born October 5, 1842. He is descended from the Puritans of New England. His paternal great-grandfather, Thomas N. Wyman, was a surgeon in the continental army, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. His parents, Justin M. and Martha C. Wyman, were natives of New England, who, at an early day removed to Illinois and settled on a farm, in what is now Ford county. His father was a large furniture dealer and manufacturer in Boston, whither he removed when our subject was about two years old. There Gilbert received his early education, and

lived until sixteen years of age. After his parents removed to the West he worked on his father's farm, until he attained his twentieth year, when, having determined to fit himself for a profession, he began the study of law with W. W. Willard, of Salem, Marion county, Illinois; there he continued for four years, until he was admitted to the bar, in the spring of 1867. He practiced in Marion county one year, after which he removed to Chatsworth, Livingston county, Illinois, and practiced with great success until 1878, when he moved to Chicago and continued his practice, and at the same time became somewhat engaged in the real estate business.

Mr. Wyman married, at the age of twenty-one, Miss Margaret E. Burdeau, formerly from Troy, New York. He is a good lawyer and a successful business man.

DAVID J. LYON.

THE subject of this biography is a native of Louisiana, born at New Orleans in 1843. His father, Benjamin Ross Lyon, was born in Schenectady, New York, and his mother, Clara (Lafarque) Lyon, was a native of the Crescent City. David J. was educated in the first instance at the Jesuit College of New Orleans, and subsequently at Woodstock Academy in the state of Vermont.

In August, 1862, feeling that the Union needed his services to assist in putting down armed treason, and the establishment of the Union cause, he enlisted, joining the 12th Vt. regiment, which formed a part of the 2d Vt. brigade, that took such a gallant part in the engagement at Gettysburg. After his term of enlistment expired, returning to Vermont, and being mustered out of the service, he remained there until August, 1864, when he came to Chicago, where he commenced the study of the law in the office of Hon. A. D. Rich, of that city, taking a course at the Law University of Chicago, under the tutelage of Judge Henry Booth. Graduating in 1867, he entered into a partnership with Hon. E. B. Sherman, and subsequently was associated in the practice of his profession with George K. Clark, a well known lawyer of Chicago. The fire terminating the last mentioned partnership in 1871, Mr. Lyon has since practiced his profession alone. He has for the last two years been solicitor for the Chicago and Indianapolis Air Line Railroad Company, largely owned and controlled by Hon. Henry Crawford, who, as an eminent railroad lawyer, enjoys a national reputation.

Mr. Lyon in political faith is a republican. He was nominated by his party for alderman in 1873, and was the republican nominee for the legislature of Illinois in 1878. Mr. Lyon is a member of the Masonic order, an Odd-Fellow, and from 1875 to 1881 was the supreme representative of the order of the Knights of Pythias for the state of Illinois in the supreme body. He was elected an honorary member of the Garibaldian Legion as a token of their appreciation for an eloquent oration delivered by him at Haverly's Theater in 1882, in commemoration of the death of the great Italian hero, Garibaldi.

Our subject, born of a Catholic mother, was baptized in that church, but in religion he holds to no fixed tenets of belief, but believes in exercising a large charity toward others in matters of religion, and adheres to the doctrine of doing right in all the varied relations of life. He was married to Miss Alice Packard, of Rochester, Vermont, in 1867, a lady of gentle and kindly disposition, and noted for high intellectual qualities and her purity of character. But she and an infant child died in September, 1880, and mother and babe lie buried in the cemetery of the little village of Rochester, Vermont.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Lyon was appointed justice of the peace for the south division of Chicago, one of the most responsible official positions in the gift of the judiciary, governor and senate of the state.

Mr. Lyon is very successful as a trial lawyer, especially in jury causes. He is fair, honorable and courteous to his opponents and to the witnesses, and impresses a court and jury strongly in his favor. He is not captious or over technical, but looks to the few strong points in a case, and seeks by all honorable means to attain a successful result. As a speaker he is fluent, ornate and enthusiastic, and rarely fails to carry an audience by the force of his eloquence and impassioned earnestness.

In private life Mr. Lyon has warm friends whose esteem and confidence he has won by his straightforward, manly conduct, his sincerity, candor and many estimable qualities of character.

MAJ. CHARLES E. MOORE.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 12, 1821, and is the son of a hotel-keeper in that city, by the name of Thomas, and Margaret (O'Connor) Moore, a relative of the patriot O'Connor. Charles E. attended school in Dublin until 1836. He then immigrated to America with an uncle, and went to Albany, New York, where he attended St. Mary's College one year. He then served five years with Adam Todd, an architect and builder, and while at this business attended a night school. In 1848 he removed to Chicago, and in company with his uncle, Charles O'Connor, engaged in contracting and building. In 1859 he took a trip to Pike's Peak, but returned in 1860, in time to help raise the 23d regiment Ill. Vol. Inf., in connection with Col. James A. Mulligan, and served three years and three months as major of the same regiment. He was captured at Lexington, Missouri, and while a prisoner his regiment was mustered out of service. The order was afterward revoked by the President, and the officers were ordered to recruit the regiment, with headquarters at Camp Douglas, Chicago. After it was filled, the regiment was ordered to West Virginia. Maj. Moore was in all the skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged, including those of Philippi, Rumney, Martinsburgh and Frostburgh. He was an efficient officer and a brave soldier, but at the end of three years and three months' active service, by the

advice of the regimental surgeon, he resigned his commission, and was mustered out of service. In 1865 he returned to Chicago. He then traveled over England, Ireland and Scotland, but returned to Chicago in 1867 and began the study of the law, and during that year was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he held four years, and was made police justice, the duties of which he discharged with marked ability.

He was then appointed by Mayor Joseph Medill a member of the board of health, which he held until the abolition of that board, since which time he has been in the practice of the law. Maj. Moore is a gentleman who is quick of apprehension, has good practical judgment, and is an excellent counselor. He has a large circle of admiring friends.

JESSE B. BARTON.

JESSE B. BARTON was born in Demorestville, Ontario, Canada, and is the son of Samuel E. Barton, and is descended from the Barton family of Massachusetts, who were staunch Puritans and of old revolutionary stock. He graduated from Albert College, Belleville, Ontario, in 1873, and at once removed to Chicago and began the study of law in the office of Ewing and Leonard, where he studied until he was admitted, in January 1876. He then entered the office of the corporation counsel of the city of Chicago as a clerk, rose to the position of assistant counsel, and held that office until the Harrison administration in 1879. He then started in practice alone, and has been connected with the south park commission as attorney. He is democratic in his political tendencies, but is not a strong partisan.

HON. EVERT VAN BUREN.

ONE of the oldest men still practicing at the bar of Cook county, and one who has made a brilliant record as a lawyer, both in New York and this state, is he whose name we place at the head of this sketch, and who was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, November 3, 1803.

Evert received an academic education; read law with J. and A. Vanderpoel, at Kinderhook; was admitted to the bar in 1827, and settled at first in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York. The bar of that county at that time was represented by such distinguished members as John C. Spencer, Mark H. Sibley and Dudley Marvin, who were located at Canandaigua, Ontario county. His practice increased rapidly, and soon extended into the neighboring counties, and he showed himself the peer of the best of the legal fraternity in that part of the state.

In 1836, Mr. Van Buren went to Buffalo, New York, it being "flush times," when everybody was rich or becoming so rapidly. He had or made influential friends there, and soon had a highly remunerative practice. He distinguished

himself in the famous trial of Benjamin Rathbun, for forgery, being one of the lawyers employed on the defense.

At the earnest solicitation of his Yates county friends, Mr. Van Buren returned to Penn Yan in 1840, resuming his practice, and having many important criminal trials, in connection with which he greatly increased his reputation as a criminal lawyer. His triumphs were many and brilliant. But his practice was by no means confined to criminal business. His civil practice, both in the courts of law and chancery, extended over the adjoining counties, and first suggested to him the idea of removing to a larger field, which he did by coming to Chicago.

Mr. Van Buren, then a very young man, represented his congressional district in the national anti-masonic convention which nominated William Wirt for president in 1833. He was the youngest man in the convention, and was a member of the committee on resolutions. He supported Martin Van Buren for president in 1836 and 1840, and has usually voted the democratic ticket.

In 1856 he moved to Chicago, where he immediately built up a large and lucrative practice, and in 1862 was elected judge of the recorder's court, faithfully and honorably discharging the duties of that office, and at the end of the term he returned to the practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged. He stands in the front rank of his profession, having few superiors in the state.

JOHN M. BEVERLY.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Virginia. He is of English and Scotch descent, and the son of John Randolph and Elizabeth (Kemper) Beverly. His father carried on the business of tanning, in connection with farming, up to the time of his death in 1873. During his lifetime he occupied many important county offices, including sheriff and county treasurer. John M. received his early education at the district schools, and at the age of thirteen entered Clark County College, where he remained two years. When fifteen years old he determined to earn his own living, and accordingly engaged in teaching with excellent success, one year. Going to the West in 1859, he settled in the mines near Pike's Peak, and while there was elected by the miners to the several offices of recorder, sheriff and justice of the peace for the camp, being at that time only sixteen years of age. He remained at that place, engaged in mining enterprises until 1864. He then removed to Denver, Colorado, where he remained until 1867. He returned to the East, and for some months was engaged in organizing mining companies, among which were the Burroughs, the Beverly, the Baltimore, and the Colorado Gold and Silver Mining Company. In 1868 he settled in Chicago and engaged in brokerage business. In 1870 he organized the United States Pipe Protecting Company, of Chicago, of which he was made secretary.

In the great conflagration of 1871 Mr. Beverly found himself reduced from affluence to poverty in a few hours. In 1872 he opened a real estate and loan office, by which means he supported himself while studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and at once commenced active practice, doing principally a chancery business. In 1880 he took a trip to Leadville, and there made several fortunate speculations. He was married October 6, 1868, to Miss Jennie B. Dorsett. They have one daughter, Birdie Maud. Mr. Beverly has been an active Mason for years. In political sentiments he is a democrat.

EUGENE C. McCUNE.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Cumberland county, June 15, 1839, the son of Robert S. and Jane S. (McCormie) McCune. Eugene C. was educated in Jefferson College, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in 1857. He studied law with Ingersoll Brothers, at Peoria, Illinois, from 1858 to 1861, and was admitted to the bar. After being licensed to practice, he became associated as partner with his former preceptors, the noted Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, a lawyer of profound learning, of Ingersoll Brothers and McCune. The firm conducted a flourishing business, and continued until 1873, when Col. Ingersoll removed to Washington, District of Columbia, and Mr. McCune took up his residence in Chicago. Here he at once engaged in his profession and devoted himself assiduously to it until 1881, when he became connected with the United States sub-treasury in that city. Mr. McCune is a learned and able lawyer, an honorable, high-minded gentleman and a man of firm integrity. He possesses personal and social qualities of a high order and is held in esteem by all. He was married in 1863 to Miss Sally Parker, a daughter of B. F. Parker, of Groveland, Tazewell county, Illinois, and has three children.

HON. ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

ROBERT TODD LINCOLN, the only surviving son of the patriot, statesman and martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, shares the affections of the people of this country to a greater extent than any other citizen of this republic. The tragic death of the father at the close of the rebellion made a deep impression on the sensitive hearts of the American people, the memory of which together with the history of the eventful, honorable and useful life of the father, intensifies their interest in the son. The mother of Robert before marriage was Miss Fanny Todd, a native of Kentucky, of a family that numbers among its different branches numerous eminent men, as jurists, lawyers and patrons of literature, poetry and art. Fanny Todd in her youth was highly accomplished, refined

and intelligent, and possessed rare personal beauty, and while Robert resembles her personally, he has inherited also the sagacity, cool, deliberate judgment and wisdom of his father, while he has but one of his features. He has the same sincere, mild expression of the eyes that all who knew his father will recall.

He was born at Springfield, Illinois, August 1, 1843. When but seven years of age he was sent to the academy of Mr. Estabrook, and remained there three years, and then entered the Illinois State University at Springfield. In 1860 he entered Phillips Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire. After passing a creditable examination he entered Harvard University, and graduated therefrom in 1864. He entered Harvard Law School, but left in 1865 to accept a commission in the United States army as captain, and assistant adjutant-general on Gen. Grant's staff. He shortly afterward resigned his commission, and commenced the study of the law in Chicago, when he was admitted to the bar in 1867.

He commenced practice as a member of the firm of Scammon and Lincoln, but dissolving this partnership he visited Europe in 1872, and on his return, after a six months' trip, formed a partnership with Edward S. Isham, under the name of Isham and Lincoln, to which firm he still belongs. In 1876 he was elected supervisor of the town of South Chicago, and in 1880 represented Cook county in the Illinois state convention at Springfield, which nominated delegates to the national convention held at Chicago in 1880. He was one of the electors on the republican ticket for the state of Illinois, and early in 1880 was appointed by the governor one of the trustees of the Illinois Central railroad. He was appointed secretary of war under President Garfield, and has performed the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of the whole country.

WADE ABBOTT.

WADE ABBOTT was born in Windsor, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, November 24, 1834, and is the son of Samuel Abbott and Betsy (Hubbard) Abbott. His grandfather, John Abbott, served in the war of the revolution; his father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and he himself was a soldier in the war of the rebellion. Mr. Abbott was educated in the common schools, and also took a classical course in select schools, in Massachusetts. He settled in Illinois when he was twenty years old, and in 1861 enlisted in the 2d Ill. Vol. Cav., and served in the army three years and three months. He was under Gen. Grant at Paducah, Columbus, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Vicksburg, and with Gen. Banks in the celebrated Red river disaster. Soon after being mustered out of service, he returned to Chicago, and connected himself with the Chicago "Evening Post," and continued with it twelve years without interruption, during which time the ownership of that paper passed through five different hands. In his connection with the "Evening Post," Mr. Abbott formed many valuable acquaintances.

He studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1868. He devotes especial

attention to commercial law and collections, and numbers among his clients many of the best business firms and largest property owners in Chicago. He is a member of the F.A.A.M., K. of P., and Odd-Fellows, and has been an enthusiastic temperance man and worker in the temperance cause for the last five years. He was married in November, 1857, to Miss Cornelia C. Scott, daughter of Ira Scott, a well known citizen of Chicago, for the last twelve years prominently connected with the American Tract and Bible Society.

CHARLES H. LAWRENCE.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Vergennes, Vermont, and was born October 11, 1845, his father, Henry C. Lawrence, also being a native of the Green Mountain State. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bissell, was a daughter of Harvey Bissell, of Suffield, Connecticut. Charles' early years were passed in New England, receiving instruction at such schools as his native county afforded. He removed to the West in 1863, and having an ambition and taste for educational pursuits, he commenced a classical course of study, entering Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, and graduated in 1867, during the time Dr. Curtis occupied the presidential chair of that institution. During his collegiate course, the great war of the rebellion being in progress, when the call for 100 days' troops was issued by President Lincoln, he responded, enlisting as a private in the 137th regiment Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in the service about four months. Those who had enlisted in response to the call for 100 days' recruits being mustered out, he returned to college and resumed his course of study. During his college course he taught two winter terms in the district schools in the adjacent county, verifying the saying that "he who instructs others teaches himself best," as the sequel in this instance illustrated. Upon graduating, Mr. Lawrence was called to the responsible position and taught for a year in the Vermont Episcopal Institute, at the city of Burlington, Vermont, where he formerly had been a pupil. Upon leaving the above institution, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, in the fall of 1868, pursuing the studies taught at that renowned medical university for one year, when he again set his face toward the West, and in the fall of 1869 he entered upon the study of the law at the city of Ottawa, Illinois, in the office of Glover, Cook and Campbell. In 1870 he removed to Chicago, and became clerk to George C. Campbell, who was then general solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, still assiduously, the meantime, pursuing the studies preparatory for entering upon the duties of his chosen profession, and on examination in 1871, he was admitted to the bar. In 1872 Mr. Campbell severing his connection with the railroad company, and entering into a general partnership with F. H. Winston, of Chicago, Mr. Lawrence was taken into the partnership, comprising the law firm of Winston, Campbell and Lawrence. In 1873, the term of office of

Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, the uncle of our subject, having expired on the supreme bench of Illinois, this eminent judge and lawyer also became a member of the firm. In 1875, Mr. Winston withdrawing from the copartnership, the firm of Lawrence, Campbell and Lawrence was formed, and has remained unchanged since, and ranks among the first law firms of Chicago.

Mr. Lawrence was appointed master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county, but its duties interfering with those of his profession, he resigned in 1874. Devoted to the law, Mr. Lawrence has never sought any political office, but in sentiment and in action is a pronounced republican, and takes a lively interest in the affairs of his party.

In November, 1873, Mr. Lawrence was married to Miss Nelly E., daughter of Hon. Burton C. Cook, of Chicago, and has by said union two children. Mr. Lawrence, as a lawyer, is studious, painstaking and thorough. In court he is found ready, having prepared his cases outside of the court-room, and backs up his positions by the authorities and a well prepared brief, and it may be justly said of him that few young men of the bar show better judgment in selecting law applicable to cases. He speaks with ease and fluency in his arguments, and is always courteous to the court and opposing counsel, and never sinks the gentleman in the lawyer.

In person he is of medium size, well developed in physique, a good citizen and safe counselor. He is genial and affable, and his friendships, if found worthy, are warm and enduring. Mr. Lawrence is still young in years, though of comparatively large experience in his profession, and may look hopefully in the future to higher attainments in his honorable calling.

HENRY J. FURBER.

THE New England States must be accredited with having produced men possessing a type of manhood distinctively and peculiarly their own. This is largely the result of education and experience and training in early life that tends to develop the physical, and give it such powers of endurance that brain and muscle shall hold and maintain an equilibrium. The Granite State has furnished her full quota of successful men in the various callings in life; and whether in commercial circles or the ranks of the several professions, her hardy sons stand in the advance guard of an enlightened civilization. The subject of this sketch in a large degree exemplifies and illustrates the energy and enterprise of that marked New England type.

Henry J. Furber was born at Rochester, Strafford county, New Hampshire, on July 17, 1840. His father, Benjamin Furber, and his mother, Olive (Hussey) Furber, were both natives of that state. Mr. Furber is of the tenth generation in direct line from William Furber, who settled in New Hampshire, near Portsmouth, in 1630, and the farm upon which he settled, now in the possession and



H. J. Furber.

ownership of a cousin of the ninth generation, has never been out of the Furber family since its original occupation.

Mr. Furber fitted for college at the high school at Great Falls, Strafford county, New Hampshire, and entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in the fall of 1857, his class graduating in 1861. He left college early in the spring of 1860, during the junior year of his course, and went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, to take charge of the public schools of that city. But the scholarship and attainments of Mr. Furber in the *alma mater* were held in such high esteem that subsequently the faculty and trustees of the college conferred on him his collegiate degree by unanimous vote, and his name was enrolled with the members of the graduating class.

Mr. Furber continued as principal of the public schools of Green Bay from 1860 until the summer of 1862. Having conceived an ambition and determination to identify himself with the legal profession during his literary and scientific pursuits, he procured the necessary text books and devoted his leisure time to the study of the law. He applied himself with characteristic energy and determination, and while engaged as principal of the public schools he was, on examination, admitted to the bar of Wisconsin in 1862. On the first of August of that year he formed a partnership with Hon. E. H. Ellis, an able lawyer of Green Bay, and continued with him until July, 1865.

While engaged in the practice of his profession at Green Bay, Mr. Furber became interested in the subject of fire and life insurance, in which he has since taken so conspicuous a part. During this time he was appointed special agent for the state of Wisconsin for the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, and in January, 1865, general agent of that company for several western states; also, in April, 1865, he was appointed general manager of that company for the western states, and removed his headquarters to Chicago in July, 1865. In October, 1865, Mr. Furber was elected vice-president of the Universal Life Insurance Company of New York, and went to that city to reside, and remained there until the spring of 1879; engaged in the business of life insurance and as an officer of various companies.

In May, 1879, he removed to Chicago, and became associated with Judge Van H. Higgins and Judge Cothran in the practice of the law, under the name of Higgins, Furber and Cothran. The firm soon became well known and did a large and successful business. Mr. Furber also has a high standing in the order of Free and Accepted Masons, having been a member of that fraternity for about twenty-two years, and having received all the degrees of the order up to and including the thirty-second. He was married at Green Bay, Wisconsin, January 7, 1862, to Miss Elvira Irwin, and by this union has had three sons, all of whom are living.

In character, Mr. Furber is a bold, clear headed, strong man. He has definite and comprehensive conceptions of every question under consideration, and moves upon it with a mesmeric force that carries everything and everybody before him.

Nature made him a leader, and in all the walks of life, from boyhood to manhood, he has stepped into his natural place of leadership as though no question ever arose or could arise as to the propriety of his occupying it.

His operations in business are of the largest and boldest, his maxim being that less complications arise in operations of millions than of thousands. In his tastes he is simply princely, and has about him collections of art and literature of the rarest and most expensive character in the world. Like all bold men, he is generous, the hand of want never passing him unfilled. He is now in the meridian of life, and the chances are that the commercial world has much to hear from him yet.

JOSEPH A. CAVANAUGH.

JOSEPH A. CAVANAUGH was born July 5, 1856, in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, and is a son of P. J. and Zette C. Cavanaugh. His maternal grandfather was a captain in the English army; participated at the battle of Waterloo, and afterward was stationed at St. Helena during Napoleon's banishment to that island. Joseph A. was educated in the public schools of Dubuque, and at St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati. After leaving college he commenced the study of the law in the office of W. S. Ellis, Chicago, and was admitted to practice in October 1878. He however, continued his studies in the office of Fairchild and Blackman, of Chicago, until 1881, when he entered into partnership with M. I. Beck, under the firm name of Beck and Cavanaugh.

He was married July 1, 1880, to Miss Mary Gilfoyle, of Newport, Kentucky, and has one daughter.

Mr. Cavanaugh is a democrat, but takes no prominent part in politics.

EZRA BUTLER McCAGG.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the leading members of the Chicago bar, learned in the law, a clear logical advocate, and a gentleman of scholarly tastes and acquirements. He is a native of New York, and was born at Kinderhook, November 22, 1825. Isaac McCagg, his father, was a wealthy merchant; his mother, before marriage, was Miss Louisa Caroline Butler. Ezra B. was educated at home under the care of a neighboring clergyman. He studied law several years in the office of Monell, Hogeboom and Monell, of Hudson, New York, and was admitted to practice in 1847. In the summer of that year he removed to Chicago, and formed a partnership with Hon. J. Y. Scammon, under the firm name of Scammon and McCagg. Hon. Samuel W. Fuller was admitted to the partnership in 1849. In 1872 Mr. Scammon withdrew from the firm, and W. I. Culver was admitted. With the exception of these changes the original partnership was the same until 1873, when the death of Mr. Fuller occurred,

the firm now being McCagg and Culver. During all these years the firm enjoyed a very extensive and important practice. Mr. McCagg, during the civil war, was an industrious promoter of the United States sanitary commission, and filled the arduous position of president of the Northwestern sanitary commission. He was for a time a trustee of the University of Chicago, is a trustee of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and president of the board of trustees of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

In the memorable fire of 1871, he had, beside his law library, one of the largest miscellaneous libraries in the Northwest, the accumulation of which had been the labor of many years. His collection of writings and letters of the early Jesuits and settlers of the northwestern states and territories was one of the best extant. This library was wholly destroyed, and much valuable data of the opening and settlement of the Great Northwest was lost.

Mr. McCagg is a republican in political sentiments, but is not a politician according to the modern definition of that term. He has given a great deal of time to eleemosynary matters, and is a worthy, public-spirited citizen.

ROBERT BECKINGTON.

ROBERT BECKINGTON was born May 18, 1843, at Somersetshire, England, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Shepherd) Beckington. His father was a ship owner and farmer there, and also connected with the military department. On the paternal side his grand uncle was for many years a member of parliament. In 1848 the family immigrated to this country, settling in Boone county, Illinois, the father and son working together at farming until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. During these twelve years Robert had improved every spare minute by devoting it to study, and had at intervals attended the district school there, and part of one term at the high school in Lyons. At the breaking out of the war Robert enlisted for three years in the 2d regiment Iowa Vol. Inf., serving as sergeant under Gens. Curtis, Hallert and Prentiss. He entered at once into active service there, his regiment being detailed to guard the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad, and having a great deal of warfare with the guerillas. At one time, with twelve men in his command, he repulsed over a hundred of the enemy under Capt. Malone, killing him and several of his men. Sergt. Beckington also took part in Grant's campaign, being with him from Donelson and Corinth. At Corinth he was taken down with pneumonia, and, leaving the army, returned north. Having recovered his health, he at once commenced to engage in active work for the government, recruiting a company, of which he was elected captain, but the war having drawn almost to a close, they never went into active service. In 1865 he entered the Ann Arbor Law School, graduating in 1867, and in the same year was admitted to the bars of Iowa and Illinois. After practicing in Iowa until 1871, he removed to Chicago in the spring of that year, but having all his posses-

sions swept away by the great fire, in the fall of 1871 returned to Iowa and accepted the position of local editor of the Clinton "Daily Herald." During the winter of 1871-2 he taught district school and practiced law. In 1873 he returned to Chicago, and has since that time been engaged in his profession, and has built up a large and lucrative business. In politics Mr. Beckington is a republican, although in 1876 he was a "Tilden man," being one of the organizers and elected to the position of colonel of the army veteran regiment of democrats. Since then he has been one of the most ardent members of the republican party. Mr. Beckington was married to Miss Jennie A. Scoville, of Aurora, Illinois, by which marriage he has been blessed with two children: Ralph C. and Maud E.

GEORGE C. DANFORTH.

GEORGE C. DANFORTH is a young and active member of the Chicago bar, of good ability, and possessing firmness and decision of character. He traces his paternal ancestry back to the early Puritans of Massachusetts, while in the maternal line he is descended from the early English settlers of Kentucky. His father is Almond G. Danforth, a prominent banker of Washington, Illinois, where his grandfather also was a banker up to the time of his death. After completing his preliminary studies, George C. graduated from the Washington, Illinois, high school, and still later entered the North Granville Military Academy. He afterward pursued a course of study in Columbia College, of New York city, graduating in June 1879. He pursued his law studies in the law school of Louisville, Kentucky, and later in the Union College of Law at Chicago, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in June 1882. He is a young man of literary tastes and studious habits, and by devotion to his profession, with his varied attainments, may take an honored position at the bar.

He is a democrat, but takes no active part in politics. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

LYSANDER HILL.

LYSANDER HILL was born at Union, Lincoln county, Maine, July 4, 1834, the son of Isaac Hill, and traces both his paternal and maternal ancestry back through old Puritan families, who were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. He prepared for college at Warren Academy in Maine, and entered Bowdoin College in 1854, and graduated in 1858. Shortly afterward he began the study of law in the office of A. P. Gould, at Thomaston, Maine, with whom he studied until he was admitted to the bar in 1860. He at once began practice in Thomaston, forming a partnership with J. P. Cilley, under the name and style of Cilley and Hill, which connection existed until 1862, when Mr. Hill entered the army as a captain in the 20th Me. infantry, and served until 1863, when he was discharged on account of physical disability.

After leaving the army he resumed the practice of his profession, settling at Alexandria, Virginia, and also opening an office at Washington, District of Columbia. At Alexandria Mr. Hill formed a connection with George Tucker, under the style of Hill and Tucker. In 1874 he changed his residence to Washington, District of Columbia, where he had connected with him in business E. A. Ellsworth, under the style of Hill and Ellsworth, which partnership was dissolved in 1878, Mr. Hill continuing alone. Their practice had been largely patent litigation, which they made a specialty, and in May, 1881, Mr. Hill formed a partnership with T. S. E. Dixon, of Chicago, under the style of Hill and Dixon, which firm still exists. In Chicago as in Washington, Mr. Hill has devoted his attention especially to patent law, and has also a large general civil practice.

He was married in February, 1864, to Adelaide R. Cole, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and has three children. Mr. Hill was register in bankruptcy of the eighth judicial district of Virginia, from 1867 until 1869, when he was appointed judge of the said district to fill an unexpired term, which office he held until the close of the term in 1870. He is a member of the republican party, and was a delegate to the national republican convention which nominated Grant in 1868, and was on the committee on platform of party. He was also chairman of the republican state central committee of Virginia, for two years. Since 1869 he has taken little active interest in politics, but has devoted himself closely to his business, in which he finds his chief delight.

HORACE C. BENNETT.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of the Old Granite State, and was born in Cheshire county, October 24, 1841, and is the son of Lyman Bennett and Lucinda (Wellington) Bennett. He commenced his education in the common schools, and afterward began an academic course of study, which was suddenly interrupted by the breaking out of the rebellion. He left Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, New Hampshire, in April, 1861, for the purpose of enlisting in the army, but owing to the illness of his mother, and her earnest persuasions, delayed his purpose until the following September, when he entered the 1st New Hampshire Battery, which was manned by picked men from the city of Manchester. Mr. Bennett kept himself posted in all of the movements of the army, and being well versed in general knowledge was held in high esteem by his comrades, and was usually chosen arbitrator in disputes between them, and soon obtained the sobriquet of judge. He served three years in the army, and was in the battles of Gettysburgh, the second battle of Bull Run, Rappahannock Station, Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, but refused to be carried to the rear, heroically keeping in charge of his guns until the battle was over. In the winter he usually assisted in clerical work at head quarters, and during the remainder of each year was in the

field, anxious to do duty wherever his country called him, and was in every battle in which his battery was engaged during his term of service, which included all of the battles of the Potomac army, except Gen. McClellan's Peninsular campaign.

Soon after leaving the army he entered the law office of Hon. Amasa Norcross, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, now member of congress, paying his expenses and tuition by teaching public schools in the vicinity. During the time of his law studies Mr. Norcross was assessor of internal revenue, and Mr. Bennett took nearly the entire charge of his law business. He especially qualified himself as a teacher of penmanship, and also studied elocution with the celebrated William Russell and Stacy Baxter of Boston, both of which accomplishments served him excellently well, when, afterward, he engaged as general agent for Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor and Company, text-book publishers of New York; his duties taking him into the principal schools and colleges throughout New England. He pursued the study of the law with great zeal and industry, and being an apt student with tenacious memory, he rapidly became efficient in all of the rudiments of his profession, and at the same time gained the highest regard of his preceptor.

After three years' application to the study of the law, he passed a highly creditable examination, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1869. He worked for Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor and Company until 1870, when he decided to settle in the West. During the same year he was married to Miss Charlotte E. Freeland, daughter of the late Dr. Freeland, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, a highly educated, refined lady, who has among her many accomplishments a musical education, being an excellent singer.

Mr. Bennett removed to Chicago in 1870, without an acquaintance in the city, and invested all he possessed in books, all of which were burned in the great conflagration of 1871, but undaunted at this disaster, Mr. Bennett applied himself to his work with redoubled energy, and by faithful attention to his business respecting whatever was entrusted to his care, soon made good his losses and established a firm and enduring reputation. Promptness is a ruling passion with him, and the result of this habit has been a steadily increasing practice, until at the present time, 1883, he is conducting a large and profitable business.

Mr. Bennett is above the average in height, with keen black eyes, black hair, and full black beard slightly tinged with gray. He is active in all his movements and betrays at every step the great energy that has characterized all of his undertakings.

He has secured a large clientage in the eastern cities, including the Carpet Trade Association, and Stationers' Board of Trade of New York, but not without competition from several first-class firms in Chicago. For several of his eastern clients he has managed business matters of great magnitude with wonderful skill, and has gained a high reputation in connection with the same.

Mr. Bennett is a good trial lawyer, and is constantly gaining in reputation. He has the power of analysis to a large degree, and his judgment is good as applied either to the principles of the law, or to general business. By his enter-

prise, assiduity and integrity he has succeeded to an eminent degree, and has gained the respect of the community where he lives.

He is a purely self-made man, commencing life as a farmer boy at twelve years of age, at four dollars per month and board. He paid his own way, and acquired the rudiments of an education; taught school at the age of eighteen, and never lost an opportunity to acquire knowledge, which he deems indispensable to success in life. In political sentiments he is a republican.

ROBERT L. LYONS.

ROBERT LEWIS LYONS was born in the town of Oxford, Ohio, July 2, 1848. His father, Sylvester Lyons, when a boy sixteen years of age, enlisted in the American army and served through the war of 1812. He was a farmer through life, and died in 1880. On the maternal side Robert is descended from the Huguenot French, his ancestors having escaped to this country shortly after the St. Bartholomew massacre. His mother, whose maiden name was Jerusha H. Butler, was a granddaughter of Gen. Larned, of the revolution. Robert attended the district schools during his boyhood, but in 1862, upon President Lincoln's call for one hundred thousand "hundred day" men, enlisted in the army and entered the service. He served his time principally in the mountains of West Virginia, and upon the expiration of his term of enlistment entered the Miami University, from which he graduated in 1868. During the year succeeding his graduation he was engaged in teaching at Covington, Kentucky, after which he entered the Ann Arbor Academy, and was admitted to the bar October 20, 1874. In the practice of his profession, Mr. Lyons is able and successful, and by strict attention and devotion to his business has established a good professional reputation and a fair practice.

HENRY G. MILLER.

HENRY G. MILLER was born in Westmoreland, New York, in 1824. His father, Abner Miller, was descended from an old Puritan family, and was an old resident in Oneida county, New York. The subject of this sketch was graduated at Hamilton College in 1848; studied law in the office of Judge Hunt, of Utica, New York, and was admitted to the bar there in the spring of 1851. In June of the same year he removed to Chicago and began the practice of his profession, in which he has continued ever since. He had associated with him as a partner Alexander Prentiss, and later he was a member of the firm of Hoyne, Miller and Lewis; then of Miller, VanArman and Lewis, and also of that of Miller and Frost, and is one of the leading lawyers of the city. He is now attorney for the Chicago and Atlantic railroad. He is a man of marked natural ability and strength of mind and character, and also of unquestioned integrity. His

particular strength as a lawyer lies in his ability as an advocate and counselor. An important characteristic in Mr. Miller is his untiring and unceasing industry. He is an excellent scholar and a profound lawyer. In politics, Mr. Miller is a democrat, but now does not take any active part in political affairs. He was an earnest advocate for the restoration of silver to the currency, and many of his articles upon that subject were published in both the Chicago "Tribune" and the Chicago "Times." Mr. Miller married a daughter of the ex-mayor of Chicago, R. B. Mason.

EDMUND B. McCLANAHAN.

EDMUND BURKE McCLANAHAN is a native of Jackson, Tennessee, and was born in the year 1837. His father, Samuel McClanahan, was one of the oldest and most prominent lawyers in the state of Tennessee, and his uncle, J. R. McClanahan, was the editor and proprietor of the Memphis "Appeal." Edmund graduated at the Tennessee State University, and at the law department of the Cumberland University at Lebanon. He received his diploma from the law school before attaining his majority, and was one of the first alumni ever invited to make the annual address to the law class, which he did in 1868. He was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1859, and began practice at once in Jackson, and continued there until April, 1861, when he entered the confederate army. He remained in the service until the close of the war. After being wounded severely several times, Mr. McClanahan served in the judge-advocate-general's department with Gens. Bragg, Joe Johnson and Hood, and after the close of the war removed to Nashville, and resumed the practice of his profession, remaining there until December, 1873, when he removed to Chicago, where he has been practicing law ever since. In politics Mr. McClanahan is a democrat, but does not aspire to office, taking only such interest in political affairs as befits every good citizen.

WILLIAM G. RAINEY.

SPECIALTIES in the practice of the law seem to be gaining favor in Chicago. Considering the extent of the field opened to the legal practitioners in Chicago, together with the multiplicity of the courts, the lawyer who masters all of the different branches of practice in detail, would be almost superhuman. Of the able lawyers who make patent law a specialty is William G. Rainey, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Columbia, June 29, 1842, and is the son of W. S. Rainey, an eminent lawyer of middle Tennessee, of forty-five years' practice. The mother of our subject is Mary (Minter) Rainey. His maternal grandfather was from the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, and a remarkably intellectual man, of great force of character, and well known in that section. His paternal grandfather was a farmer from Virginia, a very prominent

man, and one of the earliest settlers of middle Tennessee. Mr. Rainey was educated at Jackson College, and at Stewart College, Tennessee. He studied law with Hon. Henry G. Smith, who was afterward on the supreme bench of Tennessee, and after a thorough preparation, was admitted to the bar in 1865. He at once entered upon a very successful practice of his profession at Memphis, where he continued until the breaking out of the yellow fever in 1874, which interfered with his practice to such an extent that he concluded to remove to St. Louis, Missouri, and then made patent law a specialty. As his business increased, he discovered that he needed a broader field, and removed to Chicago in the fall of 1882, where he was favored with remarkable success, bringing in the first two months, forty-seven suits for infringements of patents in the Illinois and adjoining circuits. During the year 1882 Mr. Rainey won nineteen suits in patent causes, and lost none. He is a well read lawyer, thoroughly posted in the statute laws pertaining to patents, and the decisions of the federal courts bearing upon that branch of business. He is an eloquent advocate and presents his cases clearly and succinctly before both court and jury. He has a fine presence; is of medium size and height, and well proportioned; has a high, broad forehead, and keen dark gray eyes; is of a social turn, and is a gentleman of culture and refinement.

He has been a member of the Presbyterian church since he was eighteen years of age.

WILLIAM W. FARWELL.

ONE of the most prominent, highly honored and respected members of the Chicago bar is Hon. William Washington Farwell, ex-chief-justice of the circuit court of Cook county. In addition to his legal attainments, he is a gentleman of strict integrity, with a keen sense of justice, which has characterized all of his doings, either as a practicing lawyer or a judge upon the bench. In the latter capacity, his reputation for dealing out impartial justice is widespread. He is a gentleman of refinement, and manifests courtesy and kindness toward all. He was born January 5, 1817, in Morrisville, Madison county, New York, son of John and Almira (Williams) Farwell, both of whom were natives of Mansfield, Connecticut, and is a lineal descendant of Henry and Olive Farwell, who came from England and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, about 1635. He entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, in 1833, and graduated in 1837. In 1838 he commenced the study of law in the office of Otis P. Granger, of Morrisville, who for many years was surrogate of Madison county; but in the autumn of 1840 he entered the office of Potter and Spaulding, of Buffalo. This firm was doing an extensive business, and Mr. Farwell remained with them until admitted to practice, in 1841, at the fall term of the supreme court, held in Rochester, New York. Soon after his admission to the bar he returned to his native place (Morrisville), and opened an office, and continued the practice of his profession for about seven years.

In May, 1848, he decided to go west, and after visiting several western towns, settled at Chicago and engaged in the practice of his profession, and remained there until the following spring, when he went to California by the overland route. Arriving at St. Joseph, Missouri, he started from that place on the overland trip westward, May 8, 1849. His party was composed of four persons, having an emigrant wagon and four yoke of oxen. They proceeded by the usual route across the plains, crossing the river at Savannah, and striking the Platte river opposite Grand Island, and then going up the Platte valley past Fort Laramie, through the Black Hills, and along the northern border of Salt Lake basin, by way of the Sublette cut-off, and by the Humboldt river and Truckee river route, into California, having been just five months on the journey from the Missouri to Sacramento. On reaching the headwaters of Bear river, they found gold-washers at work, and halting, allowed their cattle to rest and recruit, and tried their luck for a few days at gold-washing.

Mr. Farwell soon after went on to San Francisco, where he remained until the summer of 1850, when he returned to New York by way of Panama, and in the autumn following to Morrisville, New York, and resumed the practice of the law.

February 12, 1851, he was united in matrimony to Miss Mary E. Granger, daughter of Otis P. Granger, with whom he first studied law.

Morrisville is a pleasant little village, but is not the scene of much important litigation. Attorneys residing in Madison county have to attend the terms of the supreme court held in the neighboring counties, so that the labor is unusually great as compared with their business. He therefore determined to return to Chicago, and the autumn of 1854 found him again settled in that place, resuming the legal business he had abandoned five years before. The following spring he became a member of the law firm of Goodrich, Farwell and Scoville. After one year Mr. Scoville withdrew, and Sidney Smith took his place. Subsequently Mr. Goodrich was elected judge of the superior court, and retired from the firm during the period he was on the bench, but afterward resumed his old place.

Mr. Farwell confined himself in a great measure to the chancery business of the firm. In 1870 he was elected one of the judges of the circuit court, provided for by the new constitution, and in July, 1873, was reelected to the same office for a period of six years more. During the nine years he held that office his official duties were mainly in the chancery department of the court. In the summer of 1880 he was chosen professor of equity jurisprudence, pleadings and practice, in the Union College of Law, of Chicago, which position he still holds.

He has been a member of the Congregational church from boyhood, but is liberal and independent in his religious convictions, and he does not hesitate to examine and decide for himself questions of faith and practice. His father was a staunch, old-fashioned whig, and one of his earliest remembrances is of his father's interest in the New York "Express," to which he was a subscriber, and from which he was in the habit of reading aloud the speeches of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.

The anti-slavery excitement arose while Mr. Farwell was a college boy. His sympathies were at once enlisted on the side of the abolitionists, and he attended the state anti-slavery meeting at Utica in the summer of 1835, which was broken up by a mob, and which was then invited by Gerrit Smith to adjourn to Peterboro, Madison county. From that time forward he was a thorough-going abolitionist, voting the anti-slavery ticket, and doing his utmost to aid the cause. When abolitionism was no longer needed, and the party had withdrawn from the field as a distinct political faction, he joined the republican party, and has since generally acted with it.

JAMES H. RAYMOND.

JAMES HENRY RAYMOND was born June 6, 1850, at Wilbraham, Hampden county, Massachusetts, the site of the Wesleyan Academy, which is the oldest school under the auspices of the Methodist church in this country, of which his father, Rev. Miner Raymond, D.D., now professor of systematic divinity at the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois, was principal for sixteen years. James went with his father to Evanston in 1864; graduated there from the Northwestern University in June, 1871, and in the following month was elected secretary of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners of the state of Illinois, this being the first of what is called the granger boards of the West. He remained secretary of that commission until December, 1873, being reëlected by the second board of commissioners organized in that year. In April, 1874, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Western Railroad Association, which position he now holds. He graduated at the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was immediately admitted to the bar of this state and to the United States courts at Chicago, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in October, 1878. His practice is confined to corporation and patent law, his time being almost exclusively employed in such matters for the railroad companies composing the association.

HON. WILLIAM C. GOUDY.

WILLIAM C. GOUDY is one of the best known attorneys at the Chicago bar, ranking high as a lawyer. He is a good advocate, and a safe counselor. He is a native of Indiana, and was born in 1824, and removed to Illinois when eight years of age. He graduated from Illinois College, at Jacksonville, in 1845; read law in the office of Hon. Stephen T. Logan, at Springfield, and commenced practice in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1848, and made for himself an excellent reputation. From 1852 to 1855 he was state's attorney for the tenth judicial district, and from 1857 to 1861 inclusive, a member of the state senate

from the counties of Fulton and McDonough. He received many votes for United States senator in 1863 in the democratic caucus, and was a candidate for the constitutional convention of 1862, and also a delegate to the national convention of 1868. In the early years of his life he was considered one of the most prominent and promising leaders of the Illinois democracy, and was an adroit manager in political affairs, and was in all respects a wise and thoughtful counselor when the public interests were involved.

As a legislator, he probably has not been surpassed in comprehending the ends to be desired, and the best method for their successful attainment. He was distinguished as a state senator for his watchful care of the interests of his constituents, and of the state at large, as well as for the prudence and skill with which he framed all measures confided to his charge, and conducted them to final issue. It is as a lawyer, however, that he is chiefly known, and upon which his claim to future fame is most securely based.

In 1859 he moved to Chicago, where he has done a large business ever since. He is a thorough gentleman, courteous and obliging, and as a member of the bar maintains its true dignity, yet modestly wears the laurels he has won. He is of medium height and size, has grey eyes and shaves his face clean. Possessing an ample fortune, he commands and enjoys a luxurious home, surrounded by an interesting family. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

THOMAS SHIRLEY.

THOMAS SHIRLEY was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, October 22, 1827. His ancestors were of English and German descent. The family names of his grandparents were Shirley and Fleishman. They were early settlers in Madison county, and large land holders. His father's name was Allan Shirley; was born in Madison county, Virginia, in the year 1800; became a clergyman, and in 1820 removed to Charlotte, and married Miss Sarah Anderson, daughter of Thomas Anderson, formerly of Cumberland county, but then of Charlotte, Virginia. He was a planter of considerable wealth, and took part in the war of 1812; was a cavalry officer in the volunteers.

His father, Allan Shirley, continued to reside in Charlotte, in the pursuance of his ministerial labors in the Reformed Methodist church until he died in 1855. The Shirley family were of the old school. They were wealthy, owned a great number of slaves and immense tracts of land in Madison county. His mother was a grandniece of Hon. Creed Taylor, of Virginia, who was for many years chancellor, and widely known for his great ability and learning. He was a state senator, and voted for the "Virginia resolutions" of 1798-99. He resided near Farmville, in Cumberland county, where he died in 1835. The grandmother of Thomas Shirley was a Miss Taylor, a niece of Chancellor Taylor. She was a woman of great beauty, intelligence and energy. She married Walthal Hal-



Thomas Shirley

combe, of Charlotte county, a gentleman of great wealth, influence and position.

Upon the death of the mother of young Shirley, who was then only a child, his grandmother took him in charge, and he resided with her up to the time of her death, which occurred in 1845.

The subject of this sketch was an only son; was educated at the select school of Prof. Page, of Cumberland county, where he prepared for college. From that school he went to Prince Edward Court House, entered the school of Prof. Balentine, and thence to Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, in 1840. Graduated in 1843; returned home, continued his studies until 1846, and then went again to Washington College, and received his degree of M.A. He afterward commenced the study of law at the University of Virginia, and in 1848 graduated in law and modern languages. While a student there, he paid special attention to the practice of law in the moot court, under the instructions of John B. Minor. In 1848 he left the university, returned home, and remained there until the fall of 1849, when he came to Chicago.

At the special suggestion of Prof. McGuffee, he opened an office and commenced the practice of law on Clark street, and one year later removed to Randolph street, to what was called Warner's Hall, where he practiced seven years, having a steady and successful business.

In 1852 he prosecuted a fugitive slave case, which excited a great deal of attention. The public sentiment was much opposed to the return of fugitive slaves, but Mr. Shirley heeded not public sentiment when he had a professional duty to perform. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice in the state and federal courts of Illinois, devoting himself exclusively to his profession.

His early studies made him familiar with the principles of law, which has given him great advantage in his practice. His power of memory is very great; in the most protracted cases, without notes, he always quotes the evidence correctly. His perseverance is unceasing, and having taken a case in hand, he follows it from the lowest to the highest courts, if necessary, to obtain justice. His style of oratory is vehement and pathetic, often drawing tears from the jury; while at times his humor is irresistible, convulsing the whole court. His defense of Nicholas Staaden, charged with arson, places Mr. Shirley in the front rank of criminal lawyers of the Northwest. Mr. Shirley ever throws his whole energy into the interests of his client. He has a great power of oratory. In 1873 he delivered the oration on the 4th of July at Naperville, which met with great favor, and manifested a high order of eloquence.

In September, 1859, Mr. Shirley was married to Miss Carrie Rasbon, of Chicago, daughter of John Rasbon, who was engaged in the lumber business, and is now deceased. He died in 1869. By this marriage he has seven children, all residing at his home in Lake View.

Mr. Shirley's religious sentiments are those of the Presbyterian church, in which he was educated and baptized. In early youth military tactics formed part of his studies, and in 1860 he was lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Wash-

ington independent regiment, of Chicago, and as such, tendered his regiment to Gov. Yates, at the beginning of the war. They were accepted, but owing to some political manœuvering (Shirley being a democrat) his regiment was left out. He therefore returned from Springfield and resumed his practice, which he has continued to the present time. He has been three times elected one of the board of education of district No. 1, of the town of Lake View, is president of the school board council, and is now attorney for the town of Lake View.

HON. JAMES K. EDSALL.

JAMES KIRTLAND EDSALL was born at Windham, Green county, New York, May 10, 1831, and is the son of Joseph Edsall and Nancy (Kirtland) Edsall. James received his early education in the common schools, and later pursued a course of study comprising modern sciences, mathematics, languages and classics, in the Prattsville Academy, at Prattsville, New York, paying his expenses by farm and other work. He left the academy in 1851, and began the study of law in the office of Herman Winans, of Prattsville, and taught during the winter.

In the spring of 1852 he took a clerkship in the office of Hon. Alexander H. Bailey, of Catskill, New York, where he could pay his expenses, and at the same time pursue his studies, and in the following September passed examination for admission to the bar at Albany, New York, before Justices Amasa J. Parker, Ira L. Harris and William B. Wright, of the supreme court.

In December, 1853, he removed to Milwaukee, and in the following summer to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; thence to St. Paul, Minnesota, and in the fall of 1854 settled at Leavenworth, Kansas. There he became a candidate, on the free-state ticket, to the first territorial legislature, and though he received a majority of the resident votes, armed bodies of men came over from Missouri, and by fraudulent voting, elected the slave-state candidate.

In 1855 he was elected to the legislature, which was organized under what was known as the Topeka constitution. He participated in the deliberations of that body, and was a member of the special committee to draft a code of laws for Kansas. He was present as a member of the Topeka legislature, July 4, 1856, when it was broken up by United States troops under orders from President Pierce.

In August, 1856, he removed to Dixon, Illinois, and resumed the practice of his profession. His name frequently appeared as counsel in the reports of the supreme court of the state, but rarely upon the losing side. He continued to prosper and grow in public favor till, in 1863, he was elected mayor of his city, and in 1870 was chosen for the senate of the twenty-seventh general assembly of Illinois, and in this capacity served two years. As chairman of the committee on municipalities, he framed the first general law of the state for the incorporation of cities and villages, which constitutes chapter twenty-four of the "Revised

Statutes of Illinois." At the opening of the senate, he declined a position on the judiciary committee, but at the commencement of the adjourned session in 1872, by a resolution introduced by Judge Underwood, he was added to that committee. In 1872 he was made the republican candidate for attorney general, and was elected, and also reëlected to the same office in 1876. Before the expiration of his second term as attorney general, he declined to be a candidate for further political favors, preferring to devote himself to the practice of his profession. In 1879 he removed to Chicago for that purpose, where he now resides.

In all his varied career as student, lawyer, legislator, senator and attorney general, Mr. Edsall has shown himself in every way worthy of the important trusts imposed upon him. Prompt in all his actions, decided in his opinions, and independent in thought, he has never deviated from the course which duty has marked out, and has always acted without regard to popular favor.

HON. WILLIAM K. McALLISTER.

THE subject of this sketch is a profound lawyer, and able jurist; a native of Salem, Washington county, New York. He was born in 1818. He labored on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, and then entered college. He commenced the study of the law at the age of twenty-one years, with a Mr. Henry, in Wayne county, and afterward completed his legal course in Yates county, thence he removed to Albion, where he remained in the successful practice of the law ten years, and gained a high reputation as a lawyer, and was acknowledged the peer of some of the ablest lawyers in the state of New York. In 1854 he removed to Chicago, where he has since resided, practicing law, until his elevation to the bench. He was a candidate for judge of the superior court against Judge Jameson in 1866, and was defeated. In 1868 he was elected judge of the recorder's court by a large vote. In 1870 he was elected to the supreme court; resigned in 1873. Later he was elected to the circuit bench of Cook county, and still later, one of the judges of the appellate court for the northern district, a position which he still holds to the utmost satisfaction of all. His examination of a subject is very exhaustive and thorough, the authorities are weighed and compared, and principles are traced to their source. His power of analysis is very great, being one of the few men who are able to select leading cases almost intuitively. Although he gives due credit to adjudicated cases, he has a broad philosophy and power of comprehension, and a refinement in his perceptions that enables him to go deeper than any other has ventured, into the mysteries of legal science, and bring to light new truths and establish principles not before illuminated, having the faculty of exploring new ground in the field of jurisprudence, without departing from well authenticated rules and maxims.

His motives are never questioned, and all confide in his judgment. Chief-Justice John Marshall in his best days was never more revered and admired by

all who knew him than Judge McAllister is to-day by his associates on the bench, the members of the bar who appear before him, and the public whose servant he is, and whose interest he never forgets. He modestly wears the laurels he has won, is never austere or unapproachable; while he observes and maintains proper dignity, he at once puts at ease the humblest individual who comes before him.

In general appearance Judge McAllister is very prepossessing. He is of medium height, and well proportioned, has a high, broad forehead, large blue eyes, a small and sensitive mouth, lighted by expression of kindness and benevolence. As a lawyer he was noted for his industry, great knowledge of the law, and accuracy, a logician of the highest order, extremely conscientious, with the utmost candor, his power before a court or jury, was almost unlimited, always conforming to a high standard of professional ethics. His sincerity, kindness and honesty have become proverbial, and so high is his moral character that no man dare attack it. He unbends himself from official strain with great facility and elasticity. He is a lover of music, poetry, and fine arts, and is well versed in general literature. Aside from his seen qualifications professionally, he is a profound scholar. No man is loved more, or more highly respected than Judge McAllister in the community where he moves.

HON. ROLLIN S. WILLIAMSON.

ROLLIN SAMUEL WILLIAMSON, one of the judges of the superior court of Cook county, is a son of Samuel and Sybil (Delong) Williamson, and was born at Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, May 23, 1839. Both parents were natives of that state, and his grandfather, Abraham Williamson, was from Connecticut. The family belong to the agricultural class, both father and grandfather developing their virtues while turning the rocky New England soil. Rollin worked on the farm and attended a district school, and later a high school, until fourteen years of age, then learned the business of a telegrapher, and in 1856 came west, and the next year settled at Palatine, Cook county, where he yet resides. While still a mere boy, he took his books with him to the telegraph office, and gave all the leisure time at his command to scientific studies, thus acquiring a fair knowledge of the rudimentary and some of the higher English branches. Before leaving the telegraph office he also commenced the study of law, continued his studies in private, was examined before Judge Porter, admitted to the bar in 1870, and continued in practice until he was elected to the bench of Cook county, in November 1880.

While practicing at the bar, Judge Williamson showed himself to be well read in his profession, painstaking, and at all times prepared and ready to try his cases, both in presenting to the court the law, and to the jury the facts of his case. He was faithful, assiduous and earnest, and was generally successful. These qualities made him a good advocate, and gave evidence of such proficiency in law, as

to recommend him to the people as one, who, because of his ability, honesty and industry, would make a good judge.

Judge Williamson was a member of the Illinois house of representatives in 1870, and of the state senate in 1872 and 1873. While a member of the latter body he was chairman of the warehouse committee, a committee of great importance to the citizens of Chicago. Its duties he discharged with unqualified satisfaction to the public, and received the commendations of the press without regard to political bias.

Judge Williamson is a Royal Arch Mason, and has held repeatedly the office of Master of Palatine Lodge, No. 314, and in many ways has made, and is making himself a very useful citizen. He is a trustee and steward of the Methodist church, and superintendent of its Sunday school.

Judge Williamson was married at Cornwall, Vermont, September 4, 1859, to Emma V. Squire, daughter of Russell Squire, of Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, New York, and they have one daughter.

GEN. J. BLACKBURN JONES.

JOSEPH BLACKBURN JONES was born September 7, 1842, and came to northern Illinois in 1846. There was his home until the commencement of the war of the rebellion, although a considerable portion of the time was spent in travel. He attended school at the Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, in Ogle county, when that was one of the foremost institutions of learning in the Northwest. Afterward he attended the Northwestern University at Evanston, and in the spring of 1861 was a member of the senior class of the Chicago Law School, which he left in April of that year, to enter the army as captain of Co. I, 15th Ill. Inf. During his service in the army he was several times wounded, and well earned his title. Next to Ransom, he was the youngest general in the army. His last assignment was to the department of west Louisiana, in August, 1865, but he suffered so severely from wounds received at the capture of Fort Blakely, one of the defenses of Mobile, that he resigned his commission October 19, 1865, returned to the North, and in the spring of 1866 commenced the practice of law at Sparta, Randolph county, Illinois, but later moved to Saint Louis, where he practiced his profession, in partnership with ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher. From 1866 to 1876 he was employed in nearly every important criminal case tried in southern Illinois, and a number in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, and for eight years was attorney for the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railway Company.

In 1877 he moved to Chicago, and for four years was in partnership with Henry T. Steele, and in the general practice the firm of Steele and Jones became well known.

He is now the western representative of a prominent New York bank, general solicitor of one southern railway company, and land commissioner of another, and his attention is given largely to the management of the affairs of private corporations, although he still practices generally, and as a jury lawyer stands well, and has a fine clientage.

HON. GEORGE E. ADAMS.

GEORGE EVERETT ADAMS, member of congress from the fourth district, is a native of the Granite State, being born in Keene, Cheshire county, June 18, 1840. His father, Benjamin F. Adams, a farmer, and later in life a manufacturer, was born in New Ipswich, same state, and married Louisa R. Redington. Mr. Adams was educated at Exeter Academy, Harvard University and the Dane Law School, Cambridge, and commenced practice in Chicago in 1867. His thorough legal attainments, fine talents and close attention to business soon brought him a remunerative practice, and gave him a highly creditable standing at the Chicago bar.

Mr. Adams was elected to the state senate in 1880 from the eighth district, and served until March, 1883, when he resigned on account of having been elected by the republicans of the fourth district to represent that constituency in the forty-eighth congress. Mr. Adams was married, in 1871, to Miss Adele Foster, daughter of John H. Foster, of Chicago, and they have three children.

WILLIAM H. HARPER.

THE subject of this sketch is a man of excellent business capacity, endowed with uncommon shrewdness, and possesses a versatility of talents seldom equaled. He manifests an aptness for whatever he undertakes, and being of pleasing address, affable and courteous, he is, in the truest sense, a polished gentleman. He is a native of Illinois, and was born at Carthage, May 20, 1844, and is the son of Joseph Harper and Matilda G. (De Mount) Harper. His mother is a native of Paris, France, and has a brother in the celebrated firm of De Mount and Auzrais, known as the Auzrais House. His paternal ancestors came from Glasgow, Scotland, and are all preachers except his father. His great uncle, Rev. Jas. Harper, now eighty-six years of age, at one time built his own church with his own means, and preached from its pulpit for several successive years. Mr. Harper was educated at Michigan University, and graduated from that institution with honors in 1872. While there he was under the instruction of Profs. Campbell, Walker and Kent, and was admitted to the bar at Lansing, Michigan, in 1873. He attended medical lectures for one year. On January 9, 1875, he was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and since that time has been admitted to practice

in the United States district and circuit courts. In his law practice Mr. Harper has devoted special attention to mining law, but being also largely engaged in mercantile law and collections he is frequently called to do business in many of the western states and territories, and as a matter of convenience, and to facilitate his business, he has been admitted to practice in Nebraska, Utah, Nevada, California, New Mexico and Arizona.

Mr. Harper is a republican in political belief, and in the fall of 1882 was elected to the Illinois state legislature.

CHARLES W. PIPER.

CHARLES W. PIPER is a native of Chicago, and was born June 12, 1857, the son of Otis and Margaret (MacGrory) Piper. Of his family, several uncles are noted for remarkable business capacity and extraordinary success in their various vocations. The celebrated Dr. Guthrie, who invented the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic, is paternal grand uncle to our subject. His father is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Chicago. Charles W. graduated from the high school, and afterward entered the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois. He was three years and a half in the United States life saving service, and was promoted to first position for heroic efforts and meritorious conduct during his last two years in college. He kept up his work at the life saving station, published the college paper, and maintained a high standard of scholarship, and in 1882 graduated with honors.

He has pursued a thorough legal course, and is at present supervisor of the South Town. This is his first political office, and as indicating the estimation in which he is held in his community, it may be said that he was the only republican elected on the ticket.

EDWARD H. MORRIS.

THE subject of this sketch was born a slave, at Flemingsburgh, Kentucky, May 30, 1858. He is a son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth Morris. His father died in 1861. His mother, having been at the time of her marriage a free colored woman, was, by operation of law, upon the death of her husband, together with her children, declared free, it being a well settled principle under the slave code, that the children took upon themselves the condition of the mother. In 1864 Edward H., in company with his mother, brother and three sisters, moved to New Richmond, Ohio. He worked on a farm during his boyhood, and obtained means with which he kept himself at school. He attended the common schools in Ohio about three years. He then attended St. Ann's Catholic School in Cincinnati until 1871, when he removed with his mother's family to Chicago, and was there burned out in the great conflagration of that year. He afterward

entered St. Patrick's College, and remained there until he graduated in 1877. Having decided to enter the legal profession, he soon after graduating commenced reading law in the office of Edward A. Fisher, and continued there until he was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1879.

Mr. Morris is a clear-headed and successful lawyer, and has been favored with a good business, which under his careful and skillful management, is constantly growing in importance and extent. Although a young man, he has been engaged in several noted murder trials, and has conducted other trials of importance. He is an Odd-Fellow, and has several times been chosen grand representative to B.M.C. In politics he is a republican, and in religion independent in his views.

OTTO E. LEGRO.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of the Austrian Empire, and was born October 8, 1858. He is of French descent and is the son of Florian V. and Margaret (Hubner) Legro. His grandfather fought under Napoleon, and after his defeat at Waterloo settled on one of the manors of the Prince of Schwarzenberg, and afterward became his chamberlain. The father of our subject was an officer in the Austrian army, and after serving in the army several years, held several responsible positions in Prague, from which country he immigrated to the United States in 1867, settling in Chicago. He then, in 1871, founded the Bohemian Savings Institution in Chicago, and was president of the same several years, and at a later period its treasurer. Otto E. attended the common schools, and later the University of Chicago, after which he studied law five years with Adolph Moses, prior to pursuing a course of study in the Union College of Law, under Judge Henry Booth, who was dean of that institution. He graduated June 14, 1881, since which time he has successfully followed his profession, and conducted a somewhat extensive business in real estate litigation. He is a diligent student, enterprising, persevering and honorable, and needs only to be true to himself to attain to a first rank in his profession.

HON. CORYDON BECKWITH.

CORYDON BECKWITH is one of the most brilliant legal lights in the Northwest. He is a very able man in every department of the profession, but his finest faculties are his power of analysis and condensation. He is exceedingly reticent, fertile in resources, prompt in action and energetic in the execution of his plans, which are always carefully prepared. He has a legal mind of high order, original in its methods, powerful in its grasp, comprehensive and thorough. Few attain to so high rank. He has profound learning and is master of all the subtleties of his profession. He is celebrated for his perseverance, learning in the law, profound wisdom and adroit management. He is a formidable opponent.

A native of the Green Mountain State, he was born in 1823, and commenced his education in the common schools, where he made great proficiency. He afterward pursued a scientific and classical course in Providence, Rhode Island, and in Wrentham, Massachusetts. In his early life he was fond of athletic sports, and was early distinguished as a forcible and logical debater. He studied law in Saint Albans, Vermont, and after a three years' course of assiduous application to the study of the rudiments of his profession he was admitted to the bar in that place. He commenced the practice of the law in his native state, where he met with good success, and continued two years. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar of Maryland. In 1847 he commenced practice in Saint Albans, Vermont, and remained there until 1853, when he removed to Chicago, his present home.

He occupied the bench of the supreme court for a short time during Gov. Yates' administration, and for several years has been the general solicitor of the Chicago, Alton and Saint Louis railway.

Judge Beckwith is of medium height and well proportioned. His forehead is broad rather than high; his hair is black, and his eyes are large, black, sharp and expressive, and set wide apart. He seems to read a stranger at a glance, and is said to be very correct in his estimate of character. He is a kind, generous man, and is gratefully remembered by young lawyers who are indebted to him for assistance.

HON. WM. J. HYNES.

WILLIAM J. HYNES was born March 31, 1843, at Kilkee, County Clare, Ireland. His father, Thomas Hynes, was architect and builder; was superintendent of public works in 1847 when public improvements were instituted for the relief of the famine period. He died in 1848. His mother, whose maiden name was Catherine O'Shea, and the family, subsequently came to the United States, the subject of our sketch arriving in New York, November 29, 1853. He settled in Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1855 young Hynes was compelled to leave school to support his mother, who became an invalid. He went into the Springfield "Republican" office, then under the control of the late Samuel Bowles and Dr. John G. Holland, late editor of Scribner's Magazine. While learning the printing business he pursued his studies in the evening schools of Springfield, besides taking private instruction from the teachers, so that he was even up with the class which he left, by the time they graduated in the high school, although working ten hours a day at his trade. He filled every position in the printing business, from "printer's devil" to editor, before he was twenty-five years old. His mother died in 1864. He was an ardent Irish nationalist, and at that early stage of his manhood he took a warm interest in the Fenian movement, and notwithstanding his youth, was selected to organize New England, making speeches in every considerable town and city in furtherance of that cause. In 1866 he began the study of law, and went into partnership with the late Gen.

John O'Neill, in Nashville, Tennessee, in the prosecution of claims against the government. In 1867 he went to Washington, District of Columbia, to complete his law studies in the Columbia Law University, in Georgetown. While there he met his wife, the daughter of Judge George B. Way, of Ohio, whom he married in September 1871.

In 1870, having completed his law studies, he was admitted to the bar, and proceeded immediately to settle and practice in Little Rock, Arkansas. His first case of any consequence was a contested election case before the legislature in the winter of 1870-71, involving the seats of three members, the seating of which involved also a change in the political complexion of the majority. His clients were independents. After the most memorable contest of the kind, lasting for weeks, he seated his clients on a report prepared by himself and reported by a minority of one from the committee on elections. He practiced his profession, and besides that received a salary of \$3,000 a year for writing two columns daily for the "State Journal," which did not interfere with his practice at all. His articles and speeches producing agitation, he was unanimously nominated for congressman at large for the state by the reform republicans, liberal republicans and democrats. He tendered his declination of the nomination to all of them, but they as unanimously declined to receive it. He was elected on the Greeley ticket congressman at large to the forty-third congress, making the remarkable record of leading his ticket in every county in the state. He made two hundred and sixteen speeches during the canvass. He was recognized as one of the few debaters in the house while he was a member. He was again elected in 1874, when he ran on the Brooks issue, when the contest was between the Brooks and Baxter governments, he supporting Brooks, who had been declared by the courts to have been elected on the Greeley ticket in 1872. In the meantime the state was revolutionized by the constitutional convention called by Baxter's machine. This convention undertook to abolish constitutional offices, redistrict the state for congress, and Judge Wilshire was elected in the district thus created. The machine refusing to recognize or even return the votes for Hynes cast outside of those lines, and as a contest would involve the proof of several thousand individual votes, he abandoned the idea of contest. Then resolving to devote himself entirely to his profession, he concluded to locate in some large city. He was invited to Chicago to deliver the oration at Calvary on decoration day in 1875, and was urged to adopt Chicago. He did so, moving here in September, 1875, where he has since resided and practiced his profession with marked success. He first formed a partnership with Judge Walter B. Scates, and later organized the firm of Hynes, English and Dunne, which now exists, and is doing a lucrative and successful business of the first class. Mr. Hynes is an able and brilliant advocate. As such he has few peers at this bar. He rises to the full dignity of an accomplished orator, either addressing a jury or on the platform, always courteous, magnanimous and forcible. He arrays evidence logically and draws conclusions convincingly. He is graceful in gesture, earnest, rhetorical and vivid in delivery.

His success as an advocate and lawyer is noteworthy. He has many friends, and is a gentleman of many princely qualities in all the relations of life. He is a true Irish patriot and a leader of the national Irish party in this country.

ALFRED N. TAGERT.

THE subject of this sketch is a young lawyer of much promise who has worked his way up to his present position by great energy and untiring industry, and who has accomplished what to many of lesser endowments would have seemed impossible. He was of Scotch and English descent, and was born September 5, 1851, in Chittenden county, Vermont, the son of Hugh and Lucy A. (Hickok) Tagert. He received his earlier education in the common schools, and later entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, where he completed the full course of study, and from which he graduated with highest honors in 1875, and received the degree of A.B. Still later he became vice-principal of Hopkins Institute, in which capacity he served, giving universal satisfaction, for one year.

Removing to the West in 1876, he entered the Union College of Law at Chicago, and graduated therefrom in 1878, after which he was admitted to the bar and entered at once upon the successful practice of his profession in the office of Judge Williamson. He was in business alone until the fall of 1880, when he associated himself with C. S. Cutting under the present firm name of Tagert and Cutting. The business of the firm is principally in the civil branch of the law.

Mr. Tagert is a gentleman of refinement and culture, well read in legal lore, especially in the statute law and the decisions of the state and federal courts, and is thoroughly familiar with the general rules of practice. He is a good trial lawyer and a safe counselor, and bears the reputation of being a man of untarnished integrity, in whom all have the utmost confidence.

HON. J. P. CARUTHERS.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Lincoln county, July 9, 1818. He was brought up to work on a farm, and in early life attended Fayetteville Academy, and afterward entered the Nashville University, under the tuition and training of Prof. Halsey, now professor in the theological seminary at Lake View, Illinois. In 1836 he served as a private in the Florida war. When quite young he went to Memphis, Tennessee, a stranger and without a dollar. He arrived there on a Saturday, and on the following Monday rented an office for the purpose of practicing law. He informed his landlord that he was without means, and that he did not wish him to trust him if he was not inclined so to do; the landlord replied that he was welcome to board with him as long as he pleased and he would not charge him anything for it; but at the end

of six months the young lawyer had earned enough in his profession to pay all he owed, and had money to spare. In 1840 he was elected attorney general for the Memphis district, composed of five counties, and at the expiration of his term of office in 1842, he formed a partnership with Judge William T. Brown and Gen. Levin H. Cole, which continued until 1854. He was elected by the people judge of the court of common law and chancery, having jurisdiction throughout the county of Shelby, of which Memphis is the county seat, concurrent with the supreme court of Tennessee, for the term of six years, but resigned before the expiration of his term on account of the breaking out of the war, and took up his residence in Chicago, and has been in the successful practice of the law ever since.

Judge Caruthers in political sentiments was formerly a whig, and voted for Bell and Everett in 1860, but is now a democrat.

He has been married twice, first in 1846, to Miss Elizabeth McNeil, daughter of Maj. Malcom McNeil, of Christian county, Kentucky, and had by her one son, Malcom Caruthers, who is now a well known lawyer in Chicago. After the death of his wife Judge Caruthers was married to Miss Florence McNeil, and has had by her three sons and one daughter, the sons all being engaged in mercantile business in Chicago.

As a judge Mr. Caruthers sustained a high reputation and character for legal ability, uprightness, fairness and impartiality, and as a lawyer is well read, careful, conscientious and prompt, and holds an honorable position at the bar.

HON. T. LYLE DICKEY.

T. LYLE DICKEY is a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was born October 2, 1811. He entered the Ohio University in the fall of 1826, and continued there four years, and then entered the senior class of Miami University, and was graduated from that institution in 1831. December 6, of that year, he was married to Miss Juliet Evans. He taught school in Ohio and Kentucky with marked success. He removed to McDonough county, Illinois, in the winter of 1834, when he met Hon. Cyrus H. Walker, who persuaded him to study law. He commenced the practice of the law at Macomb before he was admitted to the bar, with good success, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1835 at the age of twenty-three years. He removed to Rushville, Illinois, in 1836, and while practicing law, edited a whig paper at that place. He engaged in real estate speculations, and the crash of 1837 rendered it impossible for him to meet his obligations for a period of twenty-one years, the most of his notes bearing interest at twelve per cent. In 1839 he removed to Ottawa, and continued his practice. In 1846 the Mexican war broke out, and he raised a fine company of men, of which he was appointed captain, and joined the 1st regiment of Ill. Vols. After considerable service he resigned on account of ill health, and returned home and

resumed his practice. In 1848 he was elected judge of the circuit, comprising twelve counties, which position he filled four years, and then resigned and resumed practice. In 1854 he opened an office in Chicago, still residing in Ottawa. His wife died December 31, 1855. He practiced law four years, and was then enabled to pay all his indebtedness, principal and interest, and in 1858 returned to Ottawa, prepared to live easier. In that year, though a whig so long as that party lasted, Judge Dickey espoused the cause of Douglas, in his famous contest with Lincoln, and gave him effective support in public addresses in many parts of the state.

He formed a partnership with W. H. L. Wallace and his son, Cyrus E. Dickey, and practiced law until the war broke out in 1861, when he raised a regiment, the 4th Ill. Cav., and was appointed its colonel. He was with Gen. Grant at the capture of Fort Henry, led the advance at Fort Donelson, participated in the battle of Shiloh with both his sons, and his son-in-law, Gen. Wallace, who was killed. In the year 1862 he was appointed chief of cavalry on Gen. Grant's staff, and sent to Memphis in command of that post. He was in the battle of Iuka. He was placed in command of all of the cavalry in Gen. Grant's army, comprising four brigades. He fought Gen. Pemberton far in advance of his supports four days, on his retreat from Tallahassee. He took six hundred selected men, and made the first extensive raid into the enemy's country through a region filled with rebels, and returned without the loss of any men. It was he who suggested and organized the celebrated raid of Grierson, destroying the railroads about Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863.

He resigned in 1863, returned home and formed a partnership with John B. Rice. In 1866 he was democratic candidate for congress for the state at large. In 1868 he was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States, and had charge of all government suits in the court of claims, and in that branch of litigation in the United States Supreme Court, which duties he performed with fidelity and great ability. He received high encomiums from the judges of that high court for the prompt and thorough manner in which he performed his duties. One of the most important cases ever tried in that court was that of the Floyd acceptance case, where Judge Dickey contended successfully against Judges Curtis and Jerry Black, the opposing counsel, and was sustained by the court. This position he held about two years, and then resigned and spent the winter in Florida.

In the summer of 1870 he married Mrs. Hirst, of Prince Ann, Maryland. He then returned to Ottawa, and practiced law. He removed to Chicago in December 1873. He was elected judge of the supreme court in December, 1875, to fill a vacancy, and was reëlected in 1879 as an independent candidate, over Thomas Dent, a very worthy gentleman, the regular nominee, but Judge Dickey's personal popularity secured his election, although Mr. Dent's party was in the ascendancy. He has since remained upon the bench of the supreme court of Illinois, which position he fills to the utmost satisfaction of all.

Judge Dickey has a very retentive memory, with great power of analysis, and

has judgment of a high order. As a lawyer he was a brilliant advocate, lucid and logical, with an aptness in illustration and power of repartee that few possess. He is a gentleman who is highly prized for his social qualities, and is regarded as an excellent citizen. Few men have as many warm personal friends as Judge Dickey.

WICK MATTHEWS.

THE subject of this sketch was born November 14, 1855, in Clinton county, Ohio, and is the son of William Matthews, a well known clergyman of the Christian persuasion, and brother of the eloquent David Matthews. He has also another brother who is a preacher, and three sisters who married ministers. Wick commenced his education in the common schools, and later attended the high school at Indianapolis for a considerable length of time. At the age of nineteen Mr. Matthews was for one year editor of the Plain City "Press," at Plain City, Madison county, Ohio, in which capacity he displayed good ability as a writer, and materially increased the subscription list of that paper by his energetic management. He studied law with Wright and Wright, prominent attorneys at Shelbyville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1878. Entering at once upon his profession he practiced three years with good success, doing a large business, and giving his attention principally to criminal law. He removed to Chicago in 1881, and immediately resumed his practice, opening an office alone. In the spring of 1882 he formed a partnership with Charles R. Judson, his present partner. They are doing a good business, and have been retained in several important civil suits. Mr. Matthews is an eloquent speaker, and is very effective before a jury. He prepares his cases well, is a good trial lawyer, and is one of the most promising young men of the Chicago bar.

EUGENE J. FELLOWS.

EUGENE J. FELLOWS holds a rank among the more prominent of the younger class of lawyers practicing at the Chicago bar. He is able and energetic, painstaking and conscientious in his practice. He is a son of Thomas and Celestine Fellows, of New Orleans, where his father is a banker. Eugene received his early education in his native city, which received a rude shock by the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. Although only a boy of about fifteen he was obliged to shoulder a musket and aid in the defense and engagements which culminated in the capture of New Orleans. At the close of the war he resumed his studies, entered the New Orleans Law College, and graduated from that institution in 1870.

He then entered the office of his brother, who is now judge of the third district court of Louisiana, and in connection with him practiced law until 1874. In

the fall of that year Mr. Fellows removed to Chicago, and has been engaged in active practice ever since. He gives his attention entirely to civil practice, his business partaking largely of real estate matters and cases. As a lawyer in Chicago, his course has been marked by the most persevering industry, which has resulted in the establishment of an extensive and profitable practice, to which he devotes his entire attention.

In 1874 he was married to Miss Georgiana Randall, of New Orleans, daughter of George Wilkins Randall, founder, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans "Picayune," and by that marriage has had one son: Randall Fellows. Mr. Fellows has resided several years in the Town of Lake, in which place he takes an active interest in politics. In political sentiments he is a democrat. He has held the position of clerk in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church for several years.

JONATHAN Y. SCAMMON.

JONATHAN YOUNG SCAMMON, a native of Whitefield, Lincoln county, Maine, was born July 27, 1812, the son of Hon. Eliakim Scammon, and Joanna (Young) Scammon. His father, a man of known ability and integrity, for many years represented the town of Pittston in the house of representatives, and Kennebec county in the senate of the Maine legislature. His maternal grandfather, David Young, a pioneer, represented his district in the general court of Massachusetts, and served with honor during the revolutionary war. Mr. Scammon received his early education at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, the Lincoln Academy and Waterville College, now called Colby University, by the last of which the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. He afterward studied law, and having been admitted to the bar of Kennebec county, in September, 1835, removed to Chicago, Illinois. He accepted the position of assistant to Col. R. J. Hamilton, clerk of the courts of Cook county, and subsequently became his deputy. After a year he formed a partnership with Hon. B. S. Morris, and later with Hon. N. B. Judd, which continued until 1847, when he became interested in running the work on the Galena and Chicago railroad, and to him, more than any other person, the late Hon. William B. Ogden excepted, is due the building of the Galena railroad, the first really successful undertaking of the kind west of Lake Michigan, and the father of railroad enterprise in Illinois and the country west and northwest of Chicago. When the credit of the company failed, he obtained money upon his private responsibility, and saved the enterprise from failure.

In 1837 Mr. Scammon was appointed attorney of the state bank of Illinois, and in 1839 reporter of the supreme court of the state, which latter position he held until 1845. He has represented his county in the state legislature. He early manifested an interest in the schools of the city, one of the city schools now bearing his name. In 1849 he was elected president of the Chicago Marine Fire

Insurance Company, which has banking privileges, and became the largest financial institution in Chicago, when it was ruined by its cashier, during Mr. Scammon's absence in Europe. He has always been connected with the press, having aided in the establishment and maintainance of the "Journal" and "Tribune," and after the great fire, constructed a building in the rear of his residence, and supplied the necessary fixtures, engaged an editorial corps, and March 25, 1872, issued the first number of the "Inter Ocean," of which he was sole proprietor and controlling editor. In the public institutions of the city he has always taken an active part. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, of the Historical Society, and of the Chicago Astronomical Society. He was the first of the Swedenborgians, or New church men in Chicago, and one of the original founders of the Illinois Association of that church. He also organized the Church of the New Jerusalem in Chicago. He was the first layman of prominence to favor homœopathy in the city, and built and conveyed free to the Hahnemann Homœopathy Society a commodious and elegant hospital. The Dearborn Observatory, of the University of Chicago, in which is placed the largest refracting telescope then in the world, was built at his expense and the salary of its director paid by him till the fire of 1871. In 1860 he was elected one of the trustees of the university, and for many years was vice-president of the board of trustees and acting president of the same. He is a man of large literary and general culture, and as a lawyer, a banker and an editor has shown eminent ability. His personal character has been one of moral and religious worth, and he is held in highest esteem for his many true, manly qualities.

NATHAN M. PLOTKE.

NATHAN M. PLOTKE was born in Germany, January 1, 1841. His parents were natives of the same place, and were highly respected people. The subject of our sketch received his early education from the public schools of his native land until the age of sixteen, when he left school and his country, and started out into the world to make his fortune. Turning his course to the New World, he came to America and landed in New York. His first situation after coming to this country was in a cigar store, where he remained two years, and obtained a good knowledge of the cigar business, and then removed to Chicago. Mr. Plotke after settling in Chicago started the cigar business on his own responsibility, and met with very good success; but at the close of the war, having decided to become a lawyer, he pursued a course of study in the law office of Charles C. Cooper, of Chicago, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1871.

Mr. Plotke being a hard worker, soon obtained a good practice and wide popularity. In 1880 he was elected member of the legislature, which position he now holds, and he was also elected prosecuting attorney for the lower courts of Cook county, in the spring of 1882.

Mr. Plotke is a member of the Sharpshooter Society, and was elected president of the same in January, 1882, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he has been a past grand officer; and he was also one of the charter members and a director of the Prisoner's Aid Association. Mr. Plotke is a young attorney who has brought himself into considerable prominence in the last few years, and is an energetic member of the Chicago bar, well deserving the honors that have been conferred upon him.

HENRY McCLODY.

HENRY McCLODY was born in Belfast, Ireland, in the year 1832, and was the son of Henry McClory, a prominent business man and contractor of that city. Having received his earlier education in Ireland, Mr. McClory at the age of sixteen emigrated to this country, and shortly thereafter entered Trinity College, Hartford, where he graduated. Though leaning strongly toward the legal profession, he was persuaded to prepare himself for the church, and although he had enrolled himself at Harvard Law School, he entered the Berkeley Divinity School, and after graduating there was ordained a deacon, and later a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church. Shortly after his ordination, he married a daughter of Mr. Persse, of the firm of Persse and Brooks, the celebrated paper manufacturers. He was for five years rector of a parish in Boston whence he removed to Plattsburgh, New York, becoming rector of that parish. In the year 1870, during his residence in Plattsburgh, Mrs. McClory died, leaving two boys. This bereavement told very much on Mr. McClory, and retiring from the clerical profession, he soon afterward began the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1871. Shortly thereafter he settled in Three Rivers, Michigan, and began to practice his profession, and was very successful, but seeking a larger field he at the expiration of three years removed to Chicago, where he has since been in continuous and successful practice, strict devotion to his profession having been amply rewarded. He is now married to a sister of his first wife.

WILLIAM L. O'CALLAGHAN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Retchcormac, in the county of Cork, Ireland, and is the son of John O'Callaghan and Honora (Lloyd) O'Callaghan. He commenced his education in the schools of his native village, and afterward attended the academy at Fermoy several years, and graduated therefrom with honor. After graduating, he was for some years professor of mathematics and the higher English branches in Knocktopher College, in the county of Kilkenny, and two years after, closing his labors in that college, in 1862 sailed for America. He taught school in Illinois and Wisconsin about three years, and is reputed to be one of the best English and mathematical scholars

in the profession in the city. Having decided to fit himself for the practice of law, he pursued a thorough course of study, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and settled down to his profession in Chicago. A man of kind impulses, generous hearted and benevolent, he has during his professional career been a friend to the poor, and rendered to them much valuable service without remuneration.

Mr. O'Callaghan settled in Chicago about the time of the Fenian demonstrations, and during those times was in constant demand to address his countrymen. He was a stirring speaker, but through a bronchial affection, and partial loss of his voice, was compelled, after a time, to forego to a great extent public speaking.

Seeing how important a factor strong drink is, as a cause of crime, Mr. O'Callaghan, from being an occasional imbibor himself, has become a teetotaler, and is now an enthusiastic advocate of temperance, and an earnest worker in the temperance cause, especially among his own countrymen, being convinced that they seldom commit a crime except when under the influence of liquor.

EZRA G. VALENTINE.

THE parents of Ezra G. Valentine were among the pioneer settlers of Erie county, New York. They subsequently moved to Wyoming county, near Attica, in the beautiful Tonawanda valley, where Ezra was born. He has two brothers and three sisters living. The eldest, Judge C. B. Valentine, resides in Dakota. The next, Prof. W. H. H. Valentine, is proprietor of the Davenport Commercial College. His eldest sister is the wife of Judge Lyman B. Everdell, of Minnesota; the next is the wife of James M. Beach, general manager of the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the youngest is the wife of Emmett A. King, of Wausau, Wisconsin. His father died several years ago, and his mother is still living. Ezra was born in 1847. He left the place of his nativity at nine years of age, and went with his parents to Green Lake county, Wisconsin; thence to Ripon, where he commenced preparation for a collegiate course, under President Merrill. He then entered Beloit College, in the preparatory department, where he remained one year. He then entered upon a classical course, and graduated in 1869. He paid his own way in college by teaching. After graduating, he taught for a number of years in the state institution in Delavan, Wisconsin. He was too young to enter the army, but served a short time in a clerical capacity. He went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and taught school and read law, having access to the library of Gen. Benjamin Harrison. His course of study was thorough, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago and was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in 1877, and has since been employed in several important cases, in which he has shown marked ability. Mr. Valentine stands high, for a man of his age, at the Chicago bar, and has quite an extensive clientage. He is a self-made man, of extraordinary energy, and may

reasonably hope to realize his fondest anticipations. He is a man of unspotted character, and an honored member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellow orders. In politics he is a republican.

He was married in June, 1879, to Miss Bertha M. Alden, daughter of James F. Alden, who was for many years connected with the house of A. T. Stewart and Company as manager of the credit department. They have two children.

GRAHAM H. HARRIS.

GRAHAM H. HARRIS was born in Virginia, October 11, 1857, and is the son of Hon. John T. Harris, the present representative in congress from the seventh district of that state, an office with which he has been honored several different times during the last twenty years. The mother of our subject before marriage was Miss Virginia M. Miller. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Harris, was a wealthy planter, who was highly educated, and a gentleman of prominence and great influence. His maternal grandfather was Dr. William Miller, of Baltimore, a prominent physician, who removed to Virginia in the latter part of his life.

Graham H. was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and graduated therefrom in June, 1878. He studied law in the University of Virginia, and afterward in his father's office; was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1878, and commenced practice in Harrisonburgh, Virginia, where he continued until May of the same year, when he removed to Chicago, and went into the office of Dexter, Herrick and Allen, where he remained about five months. He was then admitted to the bar of Illinois, and commenced business for himself, and has been engaged in a successful general law practice ever since.

As a speaker he is fluent and effective, and excels in the trial of cases. He is tall and commanding in stature, graceful, affable and courteous, and sustains an unblemished character for honesty, manliness and fair dealing.

ALEXANDER J. WALKER.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, December 6, 1844. His father, John Sharp Walker, is of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side, and his mother, Mary Walker, is of German descent on her mother's side. Until about twenty-one years of age, Alexander J. spent most of his time at school, having excellent educational advantages. He attended Sewickley Academy, Pennsylvania, and later pursued a four years' course at the Westmoreland College, after leaving which he went to St. Vincent's College, near Latrobe, Pennsylvania, and there finished his collegiate education. On leaving college he went to Greensburgh, Pennsylvania,

where he read law for four years with Edward J. Keenan, and August 15, 1866, was admitted to the bar. After practicing his profession for a short time, he in 1871 removed to the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained about five years.

Mr. Walker in 1870 connected himself in the capacity of professor with the State Normal School of Kansas. He resigned his professorship in 1873, and accepted a position as general western agent for Cowperthwait and Company, educational publishers of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In 1874 he removed to Chicago and entered the law office of Hon. Emery A. Storrs, where he remained about one year. In 1875 he opened an office of his own, and since that time has had a good practice. He is a man of fine ability, and has a bright future before him, and if he continues true to himself must reach a high eminence in his profession. Mr. Walker has already conducted successfully several important cases at the Chicago bar.

CHARLES A. DUPEE.

THE personal history of the gentleman whose name and portrait are herewith presented is worthy of record, and a fixed place in the annals of the earlier days of Chicago. Charles A. Dupee was a native of Massachusetts; born at West Brookfield, May 22, 1831. His parents were Jacob Dupee and Lydia A. (Weatherbee) Dupee, his father being a descendant from a French Huguenot, who emigrated to Boston in the year 1685. His early education was commenced at an academy in the town of Monson, and subsequently continued at the Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts. In 1850 he entered Yale College, graduating from that institution in 1854, with the degree of A.B. In November of the same year he came to Chicago, where he became principal of Edwards Academy, remaining in this position for six months, after which he spent some time in traveling. In the autumn of 1855 he returned to Chicago, and was appointed principal of one of the public schools, which position he held for one year.

About this time the Chicago high school was organized, and Mr. Dupee was selected for its principal, and the task of creating and developing the system of this school must be largely accredited to him. The impress given by him to that institution still remains, and its system and workings have been extensively adopted by other high schools of the West. While principal of this school he was also editor of the "Illinois Teacher," a monthly periodical published in Chicago, principally for the use of teachers. While engaged in teaching others, our subject illustrates the saying that "he who teaches others, teaches himself best," for he not only gave the necessary time and attention to his duties as an instructor in that institution, but at the same time spent a portion of his leisure hours in the study of the law. Resigning his position of principal of the high school, in



Char. A. Wince

1860 he began a systematic course of the study of law, first in the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and afterward in the office of Gallup and Hitchcock, in Chicago. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois in 1861. About this time he was offered the presidency of the State Normal School of Illinois, and also the Latin professorship in the Chicago University, both of which proposals he declined.

After admission to the bar, he commenced the practice of the profession in Chicago under his own name, and continued so for about one year, when he entered into copartnership with Jacob A. Cram, under the style of Dupee and Cram.

In 1863 Mr. Dupee was married to Miss Jennie Wells, daughter of Henry G. Wells, one of the early settlers of Chicago. In 1864 the firm of Dupee and Cram was dissolved, and Mr. Dupee became a member of the firm of Hitchcock, Dupee and Evarts, which continued until 1872, when, by the retirement of Mr. Evarts, the firm became Hitchcock and Dupee. In 1876 the firm of Hitchcock, Dupee and Judah was organized, by the admission of Noble B. Judah. January 22, 1881, Mr. Dupee was bereft of his wife, and later, May 6, 1882, of his friend and partner, Mr. Hitchcock, who had for so many years been associated with him. Upon the death of Mr. Hitchcock, the firm of Dupee and Judah was organized, to which M. L. Willard was admitted as a partner in 1882.

Mr. Dupee was married March 27, 1883, to Miss Bessie B. Nash, of Mac-o-cheek, Ohio. Mr. Dupee is a man of marked ability, and his success is the result of steady application to his profession, and of unswerving integrity. As a lawyer Mr. Dupee is recognized and assigned as one of the most trusted and ablest at the bar. His methods of habit and process of action in the pursuit of his chosen profession result not only from disposition, but temperament as well. While the blood in the heart is warm and sympathetic to a degree, that in the brain is cool and full of the currents of cynicism for aught else than genuine, uncolored facts, and a clear legal maxim in its application to those facts. He is prone to rely less upon the accredited potency of utterance, which so frequently obtains with juries, but he tenaciously lays hold of and unfolds those principles of law which serve to unerringly pilot the facts in a given case to a harbor of perfect justice. His reliance in every jury cause is especially upon the law applicable to the actual facts in evidence, and he trusts finally and largely to a confidence in the conscience and wisdom of courts of last resort. He is ever ready and willing to ascertain his results through a purely judicial rather than a jury decision. The latter frequently is the outcome of emotion, prejudice or ignorance; the former the yellow grain of a full harvest of deliberation, learning and experience. This tendency of mind has so imbued itself into the professional feeling of Mr. Dupee that he has ripened, as to style, expression, arrangement of fact and thought, into the lawyer's ideal,—that of being able, in written argument and brief, to win the most lasting triumphs from courts whose decisions are irreversible, and which become precedents and principles. Not only do the facts, under the magic of his

pen, marshal themselves with the attacking force of an army, but each fact is so entrenched in law and precedent, and so armored in reason and logic, as to become and be irresistible. All the while these facts and this law are clothed in diction which lends a charm to those distinctions so uninteresting and dry to the layman,—a diction which suggests the smoothness of Macaulay, the clearness of Addison, the strength, feeling and power of Junius.

In personnel, Mr. Dupee is above the average height, and of commanding presence. His bearing is unaffectedly a blending of gentleness, which inspires affection, and of natural dignity, which wins respect. His manner toward the court and counsel is uniformly courteous and affable. He never regards it necessary to cease to be a gentleman in order to be a lawyer. In his professional life he has largely been engaged in the services of railroad, banking and insurance corporations, and his ripe experience in such cases has caused his opinions to be regarded as especially valuable. He is wholly devoted to his profession. The legal firms with which he has for more than twenty years been connected in this city have been of the highest standing, and have had the confidence of the courts and the public to an unusual extent. Few lawyers now engaged in Chicago, in professional life, have been concerned in so extensive affairs, or accomplished an equal amount of successful labor, or been equally rewarded. This confidence is the result of ripe learning, a life of industry and experience, based upon a very extensive practice, and a personal and professional honor of the highest character.

HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL.

NATURE is sometimes generous, but never prodigal of her resources. Notwithstanding its general intelligence, its intense mental activities, its scientific, artistic and literary development, our country has produced few men worthy to be called statesmen, and still fewer profound constitutional lawyers. Of these, however, Illinois is conceded to have given the nation one, Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

He was born in Colchester, Connecticut, October 12, 1813, and received his early education at Bacon Academy, in his native town. At the age of sixteen years he commenced teaching school, and at twenty assumed charge of an academy at Greenville, Georgia. In addition to the onerous duties of teacher, Mr. Trumbull now devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar of Georgia. Sagaciously perceiving the Mississippi valley was destined to become the seat of mighty states, he immediately removed to Illinois, and settled at Belleville, in St. Clair county, and commenced the practice of law. This, however, was soon interrupted, for in 1840 he was a representative to the legislature of Illinois, and before the expiration of his term was appointed secretary of state, which position he filled for two years. Returning to the practice of his profession, he devoted himself so zealously and assiduously thereto

that in a few years he became the peer of the most eminent and experienced lawyers in the state. In recognition of his peculiar fitness for the position, he was, in 1848, elected one of the justices of the supreme court of Illinois, and in 1852 was reëlected for nine years. In 1853 he resigned from the supreme bench, and in the following year was chosen to represent his district in congress. Before he had taken his seat, the legislature elected him senator for six years, from March, 1855. In 1861 he was reëlected senator, and again in 1867. After eighteen consecutive years' service as senator from Illinois, he returned to the state he had served so long and faithfully, and resumed the practice in Chicago, where he still resides.

His ability and eminence as a statesman and constitutional lawyer have received fitting and graceful recognition from McKendree and Yale Colleges, both of which have conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Unlike too many of our public men, Judge Trumbull's private life has been pure, unsullied and upright, as his public career has been brilliant, honorable and successful.

J. HENRY WESTOVER.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of New York, and was born in Onondaga county, in the old village of Manlius, December 23, 1846, and is the son of Frederick Westover, and Phebe (Miller) Westover. His father, a cotton manufacturer, was a prominent business man of that place, and had a family of twelve children, ten of whom are yet living. When Henry was an infant, his father removed with his eldest daughter to Wisconsin, and purchased a piece of land near the then village of Milwaukee. There Deacon Westover, as he was always called, was one of the founders of Spring Street Free Congregational Church, which was noted for the similarity of its members' views on the anti-slavery question. Deacon Westover was quite an orator, and was an industrious anti-slavery agitator and temperance orator. He also devoted considerable time to Sabbath-schools, and the interest of the church. He afterward removed to Summit, Wabasha county, Wisconsin, and purchased two farms, one in Summit and one near Waukesha, where our subject spent a portion of his early life. He attended school at Racine and Milwaukee, and finished his education at Racine College in 1869, and then entered the office of his brother, George F. Westover, at Oconomowoc, where he pursued the study of the law with great diligence, at the same time participated to some extent with his brother in practice, and after a very thorough preparation, in October, 1873, was examined by a committee, appointed by the court, consisting of Judges Hubbell, Hooker and E. P. Smith. In moving for the admission of Mr. Westover to the bar, Mr. Smith remarked that he passed the best examination of any student he ever examined or ever saw examined.

After his admission to the bar, he continued to assist his brother in his law office until 1874, and was actively engaged in a large business. In April, 1874,

George F. Westover removed to Chicago, and entered the firm of Shufeldt, Ball and Westover, and J. Henry remained at Oconomowoc, where he succeeded to all of the business of the office occupied by his brother and himself, doing what is seldom accomplished by a junior member of a firm on the retirement of the senior partner, viz., retained all of their old clients, and acquired many new ones. He remained there until August, 1877, and then removed to Chicago, and joined the firm of Shufeldt and Westover, where he has remained ever since. This firm has done a very extensive commercial business, and at one time their trial docket exhibited six hundred pending cases.

Mr. Westover has a ready command of language, is a successful trial lawyer and an effective advocate. He was married in 1872 to a Miss Stewart of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. In national politics Mr. Westover is a republican, but in local matters is independent, supporting for office the man whom he regards most worthy.

THOMAS H. HOOD.

THOMAS H. HOOD was born in Chicago, April 5, 1856, and received his primary education at the Chicago high school, which he left in 1874. He engaged in clerking in a hardware store for about a year, when he went to Beloit College, Wisconsin. In 1876 he entered the sophomore class of the Northwestern University, and graduated from that institution in 1879. In September of the same year he entered the office of Wallace and Mason, and commenced the study of law, and two years later, in 1881, was admitted to the bar. He, however, continued his studies with Wallace and Mason until May, 1882, when he began practicing alone. Mr. Hood also graduated, in 1881, from the Union College of Law of Chicago. He is a young man of fine abilities, and a careful student, and being thoroughly imbued with a love of his profession, gives every promise of a successful career.

COL. ARNO VOSS.

ARNO VOSS is one of the oldest members of the Chicago bar. He removed to Chicago in the year 1849 from Ohio, where, a few years previously, he had been admitted to the bar. A native of Prussia, he was born on April 16, 1821. In 1852, he was elected city attorney, an office which he held until 1854, having been reelected in 1853. At the opening of the war of the rebellion, he was engaged in a large and lucrative practice of his profession, which he left to fight for the union. As colonel of the 12th regiment Ill. Cavalry, he went with his command to Virginia, where the same was engaged in some very severe fighting. In the month of September 1862, Col. Voss, at the head of the cavalry forces at Harper's Ferry, about two thousand strong, cut his way out of that place through the army corps of Gen. Longstreet, besieging Harper's Ferry from the Maryland side, while Gen. Stonewall Jackson had invested it from the Virginia side, and

arrived with his command at Greencastle, in Pennsylvania, with a loss of only one hundred and seventy-eight men. Leaving the service on account of ill-health in the beginning of 1864, he resided for a few years on his farm in Will county, Illinois, and returned to Chicago in the year 1869 to resume the practice of the law. In the fall of 1876, he was elected a member of the legislature from the sixth senatorial district of the state of Illinois, for which office he declined a renomination in 1878. In politics, Col. Voss is known as a Jeffersonian democrat of very decided principles. He is now occupying the honorable position of one of the masters in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county, to which he was appointed on December 1, 1880.

LYNN HELM.

THE subject of this sketch was born October 29, 1857, and is the son of H. T. Helm, a prominent attorney of Chicago. After closing his preliminary studies at Lake Forest, he, in 1875, entered Princeton College, and four years later graduated with honor from that institution. Having decided to devote himself to the legal profession, he pursued a thorough course of law studies, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and immediately thereafter became associated in business with his father, under the firm name of H. T. and L. Helm. Mr. Helm is a young man of good abilities, studious, persevering and energetic, with a clear, comprehensive mind, and, if true to himself, may take a first rank in his chosen profession. In religious belief, Mr. Helm is a Presbyterian. He does not take any active part in political affairs, but in his principles and sentiments is a democrat.

T. HOLMES NORTH.

THE gentleman whose sketch we here present was born at Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, March 19, 1823. His parents, Nathan North and Mary Ann (Holmes) North, followed agricultural pursuits, and young North, in the first instance, received his education at the plough, in the spring-time, with the farming routine, until winter, when he attended the district school, until he was sixteen years of age. Failing in health, he was sent to the seminary at Cazenovia, New York (since endowed as a college), and educated for the ministry.

He taught school winters six years to pay expenses of educating himself. In 1847 he commenced his career as a Methodist minister, and preached some fourteen years, and, a change of belief having developed in his mind, he imbibing the doctrine of universal salvation of mankind, ceased preaching and commenced mercantile pursuits, which he followed for five years.

Having during his clerical labors, and while in mercantile business, studied law, he in 1868, while at Freeport, Illinois, was admitted to the bar of the state to practice law, by the supreme court of Illinois, and subsequently admitted to

practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, District of Columbia.

In 1860, Mr. North removed to Texas, where he remained, following merchandising, until the last year of the war, and going from Galveston to Brenham, and from there to San Antonio, the climate of the Lone Star State became too warm for the peaceful residence of a northern man, and he took refuge with his family at Matamoras, Mexico, where he remained until June 17, 1865, when, with his family, he took a government transport to New Orleans, by way of the Gulf of Mexico. Sending his family north, he returned to Texas to look after his mercantile interest, and gathering up what fragments he could of debts after the war, he came to Chicago, where he has since followed the routine of his profession.

Mr. North was a republican in politics until 1858, when, during the campaign between S. A. Douglas and A. Lincoln, he became a Douglas democrat, and has since identified himself with that party.

In 1843, Mr. North married Miss Mary J. Hall, in Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, a niece of Judge Hall, of Syracuse, and by the union has had eight children, four boys and four girls, four of whom are living. Mr. North is a forcible speaker, a careful, painstaking lawyer, and a good citizen. Mr. North has written a work, doubtless suggested by his experience in the South during the rebellion, entitled "Five Years in Texas."

ABRAM M. PENCE.

THE subject of this sketch is an able lawyer of over twenty years of successful practice. He was born March 26, 1838, in Urbana, Ohio, and is the son of David Pence. Abram M. spent the early part of his life on a farm, where he attained habits of industry, and imbibed the principles of strict integrity and manly uprightness, which have been his leading characteristics throughout all of his transactions, either in connection with his profession, or in other matters of business. Being an apt scholar, he readily attained the rudiments of an education; entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1860, at the age of twenty-two, at the head of his class. He then entered Cincinnati Law School, where he made great proficiency in the law, and received the compliment of the professors of being one of the most promising students that ever attended that celebrated school. He graduated from that institution in 1862.

At the age of twenty-six, Mr. Pence was married to a very refined lady, highly educated and accomplished, in the person of Miss Mary Wheeler, of Findlay, Ohio.

In 1880 Mr. Pence, with his family, traveled over Europe. He is a gentleman of fine presence, having a robust constitution, standing erect, having a high, broad forehead. He is dignified, but not reserved. He is learned in his pro-

fession, and especially in real estate and chancery law has a very high reputation. No one of his age in the state has appeared more frequently before the supreme court of the state, and with the greatest success, as the reports of that court will show. A difficult case but increases his appetite for labor. Mr. Pence is now the president of the Chicago Law Institute, an association of the leading lawyers of the city, and who own one of the finest law libraries in the world. Mr. Pence is always affable and courteous, but firm as a rock in all his convictions. He has always stood fast by his profession, constantly refusing to step aside into any other vocation, even for the shortest time. He is recognized as standing among the leaders of the bar. As an advocate he has a happy faculty of presenting his thoughts clearly and forcibly to both court and jury. As a citizen he possesses the confidence of all who know him, and is highly esteemed by those who appreciate a gentleman of intelligence and culture.

BENJAMIN F. AYER.

BENJAMIN F. AYER was born at Kingston, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, April 22, 1825; being the eighth in line of descent from John Ayer, who emigrated from England in 1637, and settled at Haverhill, Massachusetts in 1645. His father was a merchant noted for his business sagacity and enterprise, who died in May, 1875, near Manchester, New Hampshire, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Benjamin F. was fitted for college at the Albany Academy, Albany, New York, and having afterward pursued the regular course of study at Dartmouth College, graduated from that institution in 1846. Upon leaving Dartmouth he studied law at Manchester, New Hampshire, for two years, and passed one year at the Harvard Law School. Having completed his preparatory legal studies, he was admitted to the bar in July, 1849, and immediately afterward opened an office at Manchester, New Hampshire, where he obtained a large and profitable patronage.

He was elected to a seat in the state legislature in 1853, and was subsequently appointed prosecuting attorney for Hillsborough county, an office which he held with distinction for three years. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, and from 1861 to 1865 held the office of corporation counsel. While acting in this capacity he prepared the revised charter of that city, which was adopted in 1863. Since 1865 he has been persistent in his refusals of public office, though often solicited to accept. He is possessed of rare legal ability, has a thorough acquaintance with the science of law in all its branches, and the power of presenting his ideas in a clear, terse and convincing manner. His reputation is that of a thorough and well read lawyer, a courteous gentleman, and a substantial citizen.

In 1876 he accepted the office of general solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, a corporation closely identified with the growth, interests, and prosperity of the state. As manager of the legal relations of this company with

the public, he has earned a high reputation for fairness and just dealing, and no member of the bar enjoys more than he the confidence of his brethren in the profession, or a greater influence with the court. He is a man of fine perception, and is possessed of a retentive memory, a logical mind, and a sound and mature judgment. These gifts are united to habits of close application and great industry. He is in all things cool, keen and conscientious, and an honor to the profession in every way.

Mr. Ayer was married in 1868, to Miss Jennie A. Hopkins, daughter of Hon. James C. Hopkins, judge of the United States district court, of Madison, Wisconsin.

DANIEL MORAN.

THE subject of this sketch is of Irish descent, and was born March 4, 1845, at Ballinafad, County Roscommon, Ireland; the son of John Moran and Sarah (Crogan) Moran. He was educated in Ohio and Indiana, and studied law with D. W. Ayres, of Sheldon, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Illinois, January 4, 1878, and is also a member of the bar of the state of Indiana. He served as a scout on the plains during 1878 and 1879, and has been in several engagements, among the most memorable of which was that of the massacre of the settlers of Salt river, Kansas; at the massacre of railroad laborers at Fossil creek and Norfolk, Kansas.

Mr. Moran is a lawyer of good ability, energetic, upright and persevering, and destined to make his mark in the profession.

HUGH CUNNING.

THE subject of this biography, a son of Patrick Cunning and Elizabeth (Nowry) Cunning, was born March 22, 1824, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of Coldrain, on the river Ban North, of Ireland, whence he emigrated to America in 1822, settling first at Baltimore, Maryland, but shortly afterward removing to Pittsburgh. The mother of our subject was of Scotch descent.

The boy first began attending school when he was five years old, in his native city; but two years later, his father, being unsuccessful in business in the city, leased a farm, and removed his family thither. The soil was poor, and it was only by dint of hard work that he could gain a livelihood, and give his boy the education which he desired. At that day the log school-house, with its huge fire-place, was to be seen in every district, and people were strangers to all those improved methods of instruction and educational appliances which characterize the public schools of to-day. Yet the society was good, and the farmers in their primitive and simple homes were happy and contented.

Our subject early developed a fondness for study and self-culture, and so applied himself to his studies, together with general and useful reading, that when sixteen years of age he was well fitted for teaching. After teaching two terms, he took a trip through the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and was so much pleased with the country and the enterprise which he everywhere saw exhibited, that he resolved to induce his father to remove to the West. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, since the old gentleman was firm in his determination not to "go out among the Indians." Nevertheless, he did induce his father to leave the place in which he was then living, and purchase a large farm near Beaver, twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh. Here he employed his time managing the farm during summers, and through the winter months pursued his studies, often poring over his books until the hour of midnight. Thus he continued to work and study until 1850, when, all incumbrances being removed from the homestead, and feeling that he could be spared by his father, he began studying for the profession which he had long desired to enter, and which he has since honored.

Entering the office of Hon. S. B. Wilson, an eminent lawyer of Beaver, he applied himself assiduously for two years, at the end of which time he passed an examination before the authorized examining committee, and received his license admitting him to practice. Immediately thereafter, he removed to Port Washington, Wisconsin, and opening an office, began the work of building up a business, and making for himself a name. He remained at Port Washington until 1869, and became widely known throughout the state of Wisconsin, being associated in many cases with Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, and Hon. Edward G. Ryan, late chief-justice of the supreme court of that state. Mr. Cuning was attorney in many important cases, one especially deserving of mention being reported in the sixteenth volume, "Wisconsin Reports." It was a case growing out of a resistance of the draft during the war, the Germans who were drafted charging fraud upon the officials. Being infuriated at what they regarded unfair treatment, it became necessary to call in the aid of the United States troops, and one hundred and thirty of them were placed under arrest. Assisted by E. G. Ryan, Mr. Cuning applied for writs of *habeas corpus*, which were granted by the supreme court of the state, and when the matter was presented before that tribunal, the parties were released. From the exciting causes leading to the trouble, and the large number of persons interested in the issue, the case probably created more attention than any other case that ever came before the courts of that state, and out of it grew a number of very important cases, in which Mr. Cuning was employed as attorney. During his residence at Port Washington, he became known not only as an able lawyer and advocate, but also as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. In 1859 he was honored with the appointment of collector of customs, but declined the office. In the following year, 1860, he was elected to the state senate, and during the term of his office, two years, represented his district with distinguished ability. Among his services may be mentioned the securing of a grant of land for a col-

only in San Salvador, Central America, with free transportation by the government of San Salvador. The favorite scheme was, however, rendered impracticable, and abandoned, by reason of the opening of the war of the rebellion.

After leaving Wisconsin, in 1869, Mr. Cuning settled in Chicago and resumed the practice of his profession, and until his health became impaired, in 1879, was constantly and actively employed. As a lawyer, he is careful and conscientious, thoroughly investigating the law of his cases, while as an advocate, though singularly unostentatious, his arguments are strong and effective.

His religious training was under Roman Catholic influences. In political sentiment he is a democrat, but since settling in Chicago he has given little attention to politics more than to perform his duties as a citizen.

Mr. Cuning was married, in 1857, to Catharine Kenna, a niece of N. Kenna, a merchant of Fort Washington, Wisconsin.

Mr. Cuning's disease, epilepsy, being pronounced incurable by his physicians, the pathology of the disease remaining unknown to the profession, he went to work with a will to study the disease, in which, after several years, he has been entirely successful, and is now preparing a work on the pathological anatomy of the disease, which he hopes will not only render the prevention and cure of this and kindred diseases possible, but sure and simple. After the completion of this work, he will again resume the practice of his profession.

JAMES M. FLOWER.

JAMES MONROE FLOWER hails from the Empire State, dating his birth at Hannibal, Oswego county, March 10, 1835. Both parents, Calvin and Hannah (Phillips) Flower, were natives of Ashfield, Massachusetts, and descendants of early settlers in that state. In 1844, when James was only nine years old, the family came west, settling on a farm at Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, where the father still lives, losing his wife in the summer of 1881. Our subject was educated at the University of Wisconsin, teaching two winters while in college, and graduating in the class of 1856. He read law at Madison, Wisconsin, filling, meanwhile, from the autumn of 1856 to the autumn of 1857, the office of deputy clerk of the supreme court. The next year he was clerk of the commissioners appointed to revise the statutes of the state, and went to Hartford, Connecticut, to assist in their publication, going thence to the Albany Law School, graduating in May 1859.

Mr. Flower returned to Wisconsin, opened an office at Madison in the spring of 1860, and there practiced until the close of 1872. While in that city he held the office of police justice two years during the civil war, and after its close was deputy collector of internal revenue.

On January 1, 1873, Mr. Flower opened an office in Chicago, and soon built up a good practice in the several courts, making a specialty of commercial law. He is receiver for the German National Bank of Chicago. As a lawyer he is well

educated, able, accurate and painstaking, and faithful in the cause of his clients. His standing at the bar is excellent.

Mr. Flower is a decided republican in politics, yet we cannot learn that he devotes much time to such matters except to vote, his professional studies and practice taking the precedence over everything else. Evidently his ambition is to excel in his chosen field of intellectual labor, and he is taking the right course.

His wife was Lucy L. Cones, of Washington, D.C., they being married in September, 1862, and having three children.

HON. WILLIAM ERNEST MASON.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, and was born July 7, 1850, the son of Lewis J. and Nancy (Winslow) Mason. His father, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits, was an enterprising, energetic man of marked character, and highly respected by all who knew him. He was an earnest abolitionist and an active politician, and supported John C. Fremont for the presidency. Removing to Bentonsport, Van Buren county, Iowa, with his family in 1858 he lived there until his death, which occurred in 1865. The mother survived the father ten years, and died in 1875. William being thus early thrown upon his own resources, developed an independence of character which has marked all his doings, and he may truly be called the "architect of his own fortune." He gained his early education in the public schools of his native village, and later at Bentonsport, Iowa. At the age of thirteen he entered Birmingham College, in Van Buren county, Iowa, and studied there two years. He afterward taught during two winters in district schools, and in 1868, going to Des Moines, Iowa, was there employed during the next two years, in teaching.

Having determined to enter the legal profession, he, in 1870, began his law studies in the office of Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, at Des Moines. Mr. Withrow was soon afterward appointed general solicitor of the Rock Island Railroad Company, and removed to Chicago, whither Mr. Mason accompanied him, and remained in his office about one year. At the expiration of that time, he entered the office of Hon. John N. Jewett, one of Chicago's most eminent lawyers, and there continued his studies and practice for five years. Having now familiarized himself with the principles and practice of his profession, and feeling himself thoroughly qualified for its duties, he began business on his own account, forming a partnership with Judge M. R. M. Wallace. This was in 1877. Since that time the business of the firm has been greatly extended, and every year widens its scope and influence. As an advocate Mr. Mason is noted for his superior qualities, being counted among the first jury lawyers of Chicago, and his talents in this direction having called him into many of the most important cases that have come before the courts.

In political sentiment Mr. Mason is a firm and earnest republican. He has

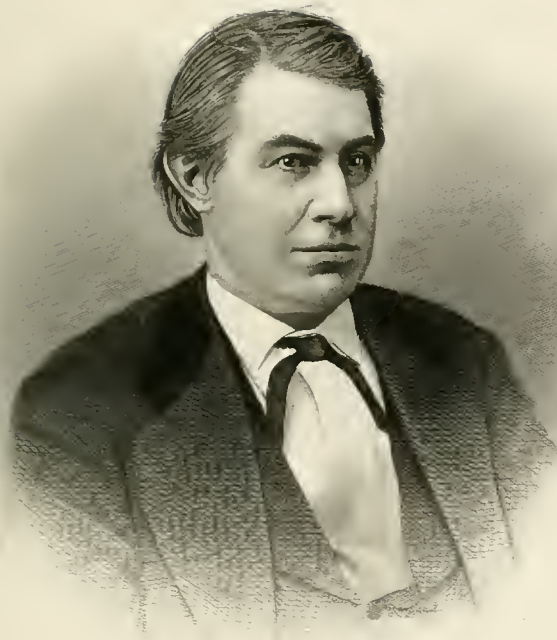
taken an active part in many political campaigns, advocating and defending, in face of the strongest opposition, the principles of the party, and by fearlessly and enthusiastically upholding the cause which he has espoused, won to himself many friends and admirers. Mr. Mason was a member of the thirty-first general assembly from the old fifth district, and in November, 1882, was elected to the state senate from the new ninth district, which embraces the northwestern part of the city of Chicago. He is chairman of the committee on warehouses, and on the committee on judiciary, judicial department, corporations, insurance, military affairs and miscellany.

Mr. Mason possesses personal and social qualities of a high order—open hearted and generous, he has attracted to himself many friends, who know him as a genial companion and true friend. He was married in 1873 to Miss Julia Edith White, daughter of George White, a wholesale merchant of Des Moines, Iowa. Although a young man, Mr. Mason has achieved an enviable success in his profession, and with his fair record, may confidently look forward to the fulfillment of his best hopes and highest ambitions.

JOHN VAN ARMAN.

THE gentleman whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch enjoys a deservedly high reputation as a criminal lawyer, yet probably nine-tenths of his legal business is in the civil courts. He has, however, in the last thirty years been engaged in a large number of important criminal cases, which have attracted much attention, and in which he gained great distinction as an advocate. Mr. Van Arman was born at Plattsburgh, Clinton county, New York, March 3, 1820, his parents being John and Tamar (Dewey) Van Arman. He is of Holland descent on his father's side, and French on his mother's. His paternal grandfather, John Van Arman, came from the old country before the American revolution; settled in the Mohawk Valley, and lived to be a hundred years old. The father of our subject was for nearly fifty years a lumberman on Lake Champlain, and the St. Lawrence and Sorel rivers, and died from the effects of an accident, at ninety-seven years of age. He was at the battle of Bennington, being in his sixteenth year. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in France and the West Indies, and a son of his fought under Gen. Scott at Lundy's Lane.

John Van Arman was the youngest child in a family of fourteen children, and losing his mother when five years old, the family became scattered, and John went to live with a farmer, named Luther Stearns. The two did not get along very amiably together, and before John had reached his twelfth year, without the consent of anybody but himself, he suddenly dissolved the partnership. He continued to work by the month or day at anything which turned up, until fifteen years of age, when, by dint of self-instruction, he had prepared himself to teach a district school. The vocation of a teacher he followed during the winter season, until



Jno Van Almar

eighteen years of age. Meantime, by the aid of a classical teacher, he acquired at Plattsburgh and Chazy Village, a good knowledge of the Latin and some knowledge of the Greek languages. Mr. Van Arman commenced the study of law at Plattsburgh, under William Swetland, and finished at Troy, under George Gould, afterward judge of the court of appeals. He went to New York city, was admitted to the bar, and immediately came westward, as far as Michigan, and settled in Marshall. There he practiced until 1858, when he removed to Chicago.

Mr. Van Arman was first brought prominently into public notice as a lawyer in 1851, when he was employed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company in the great railroad conspiracy case, as it was called, when forty men were tried for repeatedly throwing the cars off the track, burning depots, etc. James A. Van Dyke and Mr. Van Arman had control of the case for the prosecution, with several other lawyers as assistants, and Hon. William H. Seward, and perhaps a dozen others for defendants. The trial lasted four months; twelve persons were convicted and sent to the penitentiary, and three others, under trial, died before it ended. It was a severe test of physical endurance, and Mr. Van Dyke died only a short time afterward, and it was believed by some of his associates in the trial, that his death was caused by over exertion on that memorable occasion. Mr. Van Arman stood up heroically through it all, and his two days' speech made on that occasion, may be found in the history of that trial, which made a volume of seven hundred or eight hundred pages.

In 1858 Mr. Van Arman settled in Chicago, and was of the firm of Walker, Van Arman and Dexter, until 1862, when he raised a regiment of infantry, the 127th Illinois, went into the field, and remained about a year, when his health having failed, he resigned. He traveled a while for his benefit, and in the course of a year and a half or two years, he resumed his practice in this city. He is of the firm of Van Arman and Gordon, his partner being A. H. Gordon.

Since becoming a resident of Chicago, Mr. Van Arman has been engaged in several noted criminal trials, but we shall mention only three or four. One of them was that of Jamperts, accused of murdering his mistress, and known as the barrel case, because the remains of the woman were packed in a barrel. Mr. Van Arman was counsel for the defense and cleared Jamperts on the second trial. Another was the Burch divorce case, in which our subject was attorney for the plaintiff, and which case he ultimately won. Still another was the case of Vanderpool, tried for the murder of Field. Mr. Vanderpool had been tried and convicted in Michigan, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, but on a second trial the jury could not agree, and on a third he was acquitted. At the close of the second trial, it was so plain to Mr. Van Arman what the result would be that he took no part in it.

Our subject has been employed in many other criminal trials, in which he has acquitted himself with great honor, and which have extended his reputation as an attorney and advocate. Many of the speeches made by Mr. Van Arman before a jury have been published, and most of them are marked by great strength of logic.

Mr. Van Arman was attorney for four years, for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, but has never, we believe, held a political office of any kind. In the days when Michigan was a democratic state, he was repeatedly urged to accept a nomination for congress, but he steadfastly refused to comply with the wishes of his then political confrères. He left the democratic party on the breaking out of the civil war.

Mr. Van Arman was joined in wedlock in March, 1841, with Miss Amanda Convis, daughter of Gen. Ezra Convis, speaker of the Michigan house of representatives at the time of his death, in 1837, and they have had three children, only one of them, Helen Z., the wife of James Bradish of Colorado, now living. Mrs. Van Arman has a good deal of artistic taste, and amuses herself more or less in landscape and other painting. Her work shows decided talent in that direction.

SAMUEL APPLETON.

SAMUEL APPLETON was born at Boston, Massachusetts, November 25, 1842, and is a son of Samuel A. Appleton, a well known and prominent merchant of that city. His mother was Julia (Webster) Appleton, a daughter of Daniel Webster. He was educated primarily in the Boston schools, and graduated from Yale College. He was in college when the late war broke out, and left to join the 12th Mass. Inf., in the summer of 1861. That regiment was commanded by his uncle, Col. Fletcher Webster. During his first year of service he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant, which position he retained until he was mustered out on account of his ill health, when he returned to Yale College, completed his course, and graduated in 1863, when he entered the Harvard Law School, where he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, since which time he has been practicing in Chicago, doing a general business.

In 1872 he married Anna M. Jones, of Boston, and by her has two sons and two daughters.

HORATIO L. WAIT.

HORATIO LOOMIS WAIT, master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county, is a native of the city of New York, dating his birth August 8, 1836. His father, Joseph Wait, was a merchant in that city. His grandfather, Marmaduke Wait, served in the second war with England, and his great-grandfather, Joseph Wait, of Vermont, was a colonel in the first war serving under Gen. Ethan Allen. The mother of Horatio was Harriet Heileman Whitney, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. She is still living. Her husband died years ago at Jersey City, New Jersey.

Mr. Wait was educated at Columbia College grammar school; came to Chicago in 1856; read law with Joseph N. Barker, but before being admitted to

practice, civil war having broken out, he entered the navy, and remained there for nine years, joining the European squadron after peace was declared.

Mr. Wait left the navy in 1870, and in the same year was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Chicago, soon finding a good business on his hands. In 1876 he was appointed master in chancery, and since that date has made a specialty of chancery practice. He ignores politics almost entirely, and attends exclusively to the study and duties of his profession. A gentleman who knows Mr. Wait well, thus writes to the editor of this work: Mr. H. L. Wait is a polished gentleman, a scholar of unusual attainments, and a conversationalist of marked ability. He has also been an extensive traveler. As a lawyer he is well read, of excellent judgment, and of unimpeachable integrity. He has for some years occupied the position of master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county, by the appointment of the judges of that court.

Mr. Wait is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and a man of high standing in the community.

In 1860 he was joined in marriage with Chara Conant Long, daughter of James Long of Chicago, and they have two children, both sons.

EDWARD L. BARBER.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Rhode Island, and was born in Hopkinton, May 20, 1843. His father was Lillibridge Barber, a cotton manufacturer and a leading citizen of Hopkinton. His grandfather was Col. Edward Barber, a well known politician and office-holder. His mother was Thankful (Lillibridge) Barber, a daughter of Amos Lillibridge, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Richmond, Rhode Island. Edward's parents settled at Delavan, Wisconsin, in 1854, whence his father went to Edgerton, Rock county, Wisconsin, and purchased a large part of the town site, and to him is largely due the beauty of that place. He was extensively engaged in farming and brick making, and Edward L. was kept in charge of the brick-yard.

In 1863, Edward engaged in the recruiting service, and in the following year enlisted in the 40th Wis. Vol. Inf. He had charge of the Rollo Road picket line, under Gen. C. C. Washburn, and was afterward in charge of the Memphis and Charleston railroad line.

He graduated from Milton College, Wisconsin, in 1865, and was honored by being chosen to deliver the valedictory address. He studied law with Carter, Pitkin and Davis. Mr. Carter, at the present time, is the law partner of ex-Gov. Chamberlain, in New York city, and during the war was at the head of the Christian commission in the army. Mr. Pitkin is the present governor of Colorado. Mr. Barber was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, May 16, 1866, before Hon. Arthur McArthur, the circuit judge at Milwaukee. He immediately began to practice in Milwaukee, and continued there about one year. He then spent

two years traveling through the various states and territories of the Union, after which he settled in Chicago, and entered upon the practice of his profession in the office of Bates and Tousley. Mr. Bates was afterward United States attorney for the territory of Utah. He was afterward in business with Garrison, Anderson and Eastman, up to the time of the great fire of 1871, when he was burned out, suffering the loss, among other things, of a valuable library. Since that time he has been in business for himself, with good success. He is attorney for several corporations, and also has a large chancery practice. Mr. Barber is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, sociability and courtesy, and attracts to himself many friends. He was married October 24, 1872, to Miss Annie Shaw, of Bangor, Maine, an estimable and highly educated and refined lady.

GEORGE SCOVILLE.

DURING the celebrated trial of Charles J. Guiteau for the assassination of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, the name of George Scoville became familiar to the English-reading public. He is a native of New York state, and was born October 10, 1824, and is now fifty-eight years of age, and a man of medium size and height. His head is bald, and exposes clearly to view his phrenological developments. His perceptive faculties are fairly developed, while his forehead recedes as it extends upward from the eyes. He has very large firmness, a fair amount of combativeness and secretiveness, large amateness, philoprogenitiveness and continuity, with small veneration and full eventuality and acquisitiveness. He is a quiet, unpretending person, but not reticent. His eyes are small, jet black and penetrating. He is courteous and extremely easy in his manners, and a stranger could hardly realize, while in his presence, that he is the resolute man who fought so many days, in the face of a multitude of obstacles, in the defense of his notorious client, Guiteau.

When twelve years old, Mr. Scoville moved from New York to Ohio, and, to use his own expression, "roved around there in the woods until eighteen years of age." He then pursued an academic course of study preparatory to entering college, defraying his expenses by working, and in 1846 entered Yale College in a class of fifty members. At the end of the second term, his means having become exhausted, he was compelled to forego his purpose of pursuing a collegiate course, and turned his attention to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, New York, in the summer of 1848. During the next three years he traveled about in various portions of the West, and finally, in April, 1851, settled in Chicago, where he has since remained in the uninterrupted practice of the law.

Respecting Mr. Scoville's connection with the defense of President Garfield's assassin, it is but just and due to state that it was not of his own seeking. He was in Washington two days after the tragedy, but not wishing to be involved in

the defense of Guiteau, avoided all reference to the subject, hoping that an attorney would be assigned. After returning to Chicago, he received a telegram from Col. Corkhill, district attorney at Washington, requesting him to conduct the defense; but so reluctant was he to do so, that he waited three days before replying, and consented only at the earnest entreaty and solicitation of his wife. The ability and skill displayed in the defense of this celebrated case are too familiar to require comment. As a lawyer, Mr. Scoville ranks high, and honors his profession; while as a social and genial gentleman and companion, he is esteemed and respected by all who know him.

JOHN C. BARKER.

JOHN CLARKE BARKER was born March 1, 1833, at Windsor, Kennebec county, Maine, the son of Oliver C. and Caroline L. Barker, both of whom were natives of the state of Maine, where they resided, engaged in active agricultural, industrial and mercantile pursuits until the fall of 1844, when they, with the subject of this sketch, as their eldest child, and his two brothers and two sisters, removed to Illinois, passing through Chicago, then a city of less than ten thousand inhabitants, to Lee Center, Lee county, where a farm was purchased, and on which our subject learned to be a good farmer. His father died at Chicago in 1881. His mother, a brother and two sisters, with families, all reside in Chicago, and are all desirably connected in church, social and business circles. The family comprises seven children in all, one brother and one sister having been born in Illinois.

John C. was educated at Rock River Seminary, Rockford Commercial College and the Chicago Law College. He was a teacher in district, select and graded schools for a few years, and obtained his education chiefly by his individual efforts and under many difficulties. His tastes inclined him to the profession of the law or medicine, while the desire of his parents, especially his mother, was that he should enter the ministry. He read the different systems of medical science for a year, and was impressed that there was much of humbug and less of science in it. He read the elementary authors in law, and became an admirer and student. After thorough reading, while a teacher, and subsequent practical experience in different law offices, and a course of one year at the Chicago Law School, he passed a highly creditable examination before the state board of examination in August, 1865, at Chicago, where he commenced practice, and has been in active practice ever since as a general practitioner. He has been a member of the Law Institute and of the Bar Association for many years, and prepares his cases in the courts with much care and ability. He is a good pleader and a good advocate, and secures the attention, respect and confidence of both court and jury. His record and standing as a lawyer during the last eighteen years in Chicago is unimpeached and unimpeachable. He has the respect and confidence of the entire bench, the bar and the public.

He was a lieutenant in the military service of his country in the last war and served faithfully as a soldier. He represented North Chicago as a legislator in the twenty-ninth general assembly with credit and honor to himself and his constituents. Speaking of his services as a legislator, the Chicago "Evening Journal" of that date says: "He believes in work, and may be regarded as a working member in the legislature. In the discussion of a question he ranks among the ablest debaters on the floor. He is logical, clear and forcible in debate, and uses the choicest language in the expression of his thoughts." Also the "Inland Magazine," published at Chicago and St. Louis, says: "During his term of service he proved himself a ready debater, and, better than all, a painstaking worker in committees. He introduced many bills having reference to the practice in courts and to the jurisprudence of the state, and is classed among those to whom the house delights to listen, because he never speaks without having something to say, and never takes his seat without having instructed his auditors. He is eminently a progressive man, of fine personal appearance, and polished address." Mr. Barker has served two years as worshipful master of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, A.F. and A.M., and has served one year as dictator of Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 2,620, Knights of Honor. He is a member, and for many years has been an officer, and is now the president of the board of trustees of Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he has always been a republican, and when a boy was a "whig, like his father."

He married Miss Elizabeth E. Vaughn, in Chicago, in 1869, and has two children: John V., eleven, and Sarah L., nine years of age, attending the Lincoln school. During the past year (1882) Mr. Barker has been a great sufferer from sciatica, and his physicians advise that he abandon his professional practice for a few years, and he has with reluctance consented, and has been recommended by the judges of Cook county, nominated by the governor, and confirmed by the senate a justice of the peace in and for North Chicago.

GEORGE A. FOLLANSBEE.

GEORGE A. FOLLANSBEE, of the firm of Schuyler and Follansbee, was born in Cook county, Illinois, near Chicago, February 26, 1843. His father, Horatio N. Follansbee, a farmer, was a native of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and came to Cook county in 1835. His mother was Emeline Sherman, who came from Whitesboro, Oneida county, New York, to Cook county, this state, in 1833, the year after the Black Hawk war, and when Chicago had less than one thousand inhabitants.

Mr. Follansbee finished his literary education at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, being of the class of 1865; took his course of legal studies at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated in February, 1867, and commenced the practice of law in Chicago on the seventeenth

day of the following month. He became a member of the firm of Schuyler and Follansbee on the withdrawal of Hon. George Gardner from the firm of Gardner and Schuyler, Mr. Gardner having been elected judge of the superior court of Cook county. The firm of Schuyler and Follansbee practices law in all its branches, and probably there is no firm of two members in Chicago doing a larger business than it.

The residence of Mr. Follansbee is on Indiana avenue, just beyond the city limits, in the township of Hyde Park, and he has held several important offices in that village. He is also at present a trustee of the Illinois Industrial University, at Champaign. In politics he is a republican; in religious belief a Unitarian, and attends the Church of the Messiah.

On April 14, 1869, Mr. Follansbee married Susie D., daughter of Dr. M. M. Davis, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, and they have six children.

NOBLE B. JUDAH.

THE subject of this biography is a native of Indiana, and was born at Vincennes, September 7, 1851. His father, Samuel Judah, of the same city, was a prominent lawyer at the bar of Indiana, having been one of the pioneers of the state, and at one time United States district attorney. On the maternal side our subject is the grandson of Armstrong Brandon, one of the early settlers of Indiana. Young Judah took his preparatory course for college at the Indiana State University at Bloomington, and subsequently entered Brown University at Providence, from which he graduated in September 1872.

Mr. Judah's early life was passed partly in the law office of his father, but mostly on the old homestead farm adjoining Vincennes, belonging to his mother, preferring out of door life, it being more congenial to his tastes, than the confinement incident to a professional career, until maturer age brought an ambition to follow in the footsteps of his father. Immediately after leaving Brown University he went to study law in the law office of his brother, John M. Judah, at Indianapolis. But seeing the opportunities for the young and enterprising in the great metropolis of the Northwest, he was inclined to remove to Chicago, and accordingly did so, though he was at that time acquainted with but two persons in the city, but he fortunately obtained a place to study his profession, in the office of Hitchcock and Dupee, one of the ablest firms of lawyers practicing in Chicago. He spent the following two years studying in their law office with the exception of one term spent at the law department of Michigan University, and at the end of the two years was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois. Soon afterward he became a member of the firm of Hitchcock and Dupee, under style of Hitchcock, Dupee and Judah. By the death of Mr. Hitchcock, in 1881, the firm became, and still is, Dupee and Judah.

In politics Mr. Judah is, and has always been a pronounced republican, his

father, and especially his mother before him, having been most earnest abolitionists, at a time when to hold or express their views on the subject of slavery in southern Indiana was far from being popular.

In 1878 Mr. Judah married the youngest daughter of Benjamin P. Hutchinson, of Chicago, an old and well known citizen of the city, having been one of the largest and most successful operators upon the board of trade. Mr. Judah is a young man of many social qualities, and possesses business qualifications of a high order, being honorable and upright in all his relations in society. He is an easy and fluent speaker, and a good advocate, a safe counselor and able lawyer, and a good citizen, and being young in years has before him personally and professionally a bright future.

JUDGE LUCIUS B. OTIS.

LUCIUS BOLLES OTIS, a native of Montville, New London county, Connecticut, was born March 12, 1820, and is the son of Joseph Otis, and Nancy (Billings) Otis. Lucius was two years old when his parents removed to Berlin, Ohio, and he there attended the district school, dividing his time between study and farm work till eighteen years of age, when he attended the Huron Institute at Milan, Ohio, later the Norwalk, Ohio, Institute and Granville College, and afterward began the study of law with Sturgis and Whitbeck, of Norwalk, Ohio. During the winter of 1840-41 he attended the law school at Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon his return to Norwalk was admitted to the bar by the supreme court. Soon after he established himself in Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession, meeting with good success. He was elected prosecuting attorney in October, 1842, and served in that capacity till 1850, being reelected every two years. In 1851, upon the adoption of the new constitution of Ohio, he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, his circuit comprising the counties of Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa and Lucas. During his term of office he did a vast amount of work, often holding court ten months of the year, and besides, sat as one of the judges of the district court. In 1850, in connection with Sardis Birchard, he established the banking house of Birchard and Otis, at Fremont, Ohio. The enterprise proved successful, and in 1864 developed into the First National Bank of Fremont, Ohio. At the expiration of his judgeship, in 1856, Mr. Otis, having accumulated considerable means, and believing that Chicago was destined to become the great city of the West, removed thither, arriving December 9. He at once began operating in real estate, buying, building and renting, and exercising that tact, judgment and sagacity that had always marked his course, met with remarkable success, and is now among the large real estate owners of the city. As a real estate dealer his ability and judgment are universally acknowledged. He was chosen president of the company that constructed the Grand Pacific Hotel, and after its destruction personally attended to its financial interests, and had a general oversight in its rebuilding.

As a citizen Judge Otis takes a prominent and leading stand, while his fine and varied literary attainments and refined social qualities make him a most agreeable companion. He has been for many years a prominent layman in the Episcopal church, and is held among the ablest canon lawyers, having devoted much time to the study of that subject. His early political views, like those of his father, were democratic. His business, however, was of such a nature as to preclude him from taking an active part in political matters. In 1860 he became a supporter of Abraham Lincoln, and was deeply interested in the Union cause during the civil war. In 1872 he allowed his name to be used upon the liberal ticket, as candidate for congress in opposition to the regular republican candidate, John B. Rice. Though not elected, he ran four hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He has since continued to act with the democratic party.

September 18, 1877, Judge Otis was appointed by the circuit court of Cook county, Illinois, receiver of The State Savings Institution, which had recently failed, owing about \$3,000,000 to thirteen thousand depositors. His bond as receiver was fixed by the court at \$2,000,000, and ten bondsmen came into court and signed the bond on the day of his appointment. After five and a half years of continuous hard labor in this work, Judge Otis succeeded in repaying to the depositors about fifty per cent of this large indebtedness, and honorably closed the receivership, when at the time the institution failed it was not believed by competent business men in Chicago that over fifteen or twenty per cent could be realized.

Judge Otis was married, in 1844, to Miss Lydia Ann Arnold, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, daughter of Nathan Allen Arnold, of North Kingston, Rhode Island. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living. The oldest son, George L. Otis, a prominent business man, is at present vice-president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Xavier L. Otis, the second son, is a young man of marked ability and promise.

THOMAS G. WINDES.

THOMAS GUILFORD WINDES is a native of Morgan county, Alabama, dating his birth January 19, 1848. His father was Rev. Enoch Windes, a Baptist minister, of Scotch extraction, the progenitor of the family in this country coming over prior to the revolution. His mother, before her marriage was Mary Ann Ryan, who was of Irish descent, and whose family was among the pioneers in settling Kentucky. Members of both families fought for the independence of the colonies. Thomas received an academic education at Huntsville, Alabama, and was engaged in farming until sixteen years of age, when he joined a cavalry regiment in the confederate army under Gen. Forrest, serving till near the close of the war. Mr. Windes read law at Huntsville, with Beirne and Gordon; attended the law school at the University of Virginia, in 1867 and 1868, after which he

taught school until he was admitted to the bar at Jasper, Tennessee, in 1870, but before commencing to practice was engaged for two years in the mercantile business and the management of a farm in the state last mentioned. In June, 1872, his knee was broken by a fall from a horse, and expecting to be a cripple for life, in September, 1872, he came to Chicago, for one year was in divers employments, and from September 1873 was a law clerk, to the summer of 1875, when he was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and entered upon the active practice of his profession in this city, and is doing business in the several courts of the state. He is of the firm of Windes and Sullivan, his partner being Alexander Sullivan. In November, 1880, Mr. Windes was appointed master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county, and still holds that position.

In politics, though a democrat, he takes no part, but gives his time very assiduously to the practice of the law, and his duties as master in chancery. He holds his religious connection with the Western Avenue Baptist Church, Chicago, his residence, however, being at Winnetka.

Mr. Windes married in 1868 Sallie C., daughter of B. P. Humphrey, a widely known planter, of Madison county, Alabama, and they have five children.

SYLVESTER R. KEOGH.

THE subject of this sketch, a native of Ireland, was born in the village of Carrick, in County Wexford, the son of Patrick Keogh and Catherine (Welsh) Keogh. His paternal ancestors, back through many generations, figured successively in the various uprisings of the Irish people for liberty, his grandfather being an active participant, while his father acted with the O'Brien party in the rebellion of 1848. The mother of our subject was descended on her mother's side, from English and French families, the Brighams and Revels, who settled in Dublin soon after the revolution of 1798. They, too, were liberty-loving people, and among them were many who were prominent in Ireland's revolts against English rule and oppression.

Patrick Keogh, who in his own country conducted a general manufacturing business, immigrated with his family to America in 1851, and settled at Toronto in the province of Ontario, where for several years he was engaged in a successful boot and shoe and dry-goods trade. He afterward removed to New York city, and engaged in the same line of business, and besides in the retail trade, which under the name of Keogh and Sons, grew to large proportions. Mr. Keogh continued in active business until about 1873, when he retired from the firm. He was a man of true merit, courteous and affable in manner, upright, prompt and honorable in his dealings, firm in his adherence to principle, and true in his friendships, a fair type of the Irish gentleman. He continued active until shortly before his death, which occurred January 30, 1881, and so well and favorably was he known, that all the leading papers in New York paid him befitting obituary tributes, as a just and upright citizen, a kind parent and an honest man.

His wife, who had been his confiding and loving companion for nearly forty years, survived him but six months, never rallying from the shock caused by his death. She died September 1, 1881. Both belonged to the old Roman Catholic families, and through their long lives were firm and consistent believers in the faith and doctrines of that church.

Mr. Keogh has four brothers, all of whom are prominent business men in New York city, where they are esteemed for their upright and manly dealing. One of them, John W. Keogh, was, in 1882, appointed by Gov. Cornell, librarian of the New York senate, and confirmed by the unanimous vote of that body.

Mr. Keogh received his early education at Toronto, Canada, under the training of the Christian Brothers, in a select school, known as St. Peter's Parochial College, from which he graduated after an attendance of about ten years. After closing his studies, being then sixteen years of age, he was engaged in business with his father in New York, and continued in the mercantile trade until the affairs of the firm were closed in 1873. During these years of active business life he developed marked executive ability, and became known as an energetic and careful business man. It was while thus engaged that Mr. Keogh decided to gratify a cherished desire, and prepared himself for the practice of the law. Beginning this preparation with Logan and Kane, Wall street, he afterward continued his legal studies in the office of P. and D. Mitchell, eminent lawyers of New York, and in the spring of 1875 was examined before the supreme court in New York and admitted to the bar, standing second in a class of thirty-seven. Having decided to settle in the West, he, in the fall of the following year, 1876, removed to Chicago. Instead of establishing himself at once in his profession, Mr. Keogh, in the furtherance of purposes growing out of political associations which he had formed, organized the Chicago "Sun," an independent paper, which he conducted with marked success, both as a political organ and family newspaper, until the fall of 1878, when he turned his attention to the practice of his profession, opening an office at No. 91 Madison street. In his practice he has been called into many prominent cases both in the civil and criminal courts, and has established for himself a professional character and reputation of which he may justly be proud. Possessing personal and social qualities of the highest order, he has attracted to himself a large circle of warm friends and admirers, among whom he is known as a most genial companion and true friend.

As a lawyer he possesses a comprehensive mind, which, with his ready wit, clear memory of facts, vivid imagination and command of language, renders him an entertaining and effective advocate. He is a man of large stature and commanding presence, a fine representative of the race from which he springs. Ever ready to champion the cause of the weak and oppressed, his heart and sympathies have been readily enlisted in all local movements organized to alleviate the sufferings of his native land, or further the interests of the Irish people.

Since coming to Chicago he has been an active political worker, and although positions of trust have been tendered him, he has uniformly declined their accep-

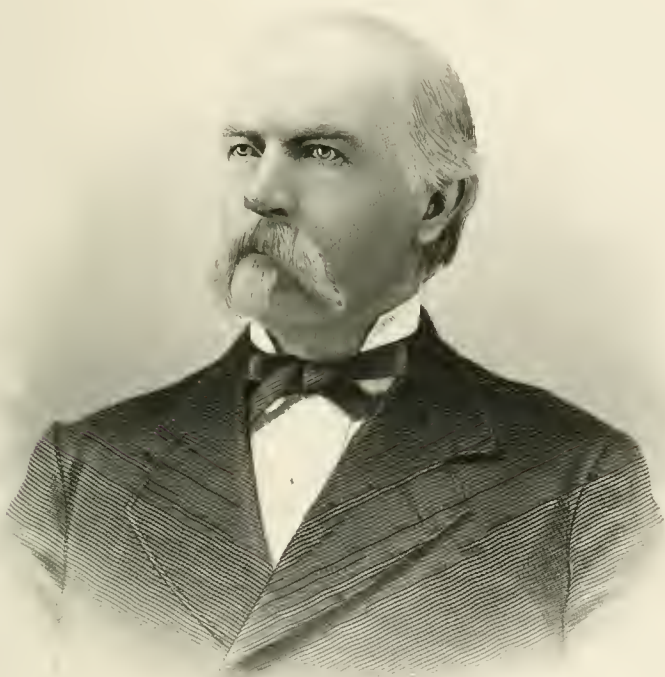
tance, choosing to devote himself to the pursuit of his legitimate profession. He is a firm believer in republican institutions, and is ever ready to raise his hand and voice in the maintenance of law and good government. During the riots of 1877 he enrolled as a member of the 1st cavalry regiment organized in Chicago, and until August, 1882, when the term of his enlistment expired, stood by the organization, promptly responding to every call of the command.

Mr. Keogh is still a young man, and in the strength and vigor of a sturdy manhood, turning from his clean record of the past, with its satisfactory achievements, he may hopefully look to a successful future that awaits every man of ability and perseverance.

ALEXANDER McCoy.

ALEXANDER McCoy is of Scotch descent, and was born in West Findley township, Washington county, Pennsylvania. At the classical school, under the instruction of Rev. Dr. McCloskey and others, Alexander was prepared to enter the junior class, "half advanced," at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1842. Having spent some time after graduating in teaching at home, and subsequently as teacher of languages in Vermillion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio, he entered as a student of law in the office of Given and Barcraft, Millersburgh, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of that state during the winter of 1849-50. He removed to Peoria, Illinois, March 18, 1850. On February 1, 1851, he commenced the practice of law in company with Henry Grove, under the firm name of Grove and McCoy.

In the fall of 1856 he was elected state's attorney for the then sixteenth judicial district, for a term of four years. The duties of his office, together with the increased labor of his partnership, proved too much for his health, and a hemorrhage from the lungs compelled a dissolution of his partnership in 1858. His health gradually improving, he continued to discharge the duties of prosecutor in his district with such ability and fidelity that at the expiration of this term, he was in 1860 reelected for another term of four years. Still continuing to improve in health, in 1861 he formed a partnership with Hon. N. H. Purple, an ex-judge of the supreme court of the state, whose term of office had expired, under the firm name of Purple and McCoy. This partnership continued until dissolved by the death of Judge Purple in August 1863. In the fall of 1864 he was elected to the legislature of the state. During the session of the legislature of 1865 he was awarded the chairmanship of the committee on judiciary, thus giving him the first place upon the floor of the house. In the spring of 1867 he formed a partnership with Judge M. Williamson and John S. Stevens, under the firm name of Williamson and Stevens. This partnership was dissolved by the death of Judge Williamson in 1868, after which the business was carried on under the name of McCoy and Stevens. Their business was large and lucrative, embracing not only



A. McCoy

the practice in the courts of the surrounding counties, but in the supreme court of the state and the circuit and district courts of the United States at Chicago. In May, 1871, he removed to Chicago and entered into partnership with George L. Harding.

In the year 1872 Louis Grant Pratt, a lawyer of great experience, force and remarkable quickness of perception, became associated with him and Mr. Harding, under the firm name of Harding, McCoy and Pratt. At the expiration of the year 1875 Mr. Harding went out of the firm, after which time the business was carried on by McCoy and Pratt, under the name of McCoy and Pratt. From this time on their business increased rapidly. His partner, Mr. Pratt, September 23, 1881, was suddenly taken from his side by heart disease, which broke up a partnership peculiarly fitted for the practice of law, and pleasant in all its relations. Wedded to the law, we still find Mr. McCoy at his post, early and late, practicing his profession, taking care of the large practice of his late firm.

ROBERT B. KENDALL.

ROBERT B. KENDALL was born January 31, 1842, in Freeport, Cumberland county, Maine, and is the eldest son of Robert P. Kendall, who is a son of Robert R. Kendall, late of Freeport, and a descendant of Francis Kendall, who emigrated from England about the year 1640, and settled in what is now the town of Woburn, near Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Kendall's father moved to Bridgton, Maine, in 1849, where he resided during the boyhood of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Kendall received his early education in the public schools and at Bridgton Academy, but at the age of nineteen, upon the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he left school and enlisted as a private soldier in Co. H, 5th. Me. Inf., in which regiment he participated in the disastrous battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he was taken prisoner. After nearly eleven months of imprisonment in Richmond, New Orleans and Salisbury, North Carolina, he was paroled, and after an exchange of prisoners was effected, rejoined his regiment, and was in the battles of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, at which latter battle he was severely wounded and incapacitated for duty for over a year.

Partially recovering, however, he reëntered the service again in the winter of 1865, as adjutant of the 12th Me. Inf., and served with that regiment until he was finally mustered out in March 1866. Immediately after the close of the war he began the study of law, pursuing his studies in an office in Bridgton, and afterward at Harvard Law School, and in the office of Leonard A. Jones, in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1868, and practiced in that city until 1876, when he came to Chicago as attorney for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was engaged exclusively for that corporation until the winter of 1880, since which time he has been in general practice.

Mr. Kendall is a republican, but has taken no active part in politics, being devoted to his profession. He was married in Boston in 1870. Mr. Kendall is one of the most accomplished of the younger lawyers practicing at the Chicago bar. He aims to be thorough in all that he undertakes, and possesses a sound, practical judgment in all matters pertaining to his profession. He is reputed to be very adroit in the management of his cases. He is doing a general law business, but gives especial attention to chancery cases, in which branch of practice he has had considerable experience, and is an expert. Mr. Kendall is a gentleman of refinement and culture, is courteous and obliging, sustains an excellent character, and has the confidence of the courts before whom he practices, as well as the good will of his brethren at the bar, and the admiration of his clients.

WILLIAM W. GURLEY.

WILLIAM W. GURLEY, one of the younger members of the Chicago bar, was born at Mount Gilead, Morrow county, Ohio, January 27, 1851. His father, John J. Gurley, was a prominent lawyer in that section of Ohio; was probate judge, prosecuting attorney, member of the legislature, member of the constitutional convention of 1872, and has held other positions of honor and trust. William W. was educated at the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, where he graduated in 1870. He was superintendent of public schools at Seville, Ohio, in 1871-2. While engaged in teaching, he read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in June 1873.

In September, 1874, he came to Chicago, and formed a copartnership with Col. J. S. Cooper in 1876, and has since been successfully engaged in general practice. He is a man of ability, faithfulness and integrity, and has first-class clientage. He is a genial and manly gentleman.

HENRY S. TOWLE.

HENRY S. TOWLE was born October 10, 1842, in Mishawaka, Indiana, and is the son of Gilman Towle, a large property owner and leading citizen. Henry S. attended the high school at Mishawaka, and also at Valparaiso, Indiana, and was about entering college in 1862, when he became connected with the sanitary expedition, sent out by Gov. Morton for the relief of the soldiers from Indiana in the Southwest, in which capacity he served about one year, when he was sent to Washington in the same capacity, where he was for some time engaged in the service of his native state. In 1867 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1869, and immediately thereafter removed to Chicago and began practice. He was for a time in the office of Arrington and Dent, after which he became a member of the firm of Goodwin,

Larned and Towle, which afterward became Goodwin, Offield and Towle, and since 1879 has been Offield and Towle. Mr. Towle has played no inconsiderable part in the building up of the large and lucrative practice of this firm and in contributing to their success, and is esteemed for his many good qualities of mind and character as well as honesty and perfect uprightness. As a lawyer he is industrious, able and successful, and has won the love and respect of his associates at the bar. He is a close student, and rarely fails to reach conclusions which are sustained. His ability, honesty and industry are recognized and appreciated, not only in Chicago, but by some of the most eminent counsel in various parts of the United States, whom he represents in their western business. He deservedly ranks high in his branch of the law.

He is a republican in politics, but for years has taken no active part therein. He is, and has been for nine years, a trustee of the Northwestern University, and is prominently identified with the interests of that institution, and is one of the board of management of the Union College of Law. The cause of education has no more earnest advocate than Mr. Towle, and in all things tending to its advancement or benefit he takes an active interest, doing all he can to raise in every way the standard of educational excellence.

He married in 1868 a daughter of Robert F. Queal, of Evanston, who died in 1881, leaving one child.

Mr. Towle is a Methodist in religion, having been identified with that body for many years.

HON. GRANT GOODRICH.

GRANT GOODRICH, one of the best known and most distinguished members of the Chicago bar,—distinguished as one of the first and ablest,—was born in Milton, Saratoga county, New York, August 11, 1812, just after the declaration of war by President Madison, against England. His father was Gideon Goodrich, who had eight sons and one daughter. Hence Grant Goodrich's birth occurred during the stirring and exciting times in the early history of the country, when it was new and unsettled, and of course schools were scarce, the country poor, and parents were not able to give their children the advantages of education which parents have since had the opportunity to do. But it is a noteworthy fact, that men born in those times and under such circumstances, subsequently became the pioneers in founding the great country which this has become to-day. Among the few of those living to-day is Judge Grant Goodrich, the youngest of the family and the only living representative. He comes from old and excellent New England stock, and hence had all the energy and good qualities of the men who have built up the Great West, descended from an Englishman, William Goodrich, a historic name, who came to this country ten years after the landing of the Mayflower, in 1630, and the descendants became noted citizens in various parts of New England, where many of them reside to this day.

and others have been among the foremost citizens in the West. The father of the subject of this sketch settled in Milton, western New York, soon after marrying Eunice Warren, of Rock Hill, Connecticut, where many of the family originally settled. Having purchased large tracts of land in Chautauqua county, New York, the family removed there in 1817, when Grant was but six years of age. His father, appreciating the advantages of education, employed a private tutor for the benefit of his own and his neighbors' children, who occupied a room under his own roof. When ten years of age young Grant went to Westfield, New York, to live with his sister, where he enjoyed the advantages of the higher English branches and the classics, under the tuition of a lawyer of that place.

Not being physically strong, and predisposed to consumption, it was thought best for him to suspend study, and enter upon a more active out-door life, and to that end, after two years spent in Westfield, he took a few trips on one of the vessels owned by an older brother, who had established himself at Portland Harbor, on Lake Erie, as a ship owner in the lake trade. His father, in the meantime, removed his family to Portland Harbor. The pure air on the lakes and his manual exercise greatly improved his health, and he remained in that employ two years, and laid the foundation for the ripe old age which he has attained, and also gained a practical knowledge of the lake business, which has since been of service to him. He then returned to Westfield and completed his education in the academy there, and at the age of eighteen he entered the law office of Dixon and Smith, where he remained until 1834, when he came to Chicago, and later spent considerable time in traveling through Illinois, and became thoroughly posted in the location and value of lands in northern Illinois, when he returned to Chicago and opened a law office, and, in connection with his practice, engaged extensively in real estate operations. Until 1837 the tide of emigration to Illinois was great, speculation rife; real estate commanded fabulous and unwarrantable prices, and a disastrous crash ensued in that year, and Mr. Goodrich went under with nearly the entire population of the state, and was engulfed to the amount of \$60,000, from putting his name to accommodation paper. Many took advantage of the bankrupt law, but he manfully shouldered the burden, which took eighteen of the best years of his life to discharge. His wisdom, firmness and integrity carried him through, however, and he paid, as he always has, dollar for dollar of his own obligations, and eloquently advocated the same policy in public affairs, and was among the foremost in saving the state from threatened repudiation, and secured the payment of every dollar of the public debt, and he has lived to see fruits of his efforts, the state free from debt, with an untarnished reputation, and a full treasury.

In 1835 he became associated in the law business with the late Giles Spring, which continued until the latter was elected judge of the Cook county court in 1851. In 1854 he formed a partnership with W. W. Farwell, since circuit judge of this county, and in 1856 Sidney Smith, now one of the judges of the superior court of this county, was admitted to the firm, which became Goodrich, Farwell

and Smith, a very strong law firm, which soon acquired an extensive practice throughout this and the adjoining states. In 1857 his health, from over work of a naturally slender constitution, having become affected, upon the advice of his physician he went to Europe, and remained until the spring of 1859. Upon his return he was elected one of the judges of the superior court, and held the position for over four years, when he again resumed his place in the same firm, and continued practice. As a judge he ranked among the ablest and best in the Northwest; when he laid aside the ermine it was as clean and unspotted as when he put it on. In 1874 he retired from general practice, giving his attention only to the most important cases. As a lawyer and counselor he has few peers; his ability and wide experience enable him to successfully and accurately resolve the most intricate cases which are presented to him.

In educational and religious affairs he has for many years been an earnest and effective worker. He is neither bigoted nor self-opinionated, but magnanimous and consistently liberal in all essentials. In connection with Dr. J. Evans, Orrington Lunt, J. R. Botsford, William Wheeler and Philo Judson, he is the founder and patron of the Northwestern University at Evanston, which, since its foundation in 1853, has been in a most flourishing condition, and hardly excelled by any educational institution in the West.

He has since 1832 been a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and to his wisdom more than any other is the First Methodist Episcopal Church indebted for its possession of the valuable and productive property, at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, known as the Methodist block, the only house of worship in the heart of the city. The income from the rentals for business purposes is \$32,000 per annum, which is largely devoted to the aid of weak sister churches in Chicago.

In politics Mr. Goodrich was originally a whig, and became one of the earliest champions of the free-soil party, and when that was absorbed in the republican party he joined that, and has always been a consistent anti-slavery advocate. He was a member of the Union Defense Committee during the late war, and an earnest advocate of the war measures of the administration of Mr. Lincoln; was also one of the directors of the Freedman's Aid Society. While he is an advocate of temperance he is not of prohibition, believing it essentially impracticable to accomplish and impolitic to attempt.

He was married in 1836 to Juliet Atwater, of Westfield, New York, by whom he has had four sons and one daughter. Four survive; one son, finely educated and well read in the law, died at the age of twenty-six, mourned by relatives and many friends. His daughter Mary married and settled in St. Louis, but has returned a widow to the paternal mansion. Of the remaining sons one is a manufacturer in Boston, one engaged in the practice of the law, and another in the real estate business in Chicago. After several years expended in recovering his losses from the great fire he succeeded in doing so in 1876, though at the expense of the loss of his health, and since then his only efforts to do business are for

amusement, or rather as a relief to his still active mind. Grant Goodrich has been a philanthropist, a sincere and honorable man; has great firmness and decision of character, and is esteemed by those who know him or know of him. His life has been one of beneficent activity. He can look back upon a long, and, in all respects, a successful life.

DEXTER, HERRICK AND ALLEN.

THE senior member of this firm is well known, and occupies a high rank at the bar. He is the grandson of Samuel Dexter, a member of ex-President John Adams' cabinet. His father was Samuel Dexter, and his uncle, Franklin Dexter, both prominent lawyers. Wirt Dexter was born in the town of Dexter, Michigan, about the year 1833. He commenced his education in the common schools, and was a student for a short time in Michigan University, and afterward in an eastern college. He was engaged in lumbering business in Michigan before coming to Chicago, about twenty years ago. He studied law in the office of Sedgwick and Walker, and was admitted to the bar. He formed the partnership of Walker and Dexter, and afterward the partnership now existing, of Dexter, Herrick and Allen. Mr. Dexter is quite an orator on moral questions, and tries his cases well. He sustains the reputation of being an honorable gentleman.

John J. Herrick has a very clear, comprehensive mind, is an industrious, hard working lawyer, and stands high at the bar. He prepares his briefs remarkably well, and argues his cases with good effect before a court. He is a native of Auburn, Maine, and is about thirty-five years old. He came to Chicago in 1871, and worked as a clerk in a law office, and studied law at the same time. After a thorough preparation, he was admitted to the bar, and later to the partnership of Dexter, Herrick and Allen.

C. L. Allen is the junior member of this firm, and is known as its business manager.

GEORGE F. BAILEY.

LIKE so many Chicago citizens, Mr. Bailey is a New Englander, having been born in Burlington, Vermont. He inherited his profession, his father, Benjamin F. Bailey, having been a prominent lawyer of that city. Mr. Bailey attended the University of Vermont, and entered on the study of law in the office of Hon. Asahel Peck, distinguished as a citizen, a lawyer and a judge in his state. Vermont was at this time involved in an extensive and delicate litigation, arising from the building of railroads through an old, established community, and afforded an excellent school for a young lawyer. Mr. Bailey fully availed himself of his opportunities; but the conclusion of the railway matters leaving comparatively little business, he sought a larger field in the West.

Coming to Chicago, a young and unknown man, he soon attained a position, a lucrative practice, and the full confidence of his clients. This he has steadily maintained during his residence of over twenty-five years in this city.

Although he had marked success as a jury lawyer in his earlier years, he has for a long time been mainly engaged in real estate and chancery practice. This, though not of a nature to gain notoriety, has won him the esteem and trust of many influential friends, and afforded him opportunities which he has always declined to use, preferring to devote himself entirely to his profession.

He is well known to the elder members of the bar as a formidable antagonist and a powerful ally, and by some younger members as a judicious instructor and kind friend. He has always conducted his business with a high regard for professional ethics, and his word is relied upon equally by his friends and his opponents.

IRA WARNER BUELL.

THE leading characteristics in the career of Ira W. Buell, a prominent member of the Chicago bar, have been his untiring industry and application in his legal studies and professional business, and his upright and honorable course in all his dealings. To these qualities he owes the success that has attended his professional labors. He was born at Lebanon, Madison county, New York, December 9, 1830, and is the son of Elijah and Polly (Higgins) Buell. His father, whose ancestors emigrated from England to America soon after the landing of the Mayflower, was a farmer, noted for his piety and purity of life. His maternal grandfather was a captain in the revolutionary war. Mr. Buell received his early education at Hamilton Academy, and at the age of sixteen engaged in teaching. This he continued with marked success until his nineteenth year, when he entered Madison University, of Hamilton, New York; completed the full classical course in that institution, and immediately began the study of law with Hon. Charles H. Mason, then judge of the supreme court of New York, but afterward studied with Judge Humphrey, at Rochester, New York, where, in September, 1855, he was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession until 1856, when he removed to Chicago, where he has made a large circle of friends, and built up a good business, both in common law and chancery. He has also given special attention to insurance and commercial law. In politics he is identified with the republican party.

In 1860 he was elected supervisor of North Chicago, and in 1861 held the office of city attorney of Chicago. In 1871 he declined the nomination of judge of the circuit court of Cook county, which was tendered to him by a joint committee of republicans and democrats. He was president of the republican convention that first nominated Hon. J. B. Rice as mayor of Chicago, and of the congressional convention in which Charles V. Farwell received his first nomination as congressman. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Buell stands high.

He was married August 25, 1858, to Miss Lydia A. Gillette, who died September 19, 1864. Was again married July 15, 1867, to Anna M. Averill, daughter of Capt. James Averill, of Chicago.

Though not one of the most brilliant of his profession, Mr. Buell is noted for his sound reasoning, while the coolness and decision which mark his judgments give to them weight and worth.

JUDGE VAN H. HIGGINS.

VAN HOLLIS HIGGINS, one of the oldest and best known lawyers of the Chicago bar, was born in Genesee county, New York, February 20, 1821. He came to Chicago in 1837, and during the winter of 1843 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and commenced the practice of his profession in Iroquois county, where he remained two years, after which he removed to Galena, and there formed a partnership with Judge Pratt, which continued until about 1849. During his residence in Galena he served two years as city attorney, but desiring a larger field of usefulness, he returned to Chicago in the autumn of 1852, and the next year formed a partnership with Hon. Corydon Beckwith and B. F. Strother, under the firm name of Higgins, Beckwith and Strother, and enjoyed a very extensive and successful practice until the fall of 1858, when he was elected to the legislature, and the following year he was elected judge of the superior court of Chicago, in which capacity he served until the autumn of 1865, when he resigned and resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Hon. Leonard Swett, which law firm continued until the fall of 1872, when, having been elected to the presidency of the Babcock Manufacturing Company, his connection with the law firm was dissolved.

January 1, 1876, he retired from active participation in the affairs of the company, having accepted the financial agency of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, for all of the western states.

In personal appearance Judge Higgins has a fine natural judicial presence. He is tall, well formed, and of a commanding figure, while his face shows refinement and culture as well as firmness and decision of character. Judge Higgins combines many qualities rarely found in combination. It would not be claimed for him that he is a man of genius, but for such a community as he has lived in and still lives, he possesses a talent more serviceable to himself and the community in which he lives than genius itself. He is, first of all, as a citizen, a man of great public spirit, and is in feeling and character a typical western man. From the beginning Judge Higgins has seen, with a vision clearer than most men, not only the probabilities but the possibilities of this Great West, and what a quarter of a century and more ago he so clearly saw, and what he so confidently prophesied, he has diligently worked to realize.

Politically, Judge Higgins has been, ever since the organization of the repub-



John N. Higgins

lican party, a republican. A staunch friend of Mr. Lincoln before his nomination, after his election he stood by him, exhibiting in his support the same patient common sense and ability to adapt means to ends which characterized our great president. The Union cause found no more practical supporter during the war, and particularly its early periods, than Judge Higgins. He was, if not the originator, at least one of the earliest of our citizens to discover the necessity for organized action among the friends of the Union, and did as much as (and perhaps more than) any other man to perfect the organization of that body, the character and work of which ought always to live in our history, the Union Defense Committee of the City of Chicago. In season and out of season, the Judge was tireless in the maturing and formulating of schemes for recruiting our armies, and his practical suggestions as to the selection of methods were generally adopted, and in a great part through the exertions and influence of the Union Defense Committee, Chicago, and indeed the state, was enabled to fill its quota substantially without a draft.

The part which the judge took in politics at that time was beyond the effort of the mere partisan, and at no time has he been mixed up or identified with merely partisan contests or squabbles.

As a business man, Judge Higgins is perhaps the ablest who has ever occupied in this city a judicial position. His knowledge of business men and business methods made him exceedingly useful as a judge, for his legal knowledge, and it is very great, in his hands was made applicable to business matters and the affairs of every day life. As a judge he did not deal with the law merely in the abstract. He not only knew a great deal about law, but he knew a great deal of law. He not only knew, for example, the law of commercial paper, but when the maker, the payee and the guarantor of a promissory note were in court before him, he could apply those principles to those parties. His business and methodical habits enabled him to dispatch judicial business with remarkable rapidity and accuracy. The court room in which Judge Higgins presided was a place for the administration of justice according to the forms and principles of law, and justice was there administered intelligently, courteously and speedily. A painstaking student, we have perhaps never had at our bar, nor upon the bench, a man more completely abreast of current statutory enactments and legal adjudications than Judge Higgins. His memory of adjudged cases was something marvelous, and his knowledge of those cases was so methodized and arranged in his own mind, that he was never confused by their number, and his keen, thoroughly critical and analytical mind enabled him with great accuracy to discriminate cases, and to detect false analogies, a capacity absolutely essential to the proper administration of justice, and which distinguishes the mere case-hunter and recollecter from the great lawyer.

In its general make-up, so distinctively is Judge Higgins' mind a legal one that no length of time devoted to other pursuits than that of the law would ever leave him anything less than a fine lawyer. He reasons upon legal propositions

naturally and in a legal way. As has been said, his habits of thought and mind are methodical, well arranged, and the mere machinery of his court was in such beautiful working order that it was a pleasure to any lawyer who had prepared his case, and understood it, to appear before Judge Higgins with it. To young men, ambitious of genuine distinction at the bar, and exhibiting that ambition by a thorough preparation of their cases at all points, Judge Higgins was always most courteous and attentive. Nothing seemed to gratify him more than honest preparation by the lawyers who appeared before him, and no lawyer practicing in his court could fail to observe that however new the point which he presented, or however much opposed it seemed to be to the general current of authority, it would receive from Judge Higgins the most careful and patient attention, and he had the personal and intellectual courage and ability to sustain such points whenever sound reason seemed to justify it.

Upon the bench, Judge Higgins had no pets or favorites. No complaints were made of uncourteous treatment. In judicial manner he was a model. His courtesy never descended to undue familiarity. He held the bar in respect, and they respected him, and the lawyer appearing before Judge Higgins felt that he was called upon to do his best. Devoted for the last few years to extended business pursuits, having charge of great financial interests, the judicial career of Judge Higgins, and indeed his professional career, are practically unknown to the younger members of the bar practicing in this city. But to those still living, whose pleasure it was to appear before him when he was upon the bench, his wide learning, his genial manners, his uniform courtesy, his promptness and his splendid methods will always be held in honor and grateful remembrance.

In many respects Judge Higgins may be considered as one of the principal, and one of the most honored architects of this great city. Its broad, far-reaching business enterprise, its sagacity, its dignified and spotless jurisprudence, its professional learning and culture, its personal probity, and the general correctness of its private life, all find a most worthy exemplar in the life and career of Van H. Higgins.

WILLIAM LAW, JR.

WILLIAM LAW, JR., is a native of this state, and was born in Hancock county, January 31, 1841. His father, a native of the north of Ireland, is Dr. William Law, an eminent physician, practicing in the southern part of Wisconsin. Mr. Law received a thorough education, which he obtained by home instruction, and from the facilities afforded by a private school at Freeport, and subsequently took an academical course of study at Plattville Academy in Wisconsin. His legal course was begun in 1859 at Shullsburgh, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, in the office of Higbee and Law, the younger member of the firm being an elder brother. He subsequently removed to Chicago, and continued his studies with the late Hon. James H. Knowlton, and was admitted to the bar in 1862.

In 1864 Mr. Law removed to Boise City, Idaho Territory, where he commanded a good business, soon establishing a reputation in his profession, as well as acting for a time as United States attorney, and was also clerk of the United States district court, but his fondness for Chicago caused him to return in 1866, where he has since been an active and worthy member of the Chicago bar. His practice has been varied. He has won a good reputation, and has a large and desirable clientage. In person Mr. Law is rather stout and short, of much robustness and vigor of physique. He possesses much power and force in delivery, and produces an able argument before a jury.

HON. WALTER B. SCATES.

WALTER BENNETT SCATES, once a judge of the supreme court of Illinois, and at one period collector of customs at Chicago, is a native of Virginia, though reared in Kentucky, and was born at South Boston, Halifax county, Virginia, January 18, 1808. His parents were Joseph Scates, millwright, and Elizabeth Eggleston (Bennett) Scates. His maternal grandfather, an Irishman by birth, and educated for a physician and surgeon in London, England, came to this country prior to the revolution, and was a surgeon in that war, dying in his son-in-law's house in Kentucky, 1812.

When our subject was three months old the family moved from Virginia, and in 1809 settled in Christian county, Kentucky, on a farm near Hopkinsville, on Little river, where Walter was engaged in farming, raising and stripping tobacco for his father till nineteen years of age, attending school usually during the winters. Determined to have more education, which his father at first failed to give him, he left home without his parents' knowledge, and went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he entered a printing office. His father keeping track of him, and seeing the son was determined to study one of the professions, finally sent for him and made arrangements for him to take a course in law.

Not long afterward we find our subject in the law office of Hon. Charles S. Morehead, subsequently governor of Kentucky, and in the spring of 1831 he was licensed to practice. He settled at Frankfort, Franklin county, Illinois, where he remained for five years, serving part of the time as county surveyor and brigade inspector. In 1836, on being appointed attorney general of the state, he removed to Vandalia, then the seat of government. November 21, 1836, he married Miss Mary Ridgeway, daughter of John Ridgeway, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the session of the legislature of 1836, Mr. Scates was elected judge of the third judicial circuit, which embraced the southern peninsula of the state, extending from Cairo a hundred and twenty miles northward, and he took up his residence in Shawneetown. In 1841 a new law went into operation, requiring the addition of five circuit judges to the supreme court bench, making nine in all, and Judge Scates was one of the five selected, the other four being Sidney Breese,

Thomas Ford, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas. In that year he removed to Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, and continued to hold his circuits until January, 1847, when he resigned and resumed the law practice. In the spring following he was elected to the constitutional convention, and was chairman of the judiciary committee in that body, a post of honor always assigned to a lawyer.

In 1849 there occurred an episode in the judge's life which did not inure very much to his pecuniary benefit, and which, we venture to say, he does not even now contemplate with a distressing amount of complacency. In 1849 he bought an interest in a coal mine at Caseyville, and helped build a railroad from that point to St. Louis, the first road constructed with rail in that part of the state. To these enterprises of opening the mine, and constructing an outlet for its precious treasures, he gave four years of hard labor, and in 1853 returned to Mount Vernon, having been elected to the supreme court bench to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, who was soon afterward elected to the United States senate. In 1857 Judge Scates again resigned the judgeship, being then chief-justice, and removed to Chicago, where he was in the steady practice of the law until the civil war broke out.

In August, 1862, Judge Scates went into the army, commissioned with the rank of major of the 13th army corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, being on Gen. McClerland's staff. Appointed by a change of the law, by congress, he was soon assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 13th army corps, under Gen. McClerland, and served until January, 1866, when he was mustered out. After coming out he was brevetted successively lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general. Says a writer who has long known our subject, "It would be unjust to history not to state that Gen. Scates, in every post assigned him during the war, was vigilant, active, faithful, brave and zealous. The officers of the 13th army corps, who were brought in contact with him, always speak of him as a tried and true soldier. * * * Courteous and kind to his inferiors, respectful and obedient to his superiors, and though a comparatively old man, full of the fire, courage and energy of the younger braves."

Gen. Scates had resumed the practice of his profession in Chicago, when in July, 1866, he was appointed by President Johnson to the office of collector of customs, Chicago, which position he held till July 1, 1869, when he was turned out by President Grant, under whom he had served at Vicksburg, in order to make a place for a civilian, a partner of his brother. While collector he was also United States depository, according to the law then in existence, and which was soon after changed, making that a separate office. In every position, civil as well as military, which the general has ever held, he has discharged his duties faithfully, and with decided credit to his judgment as well as abilities. The office of collector requires the most sterling qualities of character, and these our subject possesses to an eminent degree. No honester man, we believe, lives. His great abilities were seen to their best advantage when he was on the bench, and

when the exigencies of the hour required that all his logical acumen and mental powers should be brought into exercise. With his dormant energies fairly aroused, his luminous mind fully ablaze, and his strong judgment brought to bear on a knotty question, one could not but feel that he was indeed "a natural born lawyer, and that God created him for a judge." It seems a pity that such a man could not have been kept on the bench. While there he truly adorned it, and his name will be handed down with the names of Breese, Douglas, Lockwood, Caton, Treat, Lawrence and others, to the latest generations.

We have already mentioned the marriage of Gen. Scates. His wife, who is still living, is the mother of ten children, seven of whom still survive, all grown, doing well for themselves. His present family consists of his wife, two daughters and two sons, at his home in Evanston. The general still retains his clearness of head, his strong memory and other mental faculties, and is quietly attending to his professional duties, being very prompt and careful in their discharge. His friends are numerous, abiding and appreciative, and he has the most cordial esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

HON. CONSIDER H. WILLETT.

CONSIDER HEATH WILLETT was born in the town of Onondaga, near Syracuse, New York, December 12, 1840. His education was obtained in a select school near his home, and in Onondaga and Cortlandville academies. He took a course of private instruction in higher mathematics under Prof. H. N. Robinson, at Elbridge, New York, and was graduated at the New York State Normal School at Albany in the spring of 1862. He then volunteered as a private soldier at thirteen dollars a month and rations, and was afterward promoted to a captaincy, and served in the army of the rebellion till the close of the war. After his army life he attended a short course of medical lectures at Bellevue Medical Hospital College, in New York city.

In the army our soldier, after studying every work on military tactics, and on international and military law, read Kent and Blackstone under the instructions of another captain, who had practiced law in Boston for many years. He attended the war class of the Albany Law School, it being the first lectures after the war, and most of its members being veterans. The lecturers were Prof. Amos Dean, Senator Ira Harris and Judge Amasa J. Parker. May 10, 1866, he was admitted to the bar upon an examination in open court, in the supreme court at Albany, New York. He studied law in Syracuse, in the office of the well known firms of Sedgwick, Andrews and Kennedy, and Ruger and Jenney, Charles H. Andrews being the late chief-justice of the court of appeals of New York, and Henry C. Ruger occupying that position at present.

He then entered the law department of Michigan University, and was graduated in 1867, the professors being Judges J. V. Campbell, Thomas M. Cooley and

C. I. Walker and Ashley Pond. After spending a few weeks in Syracuse, New York, in closing up a law and pension claim business established there, he located in Chicago, and became a member of the Illinois bar July 29, 1867. He was married at Ann Arbor, Michigan, November 5, 1867, to Miss L. Addie Wilder, who is an educated and accomplished lady. They have a pleasant home, and a flock of little ones. He has been conscientious and fearless in the discharge of public duties, giving satisfaction to those who sought the public good and being feared and traduced by those who only sought their own good at the expense of the public. The parents of the subject of this sketch were pioneer farmers in the most fertile and beautiful parts of the Empire State. When a lad, he was taught all sorts of work which constitute farming, besides obtaining a practical knowledge of many kinds of manual labor. He was a clerk in a store, and deputy post master, and for two winters taught school. In the army he spent his time first with the army of the Potomac, and then in Florida, in the department of the Gulf.

His life in Chicago has been that of a laborious lawyer. He has never been a candidate for a popular office, though he has been an active, influential and earnest politician; but has been appointed village attorney of the Village of Hyde Park three times, and county attorney of Cook county four times, the duties of such appointments being strictly within the line of his law business. His legal attainments, and attention to business early made his success assured. He has had his share of the varied law business, which centers at Chicago. His employment has been sought in the most intricate and difficult cases, which are finally to be determined by the courts of last resort. The legal accuracy and attention to close questions by Mr. Willett is well illustrated by the case of *Fisher vs. Deering*, 60 Ill., 114. To win his case he had to overrule *Chapman vs. McGrew*, 20 Ill., 101, and *Dixon vs. Buell*, 21 Ill., 203, which held that leases were not assignable because not embraced in the statutes concerning negotiable instruments. Mr. Willett demonstrated that leases were assignable at the common law by virtue of the 32 Hen. VIII, Chap. 34, Sec. 1, which had been adopted by our statutes concerning the common law. The principles of the ancient common law are living forces to-day in the titles and complications of real estate.

He has an industry in the preparation of cases which will not permit any details to escape their place of usefulness, and understanding the principle which should govern the case, all things else are subordinated to the main design and help to bring success. In the discharge of his duty to his clients, are found integrity and industry, honesty and zeal, and none ever feel that aught has been left undone that could contribute aid to the case. He has the ability, and takes rank among those who excel in whatever work is undertaken, and these are some of the many qualifications which indicate the sort of character he has built.

Mr. Willett is not a man to waste time and force in keeping up mere appearances. He is in no sense a conventional man, and is too thoroughly in earnest to ever be contented with the petty aim of mere success. He has to the thought-

ful observer always an earnestness akin to tragedy, yet his manner is undemonstrative, and his speech reserved. His earnestness shows an utter indifference to the trivialities, and in being absorbed in the principal things which are essential to accomplish results. Opportunity, which comes to most men veiled, so that they do not recognize her until she has passed, is to this man an open secret; consequently he pushes by, and wins the race, while other men wonder at his audacity and success.

DANIEL DONAHOE.

THE subject of this sketch is the son of John Donahoe and Johanna (Long) Donahoe, of Huntley, Illinois, both of whom are of Irish descent. Daniel was born April 10, 1853, in Saint Petersburg, Indiana, and passed his boyhood on his father's farm in Huntley. He received his primary education in the academy at Elgin, Illinois; attended Notre Dame University, and graduated with the first honors of his class, receiving a gold medal, the highest honor conferred by the university. He also graduated from the law department of the same university. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Illinois, in 1881, after which he became connected with the law office of Young and Gibbons. Mr. Donahoe is a young man of strong will, untiring energy and dauntless perseverance, which, combined with his abilities and attainments, assure him success in his profession. He has keen perception, is apt and ready, and has a happy faculty of presenting his ideas fluently, forcibly and concisely. He has fine social qualities, and is esteemed by all who know him, as a cordial, genial gentleman. In his dealing he is frank, manly and upright. He is a Catholic in his religious faith. In political sentiments he is a democrat, and takes an active part in political affairs.

JOHN McKEOUGH.

AT Saratoga Springs, September 27, 1854, John McKeough was born, the son of John and Margaret McKeough. His father was engaged in the grocery business there until the great Saratoga fire some seventeen years ago, after which he removed with his family to Chicago, where he has ever since been engaged in the wool business. Young McKeough attended the Christian Brothers' College, of Chicago, until the fall of 1871, when he entered a branch of the same college in Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained until the yellow fever epidemic of 1872. Upon leaving Memphis he returned to Chicago, and entered the employ of Field, Leiter and Company, with whom he remained until compelled, by reason of impaired health, to resign his position. He entered the Union College of Law in 1874, and graduated with the class of 1877, and at once commenced active practice in connection with Judge Hudson, now of Iowa. This connection continued until 1878, since which time he has practiced alone.

During the early part of his practice, Mr. McKeough did a very large bankrupt business, and during the last week prior to the repeal of the bankrupt law, he entered petitions for some thirty business firms. Since the repeal of that law he has devoted himself almost exclusively to civil and probate law, and has in that particular line established a large practice. Mr. McKeough is a very social man, and numbers his friends by scores. He was one of the organizers of the 2d regiment I. N. G., and for three years held the position of adjutant, which he was obliged to resign on account of business cares. He has been president of the fifth division A.O.H., and is prominently identified with several social organizations. In politics he is an active democrat, being a member of the county central committee, and taking a lively interest in all municipal election matters.

PAUL CORNELL.

AS fair a sample of the genus Chicagoan as we could possibly select is Paul Cornell, the original founder of the thriving suburbs of Hyde Park and Cornell, and who is one of the South Park commissioners. He is a lawyer, a real estate operator, and a maker of towns. Coming to Chicago a poor young man, but being amply endowed with that serviceable quality which the Yankee calls pluck, he gradually pushed his way into the very front rank of the legal profession, and subsequently into the front rank of energetic and public-spirited men of business and wealth, where we find him to-day.

Mr. Cornell was born at White Creek, Washington county, New York, August 5, 1822. His father was Hiram K. Cornell, whose wife was Eliza Hopkins, from Swanton, Vermont. The great-grandfather of Eliza Hopkins was Samuel Robinson, one of the famous Bennington Robinsons, who distinguished themselves in those troublous years in the early history of Vermont, before her admission to the Union.

Samuel Robinson was appointed a delegate to represent to the court of Great Britain the grievances of the settlers, arising from the unjust claims made by New York, and to obtain, if possible, a confirmation of the New Hampshire grants. He was so far successful in his mission that the governor of New York was forbidden to make any further grants in the disputed territory until His Majesty's pleasure should be known. Before the purpose of his journey was fully accomplished, Mr. Robinson died in London, 1767.

The grandfather of Eliza Hopkins was Leonard Robinson, a brave soldier in the battle of Bennington, remembered for his accuracy of aim and the prayer breathed as the shot was fired, "God have mercy on your soul." A brother of Leonard was Moses Robinson, who was sent by Vermont as delegate to the congress of 1780 to vindicate her independence and negotiate for her admission into the Union.

Mr. Cornell's great-grandfather, Daniel Cornell, was a Quaker preacher of



Paul Cornick

the seventeenth century, at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and there his grandfather, Paul Cornell, was born in 1759, removing thence to Washington county, New York. When the subject of this sketch was nine years of age his step-father, Dr. Barry, removed with his family to Ohio, and five years later to Adams county, Illinois, where he was for many years a practicing physician. Paul had an appetite for knowledge, and in order to raise money enough to pay his school expenses in the winter, he hired out to the neighboring farmers as a field hand during the summer months. After passing through several terms at a select school he became a school teacher, studying law during such hours as he could spare from his school duties. He finally gave up teaching, devoting all his time to the study of the law, for which purpose he entered the office of Hon. William A. Richardson (afterward United States senator), at Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois.

His first visit to Chicago was in 1845, when it was yet a small town, just beginning to grow, and was favorably impressed with its prospects. Not being fully prepared to enter upon the active practice of his chosen profession, however, he did not then settle here, but went to the little city of Joliet, where he had friends, and entered the law office of Wilson and Henderson, the Wilson being Hon. John M., who some years afterward became chief-justice of the superior court of Chicago. After assiduously pursuing his studies there for two years he was admitted to practice, procured a license, and June 1, 1847, took passage on one of Frink and Walker's stage coaches (there was no railroad then, nor even a canal) for Chicago, landing here with a small bundle of clothing, the suit he had on, a dollar and a half in money, and a few plain cards in his pocket inscribed "Paul Cornell, Attorney-at-Law, Chicago." He put up at a small two-story frame hotel, near the corner of Clark and Lake streets, and depositing his little package on a seat in the office while registering himself on the hotel book, he was not a little chagrined to find, on returning to his seat, that some sneak thief had stolen the package, thus leaving him with absolutely nothing except the clothing on his back, a dollar and a half in money, and his printed cards, rather a discouraging situation for a young man starting out in life on his own hook in a strange city. But thus it was when he commenced his career in Chicago.

There were only two persons in the city with whom he was acquainted, one of whom was Hon. John M. Wilson, who had but recently moved hither from Joliet, and who was now the senior member of the law firm of Wilson and Freer (L. C. P. Freer, who is still one of Chicago's prominent citizens). Mr. Cornell entered their office, starting out in the active practice of his profession, finding day board at a dollar and a half a week, and sleeping in the office.

The first suit he ever tried was before Justice Howe, whose office was on Dearborn street, near South Water, and the lawyer on the other side was Hon. N. B. Judd, late member of congress, and at one time collector of customs for this port. Mr. Cornell won the suit, but felt neither flattered nor greatly encouraged when his client paid him only one dollar for his services. Subsequently he entered the

office of James H. Collins, who at that time was one of the leading lawyers of the city, as an assistant in the trying of cases, receiving therefor a merely nominal monthly compensation. Next he entered the law office of Skinner and Hoyne (Hon. Mark Skinner and Hon. Thomas Hoyne, both of whom are still practicing their profession, and are among its most influential members in this city), who were at that time doing an extensive collection business for New York merchants. While associated with this firm Mr. Hoyne was elected probate judge, and he appointed Mr. Cornell clerk of his court. He performed all the duties of probate clerk, and received a small amount per folio for writing papers and documents in connection therewith. He wrote up the official records in the earlier hours of the forenoon and late at night, and devoted the regular working hours of the day to the collection business of the firm, the details of which they continued to intrust to his charge, thus giving him an excellent opportunity for forming an extensive acquaintance, which proved of great advantage to him in the future.

After Mr. Skinner's election as county judge in 1851. Mr. Cornell formed a copartnership with Hon. William T. Barron, under the firm name of Cornell and Barron. Judge Skinner recommended this new firm to his old clients at the East and elsewhere, and the result was that Cornell and Barron at once launched into a larger and more lucrative collection practice than any other law firm in the city. Their business continued to increase until they gave constant employment to five clerks, and not infrequently they had as many as two hundred suits on the docket at one time.

In 1856 Mr. Barron was elected probate judge, retiring from the firm, and John A. Jameson (now one of the judges of the superior court of Chicago) and Perkins Bass became associated with Mr. Cornell, the firm name being Cornell, Jameson and Bass. Mr. Bass retired from the firm, and afterward received the appointment of United States district attorney, H. N. Hibbard (now United States register of bankruptcy) taking his place, and the copartnership nomenclature then became Cornell, Jameson and Hibbard. This is a record of Mr. Cornell's career in the legal profession. We now come to his history as a real-estate operator and founder of towns.

In 1854 and 1856 Mr. Cornell, through certain real-estate agents, invested his surplus means in real estate, which, rising in value, gave him ample returns. It was his habit to take horseback rides on pleasant mornings before breakfast, and occasionally he extended his ride to the residence of an old lady friend who lived in a small cottage several miles south of the city, on the lake shore. The more he saw of the "lay of the land" down in that region, the more fully he became impressed with the idea that the location was a favorable one for the establishment of a suburban residence town, and finally determined to have it surveyed, the result of which was that the swampy portions of it were susceptible of thorough drainage. He then purchased three hundred acres of this land, fronting a mile and a half on the lake shore. Soon afterward he sold sixty acres of it to

the Illinois Central Railroad Company, one of the conditions of the bargain being that the company should run a suburban Hyde Park accommodation train to what would soon be his new town. He at once went to work planning the future village of Hyde Park, laying out streets, parks, etc., and platting the ground. Hyde Park soon was a reality as well as a town on paper. The accommodation train was put on the railroad as agreed, and Mr. Cornell, besides making other improvements, erected the Hyde Park House, and pushed the new venture to an early success. This is the history of the origin of Hyde Park, now a thriving and populous village; and this, too, was the beginning of the suburban idea, which has since then been so extensively carried out in all directions beyond Chicago's corporate limits.

In 1866 Mr. Cornell, with several other public-spirited Chicago men, first began to agitate the propriety of establishing extensive public pleasure grounds in Chicago's immediate vicinity, or, as he termed it, giving lungs to the great city and its future generations. He spent the entire winter of 1867 at Springfield, laboring for the passage of the Park bill through the legislature, and in spite of very stubborn opposition, both from some of Chicago's wealthiest citizens and from members of both houses, succeeded in securing its passage, which was the initiatory step of Chicago's present great park system, now rapidly developing into the most extensive and attractive public grounds possessed by any city in the world. No sooner had the South Park bill passed the legislature, than the same intense opposition that the measure encountered in its passage was aimed against himself. His friends, in consideration of his services in this connection, asked the governor to appoint him as one of the commissioners provided for by the bill, and the opponents of the measure and a political ring vigorously undertook to prevent his appointment. The governor, convinced of his fitness for the place, nevertheless made him one of the commissioners, and he still holds the position, having been appointed four successive times, now being the only commissioner left of the first appointees; his present term will make eighteen years of service, as one of the South Park commissioners. In earnest coöperation with the other members of the board, he has thus far faithfully and efficiently fulfilled his trust; South Park with its grand boulevards being already one of Chicago's noblest features.

Another of Mr. Cornell's enterprises is the founding of the new town bearing his name, at the crossing of the railroads south of Hyde Park. The history of this undertaking is this: In 1854 a terrible accident occurred at the crossing, the trains of two different railroads coming into collision and killing forty persons. The occurrence sent a thrill of horror throughout the whole country. The companies agreed upon an arbitration to decide the question of the payment of damages, and one clause of the decision was that all trains at that point should come to a full stop. Mr. Cornell at once perceived that this would virtually make the crossing a railway station, and that to invest in land there would be a wise thing to do. He accordingly purchased a section and a half of the lands at and around

the crossing, paying from seven to thirty dollars per acre for what is now worth almost as much as that per front foot, in building lots. This was the origin of the Hyde Park suburb of Cornell, which was laid out as a town in 1871. One of the first substantial improvements of the place was an extensive watch factory, which was removed there from Newark, New Jersey, and known as the Cornell Watch Factory. It was successfully operated up to the fall of 1874, when Mr. Cornell, conceiving the idea that the Chinese labor of California could be utilized in the manufacture of watches, visited the Pacific coast and negotiated with W. C. Ralston, president of the Bank of California; Gov. Stanford, president of the Central Pacific railroad; Senator Jones, of Nevada; John Parrott; Oliver Eldridge, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other leading citizens, for the sale and transfer of the entire establishment to San Francisco. Other important manufacturing establishments have been located at Cornell, and the town is making a very healthy progress in the matter of residences and population.

In July, 1856, Mr. Cornell was married to Miss Helen M. Gray, of Bowdoinham, Maine, the ceremony taking place at the residence of Orrington Lunt, her brother-in-law, in Chicago. Mrs. Cornell has always shared her husband's faith and enthusiasm in the great future of Chicago, and whether their sky was bright or dark, she has always been a true helpmeet, sharing his burdens when they came, and economizing to the utmost when necessary; and during the financial storm of 1857 and 1858, and also during the dark days of the war of the rebellion, it was often painfully necessary. The husband gratefully acknowledges that he owes as much to the devoted efforts and self-sacrificing spirit of his good wife, in times of trial and hard times, as to his own energy or foresight, for the good fortune and prosperity that now attend them. He is as devoted and faithful a husband as she is a wife. It is needless, therefore, to remark that they are truly a happy pair. They have five children, George, John, Paul junior, Lizzie and Helen, all of whom enjoy the best of health.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornell are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, and take an active part in all matters pertaining to Christianity. Mr. Cornell gave the ground, a lot near the central part of Hyde Park, and donated means sufficient, with the exception of a small amount given by citizens of Chicago, for the erection of the first chapel on it. The lot was given with a view to the erection of stores upon it, and the proceeds arising from rents, etc., to be used as a church extension fund. Two stores have been erected, and the property is now worth fully thirty thousand dollars. He also aided largely in erecting the fine stone edifice now used by the society, which cost about forty-five thousand dollars.

Although shrewd and sharp at a bargain, and having passed through some trying financial ordeals in times past, sometimes embarking in extensive enterprises that timid men would have deemed extremely venturesome, we have never, during the eighteen years of our acquaintance with him, known Mr. Cornell to be accused of intentional wrong or injustice. He is a man of conscience, possessing

a nice sense of honor, and would not, we think, intentionally injure even an enemy. Of quick perceptions, intelligent judgment and remarkable intuitions, his business life has on the whole been a successful one, and he now has the consciousness of being an independent man, and of having the friendship and good will of his fellow citizens, especially those who have side by side marched on with him through Chicago's progressive career of the past twenty years and more, a career that has been as eventful as wonderful, and in the whole course of which he has been a prominent and active figure.

EDWARD A. GIBBS.

EDWARD A. GIBBS was born in Lee county, Iowa, April 20, 1853, the son of E. A. Gibbs, one of the oldest settlers in that county, and a prominent business man in Fort Madison, Iowa. Mr. Gibbs received his preparatory education in the public schools of Fort Madison, and afterward, in 1869, entered the Iowa Wesleyan University, graduating there in 1873. He then removed to Chicago, and entered the law office of Forrester and Beems, and regularly began his legal studies, he having already, concurrently with his literary course at college, taken a course of law. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1874, and began practice at once, forming a partnership with Forrester and Beems, under the name and style of Forrester, Beems and Gibbs, which firm continued until 1876, since which time Mr. Gibbs has been practicing alone. In 1878 he went to Alaska and engaged in the fur business, meeting with success. He, however, returned to Chicago after an absence of a couple of years, and resumed the practice of his profession. Up to the repeal of the bankruptcy act, he had a very large bankruptcy practice, but since that time he has turned his attention largely to mining. Mr. Gibbs was married in 1878.

WILLIAM H. SKELLY.

WILLIAM H. SKELLY was born in Chicago, September 17, 1847, and is the son of Daniel C. Skelly and Susan (Cosgrove) Skelly, both of whom are of Irish descent. During the war of the rebellion his father served with distinction as captain of a company, with the 23d regiment Ill. Vols., known as Mulligan's Brigade. William H. received a good common-school education, and afterward pursued a course of study at Notre Dame Academy, at South Bend, Indiana; thence he removed to Lemont, Illinois, where he was elected town clerk for the years 1872 and 1873, and from 1873 to 1881 had the honor of serving as justice of the peace. During that same period, in 1875-6, he was a valuable member of the general assembly of Illinois.

In September, 1877, after his return from the legislature, he was admitted to

the bar, and since that time has practiced his profession in Chicago. As a lawyer he is successful, and honors the profession. He is a man of excellent personal qualities, and having traveled extensively throughout the United States, has gained a valuable and practical fund of information, which renders him an agreeable and genial social companion.

In political belief, Mr. Skelly is an ardent democrat, and for some six years has been an active member of the Cook county central democratic committee. In religious sentiment he is a Catholic.

Mr. Skelly was married February 29, 1870, to Miss Mary F. Smith, and by that union has had six children, of whom two, Roger J. and William H., are now living.

JOSEPH N. BARKER.

JOSEPH N. BARKER, who for thirty-eight years has been a member of the legal profession in Chicago, is an excellent representative of that class of western lawyers who have achieved success and gained a competence by faithful and persevering adherence to a strictly legitimate law practice. He was born in Augusta, Bracken county, Kentucky, September 20, 1824. His father's name was William M. Barker, and his mother's maiden name was Jane C. Buckner. His father was a farmer, and removed to Ohio in 1834, where he continued to live at home, attending public and select schools during the winter and working on the farm during the summer, until he was seventeen years old. For the next four years he spent his winters teaching school. In 1845, lured by the glowing accounts of young Chicago, he came to this city, and soon after began the study of law in the office of Judges B. S. Morris and J. J. Brown. He was admitted to the bar March 4, 1848, and continued in the office of Morris and Brown until 1851, when he opened an office and began practicing alone. In 1850 he took, entirely unaided, the census of Chicago. This census showed at that time a population of 28,250. The same year Mr. Barker was appointed deputy United States marshal for the district of northern Illinois. This office he filled for three years, performing all the duties, which involved in those early days a large amount of traveling, mostly on horseback. In the performance of his duties as deputy marshal he became acquainted with a very large number of shippers, and from 1854 until 1860 did the largest admiralty law practice in Chicago. It was a very remunerative kind of practice, and Mr. Barker gained a handsome income from it.

In 1854 he entered into a law partnership with George A. Meech, and the firm of Barker and Meech continued up to 1856, when he formed a partnership with L. H. Hyatt, and the firm of Barker and Hyatt continued to the year 1859, when he and Hon. Murray F. Tuley, now judge of circuit court, entered into partnership, which continued until Mr. Tuley became corporation counsel in 1869, under the name of Barker and Tuley, when he and Horatio L. Wait formed a partnership, which continued until May 1, 1875, when Ira W. Buell was added to their firm, the firm being Barker, Buell and Wait.

During the whole of his practice in Chicago, and especially since 1860, he has done a very large general law business; has always been actively engaged in his profession, and has always been successful. In 1868 he was elected to the board of education, and held that office until 1871, when he removed to Hyde Park. During this time he filled the position of chairman of committee on the high school. It was through his efforts, and those of Hon. William H. King, that the rules of the board were so changed that lady teachers received the pay of men for performing man's work.

Mr. Barker was a whig until 1853, since which time he has been an ardent republican. He has always taken a great interest in politics, and has been very active in his own immediate ward, but has never been a candidate for any office. In 1869 he united with what is now the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. He is now a member of the Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park.

He was married November 28, 1850, to Miss Francis M. Long, daughter of James Long, one of Chicago's oldest citizens. Out of seven children they have now living one son and two daughters.

As a lawyer he is distinguished for good, sound common sense; is a steady, quiet and efficient worker. He is emphatically the business man's lawyer, and a remarkably good adviser in business matters. He is consulted as well for his good judgment regarding business transactions as concerning legal matters, in both of which he is an excellent and safe counselor. He is more distinguished as a legal adviser than as an advocate, and as an adviser, few of his age have had more experience. In the trial of causes he gains his case by candor, earnestness and practical reasoning, rather than by a display of oratory. In all his practice he is exceedingly conscientious, never taking advantage of legal technicalities to gain a case. He is now the third oldest practicing member of the Chicago bar.

WILLIAM H. SHIRLAND.

WILLIAM HARRY SHIRLAND was born at Troy, New York, July 4, 1851, and is the son of an iron manufacturer in that city, and both his paternal and maternal lineage is traceable to the earliest American settlements. After receiving an academical education he spent some years in North and South America in travel, and made his home in California, in which state members of his family were pioneer settlers. After a collegiate course in that state he entered the United States government employ, and first read law with Gen. Oscar Hugh La Grange, of San Francisco. He was then transferred to Washington, where he continued some time in the government employ. Subsequently Mr. Shirland entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, a scientific college located at Troy, New York, and after a course of civil engineering resumed his legal study with Hon. Martin I. Townsend, United States district attorney at that place. He was admitted to the bar of New York state as an attorney and counselor in 1874, and in 1878 to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1880, being attracted by the growing importance of Chicago, he removed to that city and was connected for a time with Hon. Emery A. Storrs, and in 1882 formed the legal association of Shirland and Asay, a firm now existing in Chicago.

Mr. Shirland is a highly polished literary man, quick and accurate, a fluent, easy speaker, a good advocate before a jury, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the brightest young lawyers at the Chicago bar.

DAVID BRAINERD LYMAN.

DAVID B. LYMAN was born March 27, 1840, in Hilo, in the Island of Hawaii, Sandwich Islands. He is a son of Rev. David B. Lyman, who was formerly of New Hartford, Connecticut, and who having graduated at Williams College, studied theology at the Andover Theological Seminary. After completing his theological studies, Mr. Lyman, Sr., married and sailed in November, 1831, for the Sandwich Islands, as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, where he and his wife still reside, laboring for the cause of Christianity and civilization. The subject of this sketch acquired his education by his own efforts, having maintained himself since early boyhood, and applied his leisure hours to study. At a very early age he held several important positions under the government of the Sandwich Islands, thereby obtaining means to prepare himself for, and go through with, a university education. In the year 1859 he left Honolulu, sailed around Cape Horn, and arrived in New Bedford, Connecticut, in May 1860. He entered Yale College in September of that year, and graduated in arts in 1864. After leaving Yale, Mr. Lyman went to Harvard Law School, and entered upon the study of law, and graduated in 1866. After leaving Yale, and during the time that he was enrolled as a student at Harvard Law School in the years 1864 and 1865, he was connected with the sanitary commission as hospital visitor. He was then in charge of the 5th corps hospital of Army of Potomac, and also the Point of Rocks hospital in Virginia, and for the last few weeks of his service was in charge of the sanitary commission of the forces concentrated around Washington. In 1866, after finishing his course at the law school, Mr. Lyman, having been admitted to the bar in Boston, removed to Chicago, and entered the office of Messrs. Waite and Clark as a clerk, and remained in that capacity two years. July 1, 1869, he formed a partnership with Huntington W. Jackson, under the firm name and style of Lyman and Jackson, which is to-day one of the oldest partnerships in Chicago.

Mr. Lyman has fine literary attainments, and is a good classical scholar. He has been highly successful in the practice of his chosen profession. While he has, perhaps, devoted more time to real estate and commercial law than to any other branch, so general has been his reading, and such has been his industry, that he is a general practitioner, being at home everywhere, and always ready



Yours truly

David B. Lyman

for attack or defense. The subject of this sketch has much natural ability, yet by the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases, he illustrates the truth of the well known maxim, "there is no excellence without labor."

While Mr. Lyman has probably a higher reputation as an able and learned counselor than as an advocate before a court or jury, yet such is his standing, and so thoroughly does he investigate and prepare his cases, that his arguments usually carry more weight than those of other members of the bar who may possess more of the gift of eloquence.

He has the confidence of his clients, because they know he will not advise them to commence a suit unless their course is right, and then only when there is no remedy for them save in litigation. Mr. Lyman is noted for his indefatigable industry, for his painstaking preparation and management of his cases, for his unvarying courtesy toward everyone with whom he comes in contact, and for his most thorough and conscientious discharge of his duty to his clients. These qualities, added to his well known ability and learning, have given him a high standing with his brethren of the bar, as well as with the courts.

Mr. Lyman takes no active part in politics, but is a staunch republican. He was married October 5, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Cossitt, daughter of F. D. Cossitt, of Chicago, and has three children living. He resides in La Grange, one of the suburbs of Chicago.

RICHARD B. TWISS.

RICHARD BENTLEY TWISS, son of John Russell and Ann (Bentley) Twiss, was born at Cambridge, Washington county, New York. His father, a blacksmith by trade, moved to Ohio in the year 1850, and thence, four years later, to Clinton county, Iowa, where he settled on a farm, and where he still resides, a highly honored and influential citizen.

Richard remained at home until his sixteenth year, spending most of his time at school, where he made rapid progress in his studies, and thus early gave evidence of possessing a capacity for learning. In the spring of 1865 he entered graduated in the month of November following, having received the first prize Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College, at Davenport, Iowa, from which he for excellence in penmanship. He was, soon after his graduation, appointed teacher of bookkeeping and penmanship in the same institution, which position he continued to fill with signal success until, in the year 1868, he entered the preparatory department of the University of Chicago. Here he remained seven years, pursuing the full classical course of study, and graduating with the class of 1875. While at college Mr. Twiss naturally took a leading position, being a good student, a terse, graceful and fluent writer, and an orator of unusual force and eloquence. In the sophomore year he was awarded the prize for the best essay, achieving a like distinction in the junior year for excellence in oratory, and in the senior year was selected to represent the University of Chicago in the inter-

collegiate oratorical contest of the state of Illinois. He was also elected by his class to deliver the oration on class day. He was a prominent member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and universally esteemed for his fine social qualities, his frank, manly and independent character, and his honorable and gentlemanly conduct. In January, 1876, Mr. Twiss began the study of law at the Union College of Law of Chicago, graduated in June, 1877, and in the month of September of the same year, upon examination before the supreme court, was duly admitted to the bar of Illinois.

While pursuing his legal studies, and for some time after his admission to the bar, he filled the position of law clerk with the firm of Tuley, Stiles and Lewis, but subsequently opened an office for the general practice of law. Mr. Twiss is in every sense an ornament to his profession, bringing to it a mind well disciplined by a thorough course of study, and stored with a large fund of general information, oratorical gifts of a very high order, and a personal character above reproach. He is a hard working, conscientious and painstaking lawyer; careful of the interests of his clients, fair to his opponents, and gentlemanly and courteous to all. In politics, as in religion, he is independent, acting always according to his sense of right, regardless of party or sect. Personally, he is modest and unassuming, yet dignified in his bearing, and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Hating all pretense and hypocrisy, he scorns to purchase popularity at the price of honor and self-respect, but those who have his confidence find in him a genial companion and a true and generous friend.

PENOYER L. SHERMAN.

PENOYER L. SHERMAN is among the prominent members of the Chicago bar. He was born at Pompey (now La Fayette), Onondaga county, New York. His family are descendants of Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Penoyer L. was prepared for college at the academies in Homer and Pompey Hill in that county. The latter was a famous institution in those days, and many afterward distinguished men were educated there. In 1847, at the age of sixteen years, he entered Hamilton College and was graduated in 1851. He then studied law in the office of the distinguished Hon. Daniel Gott. This office was the law school of Pompey, from which many of the most distinguished lawyers in central New York and elsewhere have graduated. It was said in those days that studying law under this eminent and gifted instructor was equivalent to a graduation from the best law institute in the country. Mr. Sherman had these advantages, and made the most of them. He came to Chicago in 1853 and continued his reading in the office of Collins and Williams, one of the ablest law firms then here. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1855.

As a civil law practitioner he has few peers. He is industrious, and devotes

himself to his business wholly. He prepares his cases and briefs with such accuracy, and presents them with such charms that they are half tried when presented. He has been successful in his practice, which is the result of his ability, force of character and energy. He is quiet in his business and makes no display, but wins the cause he advocates, on its merits. He has the confidence of client and court, because of sincerity, earnestness and his known integrity of character.

HON. RICHARD PRENDERGAST.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST is a native of Ireland, where he was born November 8, 1854. His mother died when he was but eight years of age, and his father who was both a merchant and a farmer, meeting with financial reverses, immigrated to America in 1864, and settled in La Salle, Illinois. For two years Richard attended school there, working during vacation in a store, and in 1866 came to Chicago, and again entered a store, at the age of twelve, from which time on he wholly supported himself. Without wealthy friends or money to back him the lad could not attend school, but until 1872 labored faithfully in his employer's interest, meanwhile storing his mind with general information by reading in his spare moments everything that came in his way. In 1872, when not yet eighteen years old, he went to Canada, and attended college in Montreal for two years, when returning to Chicago, he entered St. Ignatius College, where he studied for one year more. The full course required from seven to eight years, but at the end of one year he graduated the second in a class whose members, except himself, had all studied the prescribed eight years. In 1876, after graduating with honor, and receiving his degree of A.B., he entered the law office of Judge Moran, where he remained for two years more. These were very earnest and laborious years. His days were spent during business hours, performing the usual duties of a clerk and law student, but entirely without compensation, in order that he might fully learn the practical work of a lawyer, while his mornings and evenings were devoted to a more than usual course of law reading. In this way he acquired both the theoretical and the practical at once, and saved one-half of the usual time spent by law students in preparatory studies. A portion of the second year he attended the Union College of Law of Chicago, and graduated in 1878, receiving the Horton prize of \$50 for the best essay on law. His subject was "The Law of the Land," and it is a sufficient indication of its merits to add, that, by request of the faculty, he twice read it before succeeding classes in the regular course of lectures.

In 1878 the rule of the supreme court required a course of two full years in the law school and the diploma of the law school, as conditional to admission to the bar, or in lieu thereof an examination by the appellate court, but not having spent the required time in the school, he went through an examination, and was marked 100 in that scale, thus being the only one in the class of that year, or in

the state of Illinois up to that time, who received so high a mark. Immediately upon his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession, although, in fact, by his course in the office of Judge Moran, he had, in the most important sense, practiced law for two years. He took at once as high a stand in his profession as he held after four years of most successful practice, when he was elected to the important position he now holds. During these four years he acquired important experience in the successful management of law cases of various kinds, mainly in civil suits, but to a large extent in criminal causes. In two important contested election cases he succeeded, in a fair fight, in ousting the incumbent, and installing the contestant. These were the cases of M. W. Ryan, the West Town collector, and Frank A. Stauber, the socialistic candidate for alderman from the 14th ward. After the labors of the day were over for most of the profession, Judge Prendergast devoted himself to severe and laborious study. At the November election in 1882 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for the office of county judge, and was elected by a majority of 1,177 over C. C. Kohlsaas, his republican competitor, thus running very considerably ahead of his ticket. Although but twenty-eight years old the day of his election, the youngest judge that ever sat upon the bench in Chicago, Judge Prendergast has already convinced the judgment, and won the hearts of his opponents in the canvass, and bids fair to become the most popular judge that ever accepted the place he now holds.

In personal appearance Judge Prendergast is rather below the average size, but with a large shapely head, broad and high forehead, heavy, well marked features, a calm and kindly eye, and dignity and self possession in every movement. When on the bench he is every inch a judge, but in the freedom and privacy of social intercourse is sprightly and entertaining in conversation, and a genial, warm-hearted friend and companion. It will go hard with him indeed, if the future does not have for him some of its most coveted favors.

GEN. M. R. M. WALLACE.

MARTIN RUBIN MERRILL WALLACE was born September 29, 1829, at Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio. His father was John Wallace, a native of Delaware, and the maiden name of his mother was Sarah Hill, a native of Kentucky. The subject of our sketch removed to Illinois with his parents in 1834. Settling on a farm in La Salle county, near the present city of Ottawa, it was here he spent the greater portion of the days of his youth, working on his father's farm during the busy seasons, and attending the county schools during the winter months. In 1839 his father removed to Ogle county, settling near Mount Morris, and his son continued his studies at the Rock River Seminary, his father at the same time being one of the board of trustees.

In 1852 Mr. Wallace began his legal course in the office of Dickey and Wallace,

Ottawa, Illinois, both of whom are well known, the senior member of the firm being an elder brother, who heroically paid his life for the freedom obtained by our late civil war. In the course of due time Mr. Wallace was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and entered into his present active life as a member of the bar, removing to Chicago in 1856.

In 1861 he abandoned his profession which was then filled with brilliant prospects, and entered the Union army, where he served faithfully in different prominent positions, being promoted through the different ranks, to that of colonel, and in the fall of 1864, by reason of the expiration of the full three years term, he was mustered out of the service, whereupon he took up his abode in Natchez, Mississippi, resuming the practice of law, which he continued there until 1866, at which time he returned to Chicago, and since then he has taken an active part in the foremost rank of the Chicago attorneys, and has occupied several very important positions. He was appointed by President Johnson United States assessor of internal revenue for the 1st district of Illinois, and subsequently nominated and elected on the people's ticket for the position of county judge, where he served with the utmost satisfaction until his health failed him, when he resigned, and was then appointed county attorney by the board of county commissioners, which position he held for the year 1878, after which time he resumed the practice of law in Chicago.

In politics he has always been an active worker in the democratic party.

Judge Wallace was married while in the army, during a leave of absence, in September, 1863, to Miss Emma R. Gilson.

HON. FRANCIS A. RIDDLE.

THE subject of this brief sketch was born March 19, 1843, in Sangamon county, Illinois. Even at that date the townships in the central part of the state were few. Indeed, between Springfield and Chicago, Postville, now Lincoln, Bloomington and Joliet were the only corporations within county lines. Mr. Riddle's birth-place was the prairie, in a farming settlement, about eight miles from Springfield. The father of this scion of the broad savanna was John Riddle, a vigorous, well informed and thrifty farmer, a man greatly respected by all who knew him. He was of Scottish origin, the family having been two or three generations in America. The mother, whose maiden name was Sarah How Clark, was of the old Dutch blood, which ran so freely from Holland to all parts of the western world.

Francis Riddle was the third among six children, four of whom were girls and two boys. The brother dying in infancy, Francis was subjected to all the endearments and all the perils of an only son. Young Riddle's boyhood was marked by the physical and intellectual vigor which farm life so generously nourishes. Fond of his books, and quite as fond of out-door life, a master of wild colts, and

a daring rider, he grew up with that happy combination of intellect and healthful energy which has contributed to make the strong and virile lawyer as he is known to-day. The common school and untamed horses were the joint masters in his first gymnasium. At the age of eighteen Riddle entered the State University at Springfield, then under the patronage of the Lutheran denomination. Here he remained two years, at the end of which period the war broke out, and for him, as for so many of the young collegiates of this country, opened a new and undreamed of path of activity.

Young Riddle's father was an abolitionist of the old radical type. The son, as a matter of course, drew in anti-slavery and patriotic sentiments from everything about the old farm. When, therefore, Illinois began to muster her forces for the defense of the national flag, he needed no conscription and no bounty to lead him to join the thousands who, fired with the enthusiasm of the hour, were hastening to the field. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D., 130th regiment, Ill. Vols., Col. Nathaniel Niles, which went into camp at Camp Butler in the environs of Springfield. His regiment was almost immediately ordered to the front. From November to March it was in the trenches before Memphis. It was subsequently attached to the 13th army corps, Gen. A. J. Smith commanding. It was in service at Milliken's Bend, and shared in the famous march to Grand Gulf, Mississippi. It took part in the battle at Magnolia Hill, and later joined in the investment of Vicksburg. At Milliken's Bend our young soldier was stricken down with typhoid pneumonia in its severest form, and after partial recovery was sent home to recruit his wasted strength. In September, 1863, Mr. Riddle joined his regiment at Carrollton, Louisiana, then belonging to the forces commanded by the brilliant and lamented Gen. Ransom. Shortly after this he was made a commissioned officer in the 25th corps d'Afrique, later called the 93d colored regiment, which he helped to recruit and organize at Beer's Landing, and along the banks of Bayou Teche. With his dark-skinned soldiers Riddle was in the fight at Cañon Crow, where the federal forces, it will be remembered, were badly cut to pieces.

In the winter of 1864 Mr. Riddle was made judge advocate of the military commission of which Col. George R. Davis, of the 3d Rhode Island regiment, and at this writing in the House of Representatives at Washington, was the president. Mr. Riddle's long and honorable career in the army extended through the whole period of mature boyhood, was completed as quartermaster at Carrollton, Louisiana, where at the conclusion of peace he was mustered out August 1, 1865.

Only one month later young Riddle, resuming his old ambition for a liberal education, was entered at Illinois College, where he remained the junior and part of the senior year, in that time mastering almost the entire curriculum of that institution. Returning from college he began the study of law at home, reading under the direction of Judge William Prescott, of Springfield. Later he entered the law department of the University of Chicago, at which he graduated with honor, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He immediately began the practice

of his profession in Chicago. Well read in the law, well acquainted with the world, genial, subtle, quick to take in all situations and make the most of them for his clients, incapable of fear or discouragement, skilled in diplomacy, it was only natural that he should have drawn to himself a large clientage, and gained an enviable reputation both among commercial and professional men.

In 1876 Mr. Riddle yielded to the solicitations of his friends and allowed himself to be sent to the state senate of Illinois, where he served for four years in a manner which won for him the reputation of a far seeing and able legislator.

Mr Riddle is yet a young man, being at this writing hardly forty years old, enjoying the esteem of his fellow citizens, and sedulously devoted to the duties of his laborious profession. An able pleader at the bar, he is more able as a counselor, and in consequence is employed more largely in those causes which require skill in developing and bringing forward. In 1878 Mr. Riddle was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He has carried with him into that highest judicatory the same success which has attended his practice in the courts of lower jurisdiction.

Mr. Riddle's life can be be sketched in fifteen or twenty years far better than at the present. Indeed, at that time he will not have gone beyond the full powers of intellectual and professional life.

THOMAS BATES.

AMONG the younger class of lawyers in Chicago of the best standing is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and who received the latter part of his legal training in this city, under Hon. Leonard Swett, one of the most eminent members of the profession in Chicago. Mr. Bates has been in practice but a few years, but he laid a good foundation at the start, and is building steadily, and as he loves his profession, and is studious and ambitious, a brilliant future seems to lie before him.

Thomas Bates is a native of Illinois, his birth being dated at Griggsville, Pike county, March 4, 1845. His parents, Thomas Bates and Elvira (Cleveland) Bates, were born in Rutland, Vermont. This branch of the Bates family we are unable to trace back farther than to our subject's great-grandfather, Elias Bates, who was a resident of the province of Massachusetts at the time when the revolution broke out, and who participated in the struggle for independence, holding the rank of lieutenant.

Mr. Bates was educated in the common schools of Illinois, supplementing his mental training there with some outside private study; was in the government service as a wagon-master, under Gen. Sully, in his expedition against the Indians in 1865-6; aided his father more or less in his lumber office at Lincoln; was principal of the Gilman public school four years, reading law during the last two of them; in April, 1876, came to Chicago, and finished his legal studies in the office of Mr. Swett, and was admitted to practice in September following.

For a little more than two years Mr. Bates was of the firm of Swett and Bates; then, for one year, of Higgins, Swett and Bates, and is now of the firm of Swett, Bates and Haskell, who are doing a large business in the several courts of the commonwealth.

Mr. Bates confines himself to civil law exclusively; has wonderful success in securing business and the confidence of people; is quite successful before a jury, and is eminently trustworthy in all the relations of life.

Mr. Bates votes the democratic ticket, but goes no further in politics, being evidently ambitious to excel in his profession, or to at least make notable success of it, and knowing that in order to do so his whole time must be given to legal studies and practice.

Mr. Bates married, December 24, 1870, Sarah H. Ricker, daughter of Albion Ricker, of Turner, Maine, and they have two children.

HARRY RUBENS.

THE subject of this sketch was born July 7, 1850, of poor but respectable parents, who lived in Vienna. Harry received his early education in the public schools of Vienna, his native place, and at the age of fifteen entered the Polytechnic School of that city. While pursuing his studies, in 1866, the Austro-Prussian war broke out, and he being one of the Students' Legion, which joined the army, entered into the defense of his country, and was engaged in several very important battles. At the end of the war he returned to college, and after graduating with honor in 1867, started out into the world. With energy, ambition and high aspirations, and a desire for a broader field of action, he, during the same year, immigrated to America, and entered into the active duties of a journalist, a profession to which many are called, but in which comparatively few are eminently successful. The man who, by patient perseverance, arduous effort, and the execution of well conceived plans, succeeds in any department, will be found upon analysis to possess a character unlike that of ordinary men. The exigencies of success require peculiar instruments, as the rarer and more difficult results in mechanism demand different tools from those used in ordinary operations. These essential and necessary variations in character, by which the individuality of men is shaped with reference to certain ends to be accomplished, should be kept in view when studying the life history and actions of another, as frequently in such cases there will be found certain traits and combinations bearing little or no resemblance to the more usual composition of human nature. Thus it was with Mr. Rubens. In his journalistic enterprise he met with peculiar success. His talent was principally spent on German newspapers, serving as local editor of the "Westliche Post," of St. Louis, and it was here, in the year 1871, that he, in connection with Joseph Keppler, the celebrated artist, became founder of the greatest comic journal of the day, "Puck," which is now

published in New York city. During the same year Mr. Rubens accepted a position in Washington, District of Columbia, as private secretary to Hon. Carl Schurz, who was then in the United States senate, and in this capacity displayed talent and ability. In the winter of 1872 he resigned this position, to accept the assistant secretaryship of the Missouri state senate. After the adjournment of the legislature, in the spring of 1873, he removed to Chicago, and became local editor of the "*Freie Presse*," and was also associated with the Chicago "*Times*" and "*Evening Mail*." He also, during the same time, pursued a course of law studies, under the direction of Edmund Jussen, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois at Mount Vernon, June 8, 1877. Mr. Rubens then began the practice of law with Mr. Hiestand, a well known member of the Chicago bar, under the firm name of Rubens and Hiestand. The partnership continued until the spring of 1882, when Mr. Hiestand withdrew from the firm, whereupon Mr. Rubens associated with himself John McGaffey, an attorney of ability from St. Louis, who had formerly been an old associate, as well as a journalist.

In the spring of 1879, Mr. Rubens was appointed by Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library, a position to which he was reappointed in the spring of 1882, and at the same time was elected president of the board.

For several years he has been the attorney for the liquor dealers' state and national association, and has been prominently identified with the German societies of this city, and is now (1883) president of the Germania.

Mr. Harry Rubens has been a member of the Chicago bar only six years, but from his zealous efforts in the practice of his profession, combined with marked success, he has established a very extensive and desirable practice. He has at the same time taken an active part in political affairs, but uniformly declined political preferment, choosing rather to give his entire energy to his professional labors.

WILLIAM A. SHERIDAN.

THE subject of this sketch is a lawyer of fine attainments, who will some day add new luster to the illustrious name he wears, should he meet with the opportunities usually afforded a member of the bar possessing his qualifications, both natural and acquired. He was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire in 1837, and is the son of James Sheridan, who is of Irish descent. His mother before marriage was Mary McGloughlin, and is of Scotch descent. His brother George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, an eminent orator, is recognized as one of the best stump speakers in the United States. William A. commenced his education in Millbury, Massachusetts, and graduated from Leicester Academy in 1855, after which he pursued a scientific course in civil engineering.

During his spare time for several years he read law, and in 1874 was admitted to the Chicago bar. He then went into active practice in company with C. M.

Hardy, a prominent Chicago lawyer, with whom he built up a very extensive practice. Since 1876 Mr. Sheridan has been in practice by himself, devoting his attention principally to a general civil business. Mr. Sheridan is a social, congenial gentleman, of nervous sanguine temperament; of medium height and stout build. He has a handsome, clean shaved face, with the exception of a heavy brown mustache; his eyes are blue, his forehead high, intellectual and broad; he has a luxuriant growth of curling gray hair, which in his younger days was of a dark chestnut color. He is a fluent speaker and an excellent trial lawyer.

WILLIAM E. LEFFINGWELL.

WILLIAM EDWARD LEFFINGWELL, one of the leading advocates in the city of Chicago, is a lineal descendant of Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell, the leader of the colony that founded Norwich, Connecticut, receiving his grant of land from the celebrated Indian chief.

The subject of this sketch was born at New London, Connecticut, October 9, 1822, his parents being William and Frances (Ross) Leffingwell. The Rosses were a Rhode Island family. William Leffingwell, a native of Norwich, where the Connecticut branch was founded, was an industrious mechanic, a joiner, carpenter and ship-builder, acting for many years as foreman of ship-yards at New London, Sag Harbor and Long Island. His father died at Muscatine, Iowa, in 1876; his mother is still living there.

The school days of our subject ended at fourteen years of age, when he left a seminary on Long Island, conducted by Prof. R. G. Isham, Mr. Leffingwell acting, after that date, as his own tutor, and acquiring a mastery of the English language.

In 1838 Mr. Leffingwell came to the West. He read law at Muscatine, Iowa, in the office of Judge S. C. Hastings and William G. Woodward, being admitted to the bar at Iowa City, March 6, 1845. May 15 following he opened an office at De Witt, Iowa, he being the first lawyer to settle in Clinton county. Iowa was then a territory. Early in 1846 Mr. Leffingwell was elected to the last territorial legislature. Meanwhile the constitutional convention had finished its work, Iowa became a state, and before the territorial legislature had occasion to meet, he was elected to the first state legislature. Prior to this date, Gov. Clarke, the last territorial governor, had appointed Mr. Leffingwell prosecuting attorney of the twenty-second district.

At the second session of the Iowa state legislature, Mr. Leffingwell was elected chief clerk of the house of representatives, and during the next two sessions he represented the counties of Clinton and Scott in the state senate, and was elected president of the senate of the fourth general assembly. In 1852 he was a presidential elector on the Pierce and King (democratic) ticket. The next year he removed from De Witt to Camanche, in the same county, and two years later (1855) to Lyons, also in that county.

While a resident of the last named town, Mr. Leffingwell greatly distinguished himself at the bar, particularly as a criminal lawyer, he having very few peers in that state. But Mr. Leffingwell could not be kept out of politics. He was too able a "stumper," and too much of a pet with the democratic party, to be allowed to remain a quiet looker-on in the political arena. In 1858 he was put forward as the democratic nominee for congress in the old second northern district, pitted against Hon. William Vandever. Iowa had then become a republican state, and Mr. Leffingwell, though making a brilliant canvass, was defeated. Ten years later (1868) he was the candidate of his party in the new second district, against Hon. William Smyth, and in 1870 and 1872 against Hon. A. R. Cotten, suffering defeat or being counted out at each contest. The second district has usually been strongly republican, but Mr. Leffingwell reduced the majority more and more at each of the three trials, and at the last, in 1872, was claimed by his friends to have been elected.

Tired of political life, and particularly disgusted with the jugglery of tricksters, Mr. Leffingwell now devoted himself exclusively to his profession, in which, in spite of the time given to politics, he had stood, almost from the start, in the front rank of Iowa attorneys.

In the spring of 1875, Mr. Leffingwell settled in Chicago, where he was not unknown, either to the legal fraternity or to leading business men, and he had no difficulty in getting a prompt start. The reputation which had preceded him to this city he has nobly maintained.

Mr. Leffingwell is very high up in Masonry, having been grand commander of the consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He was married at Clinton, Iowa, in 1846, to Celinda Walrod, a native of Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, and he has had twelve children, only five of whom are now living.

HENRY HUDSON.

HENRY HUDSON was born in Trumansburg, Tompkins county, New York, July 24, 1835. His father, Richard Hudson, and his mother, Sarah (Emmet) Hudson, lived a quiet life in the state of New York until 1845, when they removed to Ypsilanti, Michigan. There Henry enjoyed excellent educational advantages in the public schools of the town, and afterward pursued a course of study in the State Normal School. When twenty years of age he removed to Chicago, but afterward located for a time at Morrison, Whitesides county, Illinois. After deciding to prepare himself for the legal profession, he began his studies with O. F. Woodruff, a prominent member of the Whitesides county bar, and by close application and hard work, gained a thorough and practical knowledge of the law, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in the spring of 1865.

In the summer of the same year Mr. Hudson moved to Boone, Iowa, and there

practiced his profession for three years, and in 1868 was elected judge of the circuit court of the eleventh district of Iowa, and was also honored with the first mayoralty of Boone, an office of four years' continuance. In the fall of 1866 he married Mary E. Roche, of Lyons, Iowa. After leaving Boone, Iowa, he made an extended trip through the West, spending some time in Salt Lake City, and returned to Chicago, where he continued the practice of law until 1879, when he was appointed justice of the peace of North Chicago, an office which he still holds. Mr. Hudson was a democrat prior to the war, but since then has been a republican. He is of the Roman Catholic faith. A man of untiring energy, industrious and ambitious, he has steadily risen in his profession until he is a worthy and an honored member of the Chicago bar.

LEWIS L. COBURN.

THE subject of this sketch, Lewis L. Coburn, was born in East Montpelier, Vermont, November 2, 1834. His grandparents moved from Massachusetts to Vermont, and settled in Washington county among its earliest settlers. His grandfather on his father's side, Joseph Coburn, settled in Cabot, Vermont, and built a fulling and carding mill. His grandfather on his mother's side, James Allen, settled on a farm in East Montpelier. They were both successful citizens, and much respected in the community.

Lewis L. Coburn's father, Larned Coburn, married Lovisa Allen soon after each arrived of age, and purchased a small farm in East Montpelier adjoining the farm of James Allen. He there prospered, and purchased three adjoining farms, and possessed one of the largest estates in central Vermont. He at different times was town representative in the state legislature, and held various offices in his town and county, always having the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and occupying a prominent position among them as a successful representative man. He had five children, all born upon his farm in East Montpelier, where they received the advantages of a district school education when small, all having the opportunity of attending the academies in the fall and spring, as their inclination led them. Lewis L. was the youngest of the five. He worked on the farm summers, and attended district school winters, as was the custom for the children to do, until he arrived at the age of fifteen years, when he first commenced attending school at the academies in that part of the state, first going to Morrisville, afterward to Northfield, then to Barre, Vermont, usually teaching in the winter, attending the academy in the fall and spring, and working on his father's farm in the summer. He first taught district school in the winter at the age of sixteen, and soon acquired a reputation in that part of the state as a teacher, which led to his being sought for to teach the largest and most difficult schools to manage in that part of the state.

He fitted for college at Barre, Vermont, graduating from that institution, and



Lewis L. Cadburn

entered the University of Vermont in the summer of 1855, and graduated at that institution with a high standing in mathematics and a medium standing in his class, taking a degree of Bachelor of Arts in the summer of 1859. Upon entering college, he decided to adopt the legal profession, and during his college course read law during several vacations in Roberts and Chittenden's law office, at Burlington, Vermont, and immediately after graduating, entered the law office of Hon. T. P. Redfield, at Montpelier, Vermont, with the intention of completing his law studies there. He remained, however, in this office but a short time before entering Harvard Law School, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which institution he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1861. He also was examined in open court in Boston, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In casting about to select a city in which to locate and practice his profession, he finally decided upon Chicago, and purchasing a small and select law library in Boston, immediately started for Chicago, where he arrived in February, 1861. He was an entire stranger in the city that he had chosen for the practice of his profession. He had come, however, to practice law, and he lost no time in renting an office, supplying it with suitable furniture, and putting a sign out as an attorney at law. At that time there was no attorney in Chicago who made patent law a specialty. Young Coburn knew that in other and older cities there were a few lawyers who had made a great success in this department of the profession, and he decided that he would pay special attention to patent law, and so announced upon his cards. The war that immediately followed left at home a scarcity of men to perform the manual labor required, and therefore labor-saving machinery became necessary. This at once stimulated invention, and created a demand for the services of those who understood patent law.

In November, 1861, young Coburn had a business which warranted his taking his college chum and classmate, William E. Marrs, who had been admitted to the bar in Vermont, as a partner. From that time on there was never a time when these beginners in a strange city did not have all the business they could attend to, and in a few years their business extended to the United States courts of nearly all the western states.

In the summer of 1862 young Coburn went to Vermont on a vacation to visit his parents. It happened that there was a brigade of nine months' men being enlisted in Vermont, one of the companies of which was being raised in East Montpelier and adjoining towns. Upon learning that their young townsman was about to visit home, this company unanimously elected him its captain. Although he had a lucrative law practice already established, he concluded that it would not be lost entirely if he accepted the position, and entered the army for a short term, leaving his partner to conduct the business. He served as captain of Co. C, 13th Vt. regiment, during the period of his enlistment. Capt. Coburn was in the front line for two days at the battle of Gettysburg, in Gen. Stannard's brigade, and led his company on a charge by which one of our batteries which had

been taken by the rebels was retaken, he being the first person who reached two of the cannon after the rebels fled. There surrendered to him also, in person, Maj. Moore, of a Florida regiment, and a captain and lieutenant of a Mississippi regiment, all of whom delivered up to him their swords and pistols on the battle-field, which he was permitted to keep. An account of his gallant conduct on the battle-field had reached Vermont before the return of his regiment to be mustered out of service, and the adjutant-general urged him to accept any position at his disposal, and reënlist for a new term, or during the war, but he was unwilling to relinquish his law practice, which had been continued under the firm name by his partner. He immediately returned to Chicago, and resumed active labor in his profession. In 1868 his partner, Mr. Marrs, died, as his friends thought from over-work, leaving Mr. Coburn alone, with a very large practice in the United States courts, extending through many of the different states of the Union. His strong constitution enabled him to keep up his large business alone, with the assistance of a corps of clerks, until 1875, when he took as a partner Hon. John M. Thacher, who had also been a school and college classmate, and who for ten years had been in the United States patent office, holding various positions, from assistant examiner to that of commissionership, which he resigned to become a partner in the new law firm. There are very few, if any, who have attained such uniform and rapidly increasing success in the profession of law. Mr. Coburn has always applied himself closely to his profession of patent law, for which he is eminently qualified. He is remarkable in the facility with which he grasps and comprehends new inventions, seeing at once the result sought to be obtained, as well as the mechanism and means used by the inventor to obtain that result. He also readily comprehends the relative position that a new invention occupies in the art to which it belongs. He at once understands what an inventor has accomplished that is new or different from what has been done by others, and is able to point out clearly and concisely what an inventor has described and shown in a patent that is new, and also describe what has been done by others who have labored in the same field, but have fallen short of accomplishing all that his client has done. He has been the active managing attorney on the successful side of several of the most important patent litigations ever had in the country. Notable among these are the Irwin tubular lantern patent suits, the barbed wire suits, the beef-canning suits, and many others of less general importance, that are of equal importance to the patentees and those directly interested. Mr. Coburn has avoided speculative investments, but has judiciously invested his surplus income from his profession in real estate, and, believing in the future of Chicago, has located most of his investments in this city.

The law practice of this firm is now one of the largest and most lucrative in the Northwest, and the investments of Mr. Coburn in improved real estate in Chicago, which have continued through a series of years, until his annual rent roll exceeds \$25,000, have closely identified him with all the important material interests of the city, both political and financial. At the time the finances of Chicago

were in a most critical condition, Mr. Coburn inaugurated the movement which led to a change in the South Town and City governments. This movement was inaugurated at public meetings, over the first of which Mr. Coburn presided. He has also been one of the originators of several beneficent and charitable institutions, among which was the Christian Union, now called the Chicago Athenæum; also the Vermont Association for the state of Illinois, he having been one of its officers and once its president; also the Union League Club of Chicago, he being its first president. Mr. Coburn has frequently been urged to be a candidate for election to political offices, which he has uniformly declined. He has been proposed for candidate to the state senate, and almost unanimously indorsed by the press of Chicago, as well as by his friends, as a candidate for the United States congress to represent the first district for the state of Illinois.

Mr. Coburn was married June 23, 1880, to Miss Annie S. Swan, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Shaler, in Brooklyn, New York.

JOHN OLNEY.

THE subject of this biography was born January 10, 1822, at Shawneetown, Illinois, where his family had settled, having come thither from the East. John passed his boyhood and youth in his native place, receiving a good common-school education. He was studious and industrious in his habits, and early in life evinced a strong liking for the legal profession, and a determination to prepare himself for its duties. With this purpose in view, he entered an office at his native place, and in 1844, after a thorough and careful course of study, passed an examination and received his license to practice. He at once entered upon the duties of his profession in his own town, and gradually rose to an honorable position at the bar, being known as an able advocate and a safe and conscientious adviser.

At the opening of the war of the rebellion, in 1861, Mr. Olney enlisted in the service, and being chosen lieutenant-colonel of the 6th regiment Ill. Cavalry, at once proceeded to Paducah, Kentucky, at which post he was placed in command. Col. Olney was actively engaged in the service until 1863, when he was honorably discharged, having been wounded and disabled, and returned to his home, and resumed the practice of his profession. Two years later, in 1865, he removed to Cairo, Illinois, where, in 1867, he was elected judge of the circuit court of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac and Pope counties. Although elected for a term of six years, he resigned his office in 1869, and accepting the office of supervisor of internal revenue, to which he was appointed by President Grant, removed to Chicago, where he still resides. Judge Olney satisfactorily performed the duties of his appointment until 1871, when, being removed from office, he again resumed his profession, giving his attention especially to matters growing out of the law respecting internal revenue, a line of work to which he was peculiarly adapted,

and in which he secured an extensive practice. Like many others, Judge Olney suffered the loss of his valuable law library and many valuable papers in the great fire of October 9, 1871, but with unabated vigor, and courage undaunted, he immediately opened another office and began to repair his losses.

In 1876, Judge Olney was the recipient of a very high compliment, being appointed revenue agent at Chicago, the duties of which office were very like those which devolved upon him as supervisor of internal revenue, that office having been abolished. To form any just estimate of the responsibilities of this office during the time of Judge Olney's appointment, and to appreciate the position in which he was placed, one needs to review the history of that period,—the high-handed and open defiance of the law, the bargain and sale among politicians, the offers of bribery, to which so many fell willing victims, the criminal prosecutions, in which were involved so many high in office and in public esteem, and the final disgrace that came to those who had participated in the revenue frauds. Through this trying time Judge Olney passed, faithful to his trust, showing at the close of his official career a clean record, and a character above the slightest reproach.

Judge Olney is now engaged in the general practice of his profession, and wherever known is recognized as an able lawyer and an upright man.

HON. JOHN NELSON JEWETT.

AT Palmyra, Somerset county, Maine, October 8, 1827, the subject of this sketch was born to David H. and Hannah (Gale) Jewett. They were originally from New Hampshire. Young Mr. Jewett's early life was spent in the healthful occupation of tilling the soil in company with his father. At the age of eighteen he entered Bowdoin College, Maine, where he completed a full classical course, and graduated in 1850. He was then employed as teacher in the academy at North Yarmouth, Maine, for two years. During his early youth Mr. Jewett had a strong desire for the study of law, and while teaching he devoted a portion of his time to reading law. He completed his law studies in the office of Collins and Smith, Madison, Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1853. He then removed to Galena, Illinois, and engaged in practice for three years, when he came to Chicago and formed a partnership with Scates and McAllister, which partnership was dissolved in 1863.

He is republican in politics, and was elected to the Illinois state senate in 1876, immediately after the adoption of the new state constitution. As a state senator Mr. Jewett acquitted himself with honor and credit, not only to himself, but giving universal satisfaction to his constituents, and honestly earned a most enviable reputation for strict integrity and rare ability. As a practitioner he is keen, sharp and decided, having his resources always within command. In conversation and oral argument he is affable and benign, but in writing he is pungent and sometimes sarcastic. He is logical and strong, and his analytical powers

are great. He is rigidly honest, not only with reference to himself, but with all connected with him. His speeches are easy, fluent and deliberate, speaking tersely and to the point in an attractive, forcible manner. In the office he is industrious and conscientious in his work. Mr. Jewett was married, November, 1855, to Miss Ellen R. Rountree, daughter of Hon. J. H. Rountree, of Wisconsin.

ROLAND R. LANDIS.

ROLAND R. LANDIS was born October 26, 1850, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, the son of Edmund Landis, and Hannah P. (Robinson) Landis. His father was a prominent physician in Baltimore; his mother was a native of Rhode Island, and a descendant of an old English family of that state. Roland received his earlier education in the common schools of Baltimore and Chicago, having resided in the latter place since he was twelve years of age. After a thorough common school education, he entered the Union College of Law, of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1871. During the same year he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and for several years thereafter was associated in business with the late Col. R. W. Ricaby, under the firm name of Ricaby and Landis, and during that time built up a large civil practice. The firm was dissolved by the death of Col. Rickaby, which occurred in December 1882. In political belief Mr. Landis is a consistent republican. He was married December 19, 1879, to Miss Ella Cox, of Sandwich, Illinois.

BENJAMIN E. GALLUP.

BENJAMIN ELA GALLUP was born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, July 12, 1826, his parents being Benjamin and Susan Emerson (Ela) Gallup. His father was a physician, and a man of no inconsiderable prominence in the Connecticut valley, forty and fifty years ago. His grandfather, whose Christian name was also Benjamin, was a member of an old Connecticut family. The mother of our subject was a native of the Connecticut valley. Mr. Gallup is the oldest child in a family of five children, four sons and one daughter. He received his preparatory education at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and his college at Hanover, same state, being a graduate of Dartmouth, class '47, and having a high standing in scholarship. He was dependent largely upon his own resources for defraying his expenses, and both before going to college and while pursuing his studies therein, usually taught school during the winter term. He early learned to be self-reliant, and that lesson has been of incalculable benefit to him through all his manhood years. He is no doubt thankful to-day that he was not only born and reared in the country, but was early obliged to test the value of industry.

After his graduation Mr. Gallup was engaged awhile as a civil engineer on what is now known as the Central Vermont railroad. Subsequently he studied law in Bangor, Maine, and was admitted to the bar about 1850. In 1852 he came to the West, made some explorations of Wisconsin, then a state only four years old, but made up his mind that Chicago had the grandest future, and here he settled in the spring of 1853. He practiced law for seven or eight years in the firm of Gallup and Hitchcock, his partner being Charles Hitchcock, who died in this city in 1881. Subsequently he was a partner of Francis B. Peabody, and the firm of Gallup and Peabody was engaged in the loan and real estate business, doing a very prosperous business, using English as well as American capital.

Immediately after the great fire of 1871, Mr. Gallup, in company with his old partner, Mr. Hitchcock, built the La Salle Block, on the northwest corner of La-Salle and Madison streets, one of the first blocks completed after the fire, and made fire proof and very substantial. There is none better in the city.

Mr. Gallup has done a great deal in aiding to build up the city of Chicago, one of his latest and best additions being the Hotel Royal, on Indiana avenue, just north of Eighteenth street, opened in 1881. It borders on the Roman style, with very massive front, and very substantial, cozy and homelike appearance throughout. It was designed by Mr. and Mrs. Gallup, and, aided by skillful architects, the plans were all carried out, making the arrangements perfect from cellar to attic. The house is admirably suited for private families, for which it is largely used, and its many suites of rooms are very commodious and richly furnished. A gentleman who has traveled all over Europe, visited the Hotel Royal soon after it was opened, and frankly declared that he saw nothing better in the Old World.

The partnership of Gallup and Peabody continued until the health of the former failed (1875), and he went to Europe, spending fifteen months in the Old World, seeing many countries, but none so promising or prosperous, or half so inviting as his own. His absence, his sight-seeing, his studies of institutions all tended to make him think more and more of his native land, the only true and magnificent land of promise in this modern era of the world.

Another episode in the life of our subject occurred in 1878, when he was sent by President Hayes as a commissioner to the Paris exposition, at which time he attended very closely to the duties of his mission, and did not see very much of Europe.

Mr. Gallup has held but very few civil offices since a resident of this city. Indeed we can recall only one office of the kind, that of alderman of the old 4th ward (now merged in the 3d) at the opening of the civil war, and during the administration of Mayor Sherman. Mr. Sherman was a democrat, but it was a trying period in the history of this city, as well as of the country, and he wanted such a man as Mr. Gallup, though a republican, in the council, and Mr. Gallup served his term out faithfully, and to the great satisfaction of his constituents, and the citizens generally.

Mr. Gallup married September 6, 1858, Miss Delia S. Hulburd, a native of Medina, Orleans county, New York, her family being from Orwell, Vermont, and they have six children, two sons and four daughters. Mrs. Gallup was educated at South Hadley, in one of the best schools in Massachusetts, and is a lady of much intelligence and refinement. The family attend the First Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG was born in Oswego, New York, May 4, 1847. His father, Andrew H. Young, moved to Chicago when William was quite young, and there reared his family. William was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and was a classmate of Luther Laflin Mills, and other successful young men in the high school, under the instruction of George Howland, where he graduated. While in the high school he held copy for the proof reader in the "Tribune" office, and was a favorite there. He then read law with the then firm of Melville W. Fuller and Henry M. Shepherd, and later was under the tuition of Hon. Murray F. Tuley. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and commenced practice. He was for several years in the office of D. C. and J. J. Nichols, and afterward engaged in business for himself, forming the firm of Young and Forsyth, which did a successful business. In the fall of 1870 he was nominated by a number of leading citizens for the state legislature on the democratic ticket, against Hon. James P. Root, and, although defeated, he ran far ahead of his ticket. He has taken an active part in politics, and is a successful operator in that connection.

As a lawyer he has been successful, and is considered reliable and trustworthy. He has many friends in the profession and among the public. He is active and industrious in his business. In 1866 he married Julia D. Winters, one of his companions in the high school. They have four children—three boys and one girl.

MAJ. CHARLES W. DEANE.

MAJ. CHARLES W. DEANE has attained to a position and standing at the bar which ranks him among the first attorneys in point of ability and success, and he has maintained a character for integrity and honorable practice of his profession which has won the respect of the fraternity and all who know him. He was born in Grafton, Windham county, Vermont, in 1839. His father was Deacon Peter W. Deane, well known in Vermont, having been county judge and member of the legislature, and was the oldest woolen manufacturer in the state. The brother of Charles W., Hon. Benjamin W. Deane, was register of the probate court for Westminster district, and secretary of state from 1858 to 1862. The subject of this mention was educated in the schools of the neighborhood.

and at Leland Seminary; commenced reading law with his brother in 1857, and entered the Albany Law University in 1859, being graduated in 1860; was admitted to the bar in New York and Vermont the same year, and went to Michigan, and commenced practice in Pentwater. He was elected prosecuting attorney and circuit court commissioner in ten days after his arrival there.

In the spring of 1862 he raised three companies of infantry, but not with the intention of going into the service himself. He was solicited by those he was urging to enlist to go himself, and, to further and encourage enlistments, and recognizing the propriety and force of the hint, he did so, and was commissioned captain. He set about raising another company to lead, and found no difficulty in doing so in a short time. Going to Manistee, he soon raised a company among the employes of the lumber mills there, on account of which the mills were compelled to temporarily stop operations. He joined the 6th Mich. Cavalry, Co. P, and went to the front in November, 1862, first to Washington, and thence to Poolsville, commanding two companies, and reported to Col. Veazey, of the 16th Vt., as ordered; remained there, doing scouting duty, until May, 1863, when he was ordered to Seneca Locks, Maryland. June 11, he was in camp with thirty-nine men, when he was attacked at daylight by two hundred and fifty of the enemy, and the result of half an hour's fighting was four killed and fifteen wounded and taken prisoners. The enemy lost ten privates, killed and captured, and two to one in number of horses. Maj. Deane wears a ring made from a \$10 gold piece which he found in a captain's pocket who had been killed. When he crossed the Potomac, he was ordered to Maryland Heights and Frederick City, where Col. McReynolds was in command, to the latter point to escort Gen. French's command through the city. About this time he demonstrated his bravery, daring and skill as a soldier and officer, by volunteering to destroy the pontoons over the river. He crossed in a most daring manner, and captured over fifty prisoners, several mules, and much ammunition, for which act he has never had full credit. The details of the operation have been fully given in history, but the credit was not placed where it belonged. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1863. He was ordered back to Maryland Heights, and from there went to the Shenandoah valley and engaged in scouting, returning to his regiment in May, 1864. This regiment was in the battle of the Wilderness, and in Sheridan's campaign in the valley of the Shenandoah; was captured, but succeeded in getting away with a few men. The regiment was acting body-guard to Gen. Sheridan, and was regarded as one of the best in the service, being almost constantly on duty in detail or in a body. Maj. Deane was in twenty-nine battles and many skirmishes, but escaped without serious wounds.

In January, 1865, he resigned, was honorably discharged, and returned to Pentwater, Michigan, and reëngaged in the practice of his profession; was subsequently elected to the legislature, to represent a district including three counties, the democrats making no nomination against him.

Maj. Deane came to Chicago in 1869, engaged in practice alone, and has been

since doing a successful business. He still retains a fine farm in Vermont, and considerable interest in Lake Superior quarries, and in mines in Arizona and elsewhere in the Rocky Mountains. On the whole, he has been a successful Vermonter, and a credit to that state, to which he is strongly attached by ties of kinship, and because of his love for its mountains, scenery, people, and grand history.

HON. JOSEPH E. GARY.

JOSEPH E. GARY, one of the judges of the superior court of Cook county, was born in Potsdam, New York, July 9, 1821. His father was Eli B. Gary, and his mother before marriage was Miss Francis O. Easton.

The son received a common school and academic education. In 1843 he went to Saint Louis, Missouri, where he read law and was admitted to the bar the following year, and in the spring he opened an office in Springfield, Missouri. In 1849 he removed to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he practiced law and learned to speak and write the Spanish language fluently. He then went to San Francisco, California, where he practiced law until the spring of 1856, when he returned and settled in Chicago, and formed a partnership with Murray F. Tuley, now a judge on the circuit bench of Cook county, Illinois. A few years later he entered into a partnership with E. and A. Van Buren, where he continued in practice until 1863, when he was elected to the bench, and has been reëlected three successive terms, a continuous service of eighteen years, which has been so acceptable to the entire public that the last three times he received the nomination of both parties, a distinction rarely given any man.

Judge Gary has a judicial mind, is clear and comprehensive. He has a keen sense of right and justice, and is a citizen highly respected for his moral and intellectual worth.

MARSHALL BECK.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Putnam county, Illinois, March 30, 1847. His parents are among the earliest settlers of that part of the state, coming originally from the state of Ohio, and are of German and English descent. His father, Lewis I. Beck, is an enterprising and prosperous farmer and lumberman. His mother, whose maiden name was Winters, is a lady of great force of character, and most highly esteemed by all who know her. Marshall's schooling was limited to the district school in the neighborhood where he was born. From 1868 to 1874 he spent the winter months as a teacher, part of the time in the school of his native district, and the remainder in other neighboring schools, including the graded schools of the village of Lostant, Illinois, of which he was a popular and successful principal, and during the summer months of those years he was engaged in farm labor for his father, having charge of the

farm. While he thoroughly enjoyed farm life and labor, it did not afford the opportunity for acquiring knowledge, which he greatly desired, and he determined to adopt the law as a profession, and as a means of a better mental training. Accordingly, he left home in January, 1874, and going to Chicago, entered the law office of Dent and Black, and after three years of careful and diligent study, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, at Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Beck is an industrious, honorable, intellectual gentleman, possessing great energy and perseverance. He is not an active politician, but in political sentiments is a republican. He was married September 2, 1879, to Miss Eleanor J. Vance, of Chicago, a most estimable and intellectual young lady. They have one child, Marcia Vance Beck.

CHARLES M. HARRIS.

CHARLES MURRAY HARRIS was born in Mumfordsville, Hart county, Kentucky. His father, John Harris, was of old Virginia stock, but early emigrated to Kentucky. Jane (Murray) Harris, the mother of Charles, was a native of Kentucky. When Charles was thirteen years of age the family moved to Oquawka, Illinois, where his father engaged in mercantile pursuits. Soon after their removal to Oquawka, Charles returned to his native place, where he received his early education. Returning to Illinois, he was for some time employed in his father's store, where he acquired correct business habits.

Young Harris' early ambition was to identify himself with the legal profession, and obtaining the necessary books, he commenced the study of law at Oquawka. He applied with great diligence, and in about two years had mastered the elementary principles, and after a thorough examination was admitted, in 1845, to practice, and in a short time found himself in possession of a large and lucrative business.

The judicial circuit in which he practiced was at that day large, and in it were some of the most eminent lawyers of the West, and Mr. Harris was compelled to confront in the legal arena such men as Archibald Williams, Orville H. Browning, Charles B. Lawrence, Cyrus Walker, Julius Manning, Norman H. Purple, and others. A hard worker in the profession, self-reliant, and always well prepared, Mr. Harris never suffered by blows from unexpected quarters, never asking and never giving quarter, although always punctiliously honorable. Mr. Harris was employed in many of the most important cases in the district in which he commenced to practice. He had charge of many of the intricate cases growing out of conflicting titles to lands in the military land district, cases calling into requisition ability and learning of the highest order. While he preferred civil practice, he was often called to the defense in important criminal cases. As a lawyer, Mr. Harris is possessed of rare ability and sound judgment. He is a logical speaker, and few advocates have more personal magnetism and influence.

As a man, he is noted for his sincerity and candor. Strong in his friendships, unswerving in his devotion to the right, he always commands the confidence of those who come in contact with him.

In politics, Mr. Harris has affiliated with the democratic party, but devotion to his profession frequently caused him to decline proffered political honors, until in 1862, when he was unanimously tendered the democratic nomination for congress in his district; he reluctantly consented to accept it. The district was republican by about 2,000 majority, but after a most vigorous canvass on both sides, Mr. Harris was elected by nearly 2,985 majority. As a member of congress, he devoted himself to the duties of his new position, and earned the credit of having honestly and faithfully served his constituents. But he had no taste for politics, and preferred to return to his profession, and has since declined office.

Mr. Harris removed to Chicago in 1868, and entered upon the practice in the state and federal courts, and has been connected with many of the important cases claiming the attention of the courts during his residence in Chicago, where he is known as a man of thorough integrity, a safe counselor, and good citizen.

GEORGE SPARLING.

GEORGE SPARLING is a native of New York, and was born in Sullivan county, December 25, 1833, and is the son of George G. and Elizabeth (Lowewright) Sparling. He received his primary education in the common schools, and afterward took a classical course in Bush's Academy and Monticello Academy, after which he taught school about four years in the state of New York. He then removed to Princeton, Illinois, where he arrived March 27, 1857, and commenced reading law with Hon. George W. Stipp, now one of the judges of the ninth judicial circuit of Illinois, with whom he continued his legal studies until December, 1866.

He was admitted to the bar in April, 1858, and immediately became associated as partner with Judge Stipp, at Princeton, and remained in partnership with him in active practice until he removed to Chicago. His early experiences there, though somewhat discouraging, were at the same time amusing. After opening an office he waited from December till June following and did not get a case to try. He then gave a man five dollars for the privilege of trying his case, and so well satisfied was his client that he paid Mr. Sparling back the five dollars and besides gave him ten dollars for his services, and promised to bring him other business. True to his promise, he soon brought another man, for whom Mr. Sparling brought a suit. The opposite party packed the jury, but Mr. Sparling, having learned how the matter stood, gave the jury such a lashing, exposing their corruption, that, through fear, they brought in a verdict for his client, as in justice they were bound to do.

He tried the first case that was ever tried in Illinois before a jury of colored

men. He was burned out in the great conflagration of October 9, 1871, but on the sixteenth of the same month opened an office on the corner of Harrison and State streets, Chicago. He made forcible detainer cases a specialty, as every tenant claimed he had a very long lease and every landlord claimed the leases were very short. In this line of litigation Mr. Sparling became and is yet especially noted for his ability and skill. In 1873 he removed to his present office, in the Exchange Building, and has become widely known, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the bar and a large clientage. As a lawyer he is fearless in advocating what he deems just; has a keen sense of professional honor, and is faithful to his clients. He is a clear and forcible speaker, and a careful, reliable adviser. Personally and socially, he possesses the highest qualities, and by all who know him is recognized and esteemed as a genial companion, with keen wit and a thorough appreciation of the humorous. He is a man of warm sympathies, fond of his friends, and in all that he does, maintains the honor and dignity of his profession.

FRANCIS H. KALES.

FRANCIS H. KALES was born in Broome county, New York, March 23, 1833. His grandfather came from the North of Ireland about the year 1809, when his father was three years of age. The family soon after settled in Chenango county, New York, near the place of his birth. The father of Mr. Kales was a member of the New York legislature, and held several offices of trust in Chenango county. Francis was fitted for college at Oxford Academy, in the state of New York, and in 1851 entered the sophomore class of 1854 at Yale. Ill health obliged him to give up his college course, and in 1852 he entered the law office of Daniel S. Dickinson, renowned as a lawyer and orator. He completed his law studies with Mr. Dickinson at Binghamton, and was admitted to the New York bar in May 1855. In the following June he came to Chicago and entered the office of Higgins, Beckwith and Strother. He very quickly secured a general practice in the different branches of the law. He was associated for a time with Norman Williams, and in 1866 became a member of the firm of Beckwith, Ayer and Kales. In 1873 Judge Beckwith retired from the firm to accept the position of general solicitor of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and Mr. Kales continued the partnership with Mr. Ayer until that gentleman withdrew to become solicitor of the Illinois Central Railway Company. Mr. Kales then continued his practice alone until 1879, when he formed a business connection with Mr. Perry H. Smith, Jr.

In 1863 he married the daughter of Dr. N. S. Davis, the head of the Chicago Medical College, and since 1865 has resided on the North Side. Mr. Kales' practice has been very general in its scope, embracing cases involving property, banking and corporation affairs. He has a thorough knowledge of the law, and has been successfully identified with many of the largest property litigations in



Francis H. Kales

Chicago during the last twenty years. He is distinguished for his ability to analyze a case, for untiring devotion to his client's cause and for a quickness of perception that is unusual. He has preëminently a judicial mind. As a speaker he is convincing, ready and not easily surprised, and is noted for clearness of statement and facility of logical and concise expression. He has a high sense of professional honor, and never knowingly misstates a fact or proposition of law, and as a consequence courts place great reliance upon his arguments.

Mr. Kales is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers at the Chicago bar, ranking high by reason of his brilliant legal talents and his unswerving integrity. As a man he has the unbounded respect of the community, and his social qualities are highly appreciated.

Mr. Kales is a member of the State and Chicago Bar Associations. He was appointed Lincoln Park commissioner by the governor, but has never sought or held a political office.

HON. ELLIOT ANTHONY.

AMONG the most prominent lawyers of Chicago is Hon. Elliott Anthony, now one of the judges of Cook county, whose career in the legal profession has illustrated to a notable extent the jurisprudence of this state and the Northwest. In his profound knowledge of law, in varied learning, and his clear perceptions of right, he has few peers. He was born in Spafford, Onondaga county, New York, June 1, 1827. His father, Isaac Anthony, was born on the island of Rhode Island, near Newport, and his mother, whose maiden name was Phelps, was a relative of the distinguished family of which the late illustrious Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was a member, and a descendant of the Phelps family. Both parents devoted themselves to the correct development of their children, eight in number, four sons and four daughters; three sisters and one brother are now living. Jane, the oldest of the family, married a Mr. Harvey, and is now living in Chicago; Catherine, the next oldest sister, married Thomas A. Gault, now living in Sterling, Illinois, and the head of the great Keystone Manufacturing Company there; the third and youngest sister is unmarried and lives in Sterling; the brother, Dr. Julius Anthony, is also living there and is the head of his profession in that city and that section of the state. His father, his brother Giles, and favorite sister, Sarah, sleep in the village graveyard at Borodino, while his brother Daniel lies buried at Elroy, near Freeport, Illinois. He has been married twice; the second wife, a sister of the first who died in 1864, passed away in 1870.

His ancestors were conspicuous in the revolutionary war, and in the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, and were among the most intelligent, patriotic and substantial settlers there. They were a prominent factor in the westward moving population to the states west, and eventually to central New York, where Judge Anthony was born. Until eighteen years of age he worked on a farm, and

attended school when he had an opportunity. His father was a thorough historian, and generally well read and instructive to his children. During his early life Elliott was persevering and studious, and formed those habits which have characterized his subsequent career. During his early manhood the outcropping of this early training and discipline was evidenced, and the inherent principles of his nature, coming down from his ancestors, percolating the surface at every step in after life; and the hidden fire, which had an outer fire to draw it out in the quiet though beautiful surroundings of his youth, to set it burning, came out in a clearly defined blaze when he came in contact with the world, and left no doubt as to his principles and belief in connection with the great questions of the day; hence he has been prominently identified with questions involving liberty and human rights, as the details of his life prove.

The father, an intelligent and enterprising farmer, gave all his children a good common education. At the age of eighteen Elliott determined upon a classical education, and with that end in view went to Homer Academy, and spent two years in fitting for college, at this time the best and most popular school in central New York, the distinguished Samuel B. Woolworth being the principal. In 1847 he entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College, and graduated with honor in 1850; he then commenced the study of law under that eminent law tutor, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and was admitted to practice at Oswego in May, 1851, when he removed to the West and located at Sterling, Illinois, where he remained in practice one year. In July, 1852, he returned east and married Mary Dwight, the sister of his law preceptor, and granddaughter of President Dwight, of Yale College. In the fall of the same year he settled in Chicago, where he has attained a decided success, all without extraneous influences, but by his own ability, force of character, energy and exertion.

During the first year of his residence in Chicago he, with the aid of his accomplished wife, compiled a "Digest of the Illinois Reports," the first ever published, which was received with great favor by the bar of the state. In 1858 he was elected city attorney, and distinguished his administration by his energy and ability in guarding the interests of the city, and was for several years subsequently retained by the legal authorities in the most important cases in the courts of the state and the United States, involving the interests of the city. In 1863 he was appointed general solicitor of the Galena & Chicago Union railway, then the largest in the West, and held that position until the consolidation with the North Western, when he became the attorney of some of the bondholders and the non-consenting stockholders, and was such until the settlement of that memorable litigation—the most important of the kind that has come before the courts in this country. In connection with that case he prepared and published an argument covering the whole ground in the matter of consolidation of railroads, the most complete and exhaustive treatment upon that subject ever put forth. It is now a standard authority in the United States and other courts.

He was a member of the constitutional conventions of Illinois of 1862 and

1870, and was conspicuous in both, as his knowledge of constitutional law was of great advantage to the members; was authority upon all legal questions, and was the author of many of the provisions of our present excellent organic law. His speeches upon the "Powers of the Convention" were masterpieces, and are referred to and quoted to this day. He is the founder of the flourishing Chicago Law Institute, which controls the Law Library; one of the founders of our Public Library. In the great fire of October 9, 1871, he lost one of the finest law and miscellaneous private libraries in the West, but has mainly replaced it. In public affairs he is liberal in his views and generous in his action. In the fall of 1880 he was elected to the bench of the superior court of Cook county, and as a judge has fully met public expectation and given satisfaction. He has an accurate judgment and renders his decisions with clearness, showing a thorough knowledge of law, maturity of scholarship, and grace and force in his diction, and will, if he lives, forcibly and ably illustrate the annals of the bench in our state and still further win the esteem and confidence of the people and bar by courtesy and impartiality, and his life work will be written in the history of his time.

In politics he is a staunch republican, and his eloquent voice is heard in all important campaigns. He was a member of the last republican convention held, and there distinguished himself by his speech before it in behalf of the contesting delegation in this state and in behalf of the anti-third-term movement. A man of the highest character, he is one of Chicago's best citizens.

STEPHEN C. KNIGHT.

STEPHEN C. KNIGHT was born on a farm near Casstown, Miami county, Ohio, February 9, 1847. In 1857 his father's family moved to Champaign county, Illinois, where Stephen was raised and educated, attending the public and high schools, and during summers engaging in farm work. His parents were William D. and Elizabeth Knight. At the opening of the war of the rebellion young Knight, imbued with patriotism, sought to enlist in the military service, but was rejected because of his youthfulness, but in 1864, being a member of a home guards company, he was enlisted in the one-hundred day service in the 134th regiment Ohio Vol. Inf., and the regiment was at once ordered to the front, and spent the entire time in front of Petersburg and Richmond.

Upon returning to his home he resumed farming, and gave a portion of his time to study. In 1868 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, taking the regular course, and graduated therefrom in 1870, being admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1871. Immediately afterward he established himself at Champaign, Illinois, in the practice of his profession. In 1874 he was elected city attorney of Champaign. In 1873 he joined the masonic order, and became a Knight Templar in 1875, and held important offices in each, and in the meantime was doing a prosperous business in the law.

In 1875, losing his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he gave up his practice, and leaving Champaign, went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, but shortly afterward returned and settled at Chicago, with a view of engaging in other business until he should again resume his profession. Mr. Knight is at the present time (1883) engaged in the abstract office of Otto Peltzer, in Chicago, giving his attention to the examination of abstracts and other duties of the office.

He was married in 1878 to Miss — Doty, a daughter of Col. Theodore Doty, an old resident of Chicago. Mr. Knight is of medium height and athletic physique; is social and genial in his nature and habits; is painstaking and careful as a lawyer, a safe counselor, and being young in years, may hope to attain to a high position in his profession.

EDWARD G. ASAY.

AS a criminal lawyer of eminence perhaps no man for the last twenty years has enjoyed a higher reputation than Edward G. Asay, while he is remarkably efficient in all branches of civil practice, into which he has drifted quite extensively. He is a man of great energy of character, which is manifested in all his acts. He is logical, lucid and luminous, quick to catch a point and is fertile in resources, and is seldom surprised by any emergency, however sudden or unexpected. He is a polished gentleman, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a city noted for having produced many erudite scholars and professional gentlemen, whose ease and graceful deportment has adorned the legal profession in nearly every state in the Union. He was born September 17, 1825, and is the son of John Asay, a merchant of that city, where he still resides at an advanced age, having long since retired from active business. He was educated in the private schools of Jacob Harpel and Rev. William B. Mann. His health was delicate in those days, but it has been recuperated and he has since become strong and vigorous. In those schools he laid a solid foundation of knowledge, which after acquirements have developed into a cultivated and brilliant scholarship. He prepared for the ministry under Drs. Cooper and Kennedy, both Methodist ministers of culture and celebrity, and then entered into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, preaching at Tamaqua and Tremont, in Pennsylvania; Dover, Delaware, and Easton, Maryland. In the year 1849 he married Emma C. Oliver, daughter of James C. Oliver, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, who is still living and actively engaged in many works of public character. After traveling south, and sojourning a short time in Tallahassee, Florida, he returned north in 1853, and resigned the ministry, retaining the entire confidence and esteem of his collaborators in the church, who recognized fully, but with regret, the reasons rendering imperatively necessary the pursuance of his course, and he retained his parchments up to the year 1858, when at his own request they were canceled.

In 1853 he commenced the study of the law, and also devoted a portion of his time to mercantile affairs in New York city, contributing meanwhile to many of the leading periodicals, and making many friends among the resident litterateurs. Early in 1856 he passed his examination, the examiners being J. T. Brady, Richard Burteed and Mr. Whiting and Mr. Gerard, and was admitted to the bar. Removing to Chicago in March of that year, he immediately commenced the practice of the law.

During his first fifteen years of practice at Chicago, he defended over one hundred capital cases in different parts of the country, and not one of his clients suffered the extreme penalty of the law. He has a thorough knowledge of every department of the law, and his reputation for fairness and candor renders him potent before a jury. He is well known as a bibliophile in Europe and America, and his library is a rare collection of literature, especially rich in poetry, it being the collections of a lifetime, having been preserved from the conflagration of 1871 by the kindness of his friend, the eminent bibliophilist, Joseph Sabin, of New York, who kept his books at his own house during the absence of Mr. Asay and his wife in Europe, which lasted about eighteen months, when he returned with his family in the fall of 1872 to Chicago, where he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession ever since, except a tour of Russia and Spain, made by himself and wife in 1882, covering about one year. Mr. Asay has rare social qualities and converses clearly and eloquently on all topics, and happily illustrates his ideas with epigrammatic utterances from noted authors. He is an excellent judge of human nature.

Personally he is prepossessing, being a little above the medium height, with a massive, well developed form. He has a fine intellectual development of brain, his eyes are kindly blue, his lips full, and his countenance extremely benevolent and genial.

SAMUEL BARNES GOOKINS.

THE subject of this biography was a native of Vermont, and was born in Rupert, Bennington county, May 30, 1809. His father emigrated to Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, in 1812, and died April 12, 1814. Samuel was the youngest of ten children. He started for the West May 5, 1823, not being quite fourteen years of age, accompanied by his mother and a brother twenty-three years of age. The route taken was from Sackett's Harbor to Lewiston, by the steamer Ontario; thence by wagon to Fort Slasher; thence in an open boat to Buffalo, and in a schooner to Detroit, and later to Fort Meigs, on the Maumee. They then took a canoe to Fort Wayne, and then an ox team to the headwaters of the Wabash, from which point they descended the river again to Fort Harrison, a place once gallantly defended by Gen. Zachary Taylor against an attack made by the Indians. They settled near the then small village, which is now the flourishing city, of Terre Haute. This was the second family which

had emigrated to the Northwest by the northern route, the usual route being down the Ohio river.

The Indians had ceded the territory to the United States by the treaty of 1821, yet they occupied the territory through which the emigrants passed. There was but one settler on the Wabash above the settlement, near Fort Wayne, to a point twenty miles above Fort Harrison. In about a year and a half after reaching his western home, his mother's death occurred. Cherishing a life-long desire to acquire knowledge, he apprenticed himself, in 1826, to the editor, printer and publisher of the "Western Register," the first newspaper published in Indiana north of Vincennes. His first effort was putting into type the narrative of the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, which occurred July 4, 1826, on the fiftieth anniversary of the day they affixed their names to the declaration of independence. He subsequently became a journalist, acting as such until 1832, when he acquired considerable celebrity as a writer. His articles were terse, pointed and practical, and he took a high rank among his contemporaries. Among the leading journalists of that day were Hezekiah Niles, editor of "Niles' Register," and Gales and Stetson, publishers of the "National Intelligencer."

Hon. Amory Kinney, then judge of the circuit court, an intimate friend of Mr. Gookins, had repeatedly urged him to study law. Yielding to the persuasions of Judge Kinney, he commenced the study of the profession in which he afterward became a distinguished member. After reading the usual course, he was admitted to the bar in 1834, and thereafter practiced his profession until 1850, when he was appointed to the circuit bench. In the last of August, 1830, he went to Vincennes, the first seat of government of Indiana, to assist in establishing the Vincennes "Gazette," a paper still published there.

In twenty years from that time he returned to the same place to hold his first court. In 1851 Indiana adopted a new constitution, with an elective judiciary. The state was governed exclusively by democratic views, and he was nominated on the whig ticket for judge of the supreme court, with Charles Dewey, David McDonald and John B. Howe, and defeated by 15,000 majority. Two years later, in 1854, after the passage of the famous Nebraska bill and repeal of the Missouri compromise, he was again nominated to the same position, and elected by about the same majority as that by which he had been defeated two years before. He served as judge about two years, giving universal satisfaction, and gained the reputation of being an upright judge, who could hold the scales of justice with an even hand; and being quick of apprehension, and possessing a clear and logical mind, he filled the position with marked ability.

He resigned his position in 1858, and removed to Chicago, entering the firm of Gookins, Thomas and Roberts, practicing law until 1877, when, being appointed receiver of the Wabash and Indiana canal, he returned to Indiana. Within a year thereafter, his family and large circle of friends were called to mourn his death. After his demise, bar meetings were held in Chicago and in several counties in Indiana, where high encomiums were pronounced by his associates at the

bar and on the bench, when his many deeds of kindness and the history of his eventful and worthy life were reviewed.

He was married in Terre Haute, Indiana, in January, 1834, to Miss Mary Caroline Osborne, who survives him. She is a lady of intelligence and refinement, and ever contributed her part to the success of the subject of this sketch. They have two children living: one daughter, married to Rev. George Duey, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and one son, James F. Gookins, of Chicago, an artist of high merit, who has inherited the refinement and taste of his mother, and the intelligence of his father; a true gentleman and worthy citizen.

JOHN S. THOMPSON.

JOHN S. THOMPSON was born July 31, 1824, at Wilmington, Ohio. He was the son of Abel W. Thompson, and Elizabeth (Scarff) Thompson. John was indeed a self-educated and original character, securing his educational training at a private school at Xenia in Ohio, but being of an inquiring mind and of studious habits, he early cultivated literary tastes, and had an especial zest for historical research. At seventeen years of age, in 1841, he emigrated to Illinois from Ohio, and commenced the preparation for his life-calling, the profession of the law. He entered the law office of his brother, an eminent and thoroughly read lawyer of Mercer county, Illinois, James S. Thompson, at Millersburg, then the county seat of Mercer county. In 1843, at twenty years of age, he was admitted by license of the supreme court of Illinois to assume the responsibilities of a member of the bar of Illinois, to practice in all courts of record of the state. He immediately commenced practice, and followed the routine of an extensive practice from 1843 to 1845 in Mercer county and the surrounding counties and circuits.

In the same year of 1855 he was chosen judge of the tenth judicial circuit of the state of Illinois, which judicial district was composed of Mercer, Henderson, Warren and Knox. The district formerly included Fulton county, but by an act of the legislature of the state, passed through the advocacy of our subject, Fulton county was dropped from the tenth circuit.

Elected for a constitutional term of six years, he held the responsible position for about five years and two months, resigning his position and laying aside the ermine. In 1861 he again resumed practice in Mercer county, and followed the routine of legal business until 1864, when Judge Charles B. Lawrence was elected supreme judge of the state of Illinois, leaving the judgeship of the tenth circuit vacant, when Judge Thompson was reelected circuit judge to fill the vacancy in the same circuit where he had presided with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction and approval of the bar of his district. In 1868 the heavy duties of the office proving too laborious for his health, he again resigned. In the year 1866 Judge Thompson enlisted in the enterprise of building a railroad from Galva in

Henry county to the Mississippi river, the terminus being at New Boston. He raised a subscription among the agriculturists and capitalists of Mercer county, of about \$175,000, and succeeded in building the road.

In 1866, against his protest, he was nominated as a candidate for congress, and ran against Gen. Abner C. Harding, one of the most popular men of his district, upon an independent ticket, in the fourth congressional district, but failed of an election.

In the year 1870 our subject removed to California, remaining at Oakland about two years, during which time he was engaged in traveling up and down the coast of southern California to Oregon. In 1872 he took up his abode at Los Angeles, there resuming the practice of his profession, and at the same time engaging in politics. Against his protest he was made a candidate of the independent party of the state, there being three tickets in the field, the democratic, republican and the independents, the latter being opposed to railroad monopoly. He was a candidate for congress at the same time John Bidwell, one of the best and most deservedly popular men of California, was a candidate for governor, but the railroad interest and money effected his defeat, though while canvassing the state, in concert with Gov. Bidwell, they had a perfect ovation, and their meetings were large and enthusiastic. After the campaign closed he went to Los Angeles and resumed practice. Judge Thompson is at present engaged in rail-roading at Chicago.

He is phenomenally unostentatious, but of a clear mind and quick comprehension, an able advocate, a safe counselor, conscientious in his opinions, cautious and shrewd as a manager in any enterprise he enters into.

Judge Thompson is social and companionable to all whom he meets in his business concerns. He is a republican in his political views and adherence, independent in his views, but not obtrusive in his sentiments, having a large charity for all sects and conditions. A true friend, and sincere and self-reliant in his intercourse and business and social relations with all.

GUSTAVE DEMARS.

GUSTAVE DEMARS is a Belgian by birth. He was born in the province of Namur, December 2, 1835, and is the son of John B. Demars and Victoria (Mathien) Demars. Gustave commenced his education in the common schools. He afterward entered the university at Liege, and graduated at the age of nineteen years. The following two years we find him engaged in teaching, and on arriving at his majority he entered the army. After a few months he retired from the service, and immigrated with his parents to this country, and settled in Kankakee, Illinois, where he resided and practiced medicine eleven years. During the time Mr. Demars resided in Kankakee he edited and published at that place a French paper, which gained quite a prominence as a political sheet. He took part in building the Danville railroad.

In 1869 he settled in Chicago, and became connected with the Chicago high school, teaching French. In 1876 he was connected with the county clerk's office in Chicago, in the marriage license department.

During the later years of his life, Mr. Demars had employed his spare time in the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 he was appointed justice of the peace. In politics he is an active republican. He was one of the presidential electors in 1860.

Mr. Demars takes great interest in French matters, being a member of all of the French societies of the West, and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES F. REMICK.

CHARLES F. REMICK was born in Brownington, Vermont, November 11, 1829. He was the eldest son of Parge and Laura Remick. His father was a man of great energy and very successful as a farmer, merchant and manufacturer, in northern Vermont and lower Canada. His mother, Laura (Ward) Remick, belonged to a family distinguished for high attainments in literary and professional life. Charles received an academical education at the place of his birth, and afterward pursued a full course of study at Dartmouth College, where he graduated with high honor in 1853. After leaving college he was principal of an academy at Barnston, Canada, for about a year, after which he began the study of law, and for about two years applied himself assiduously to the same, with the late Hon. John S. Sanborn (brother of the well known Prof. Sanborn, of Dartmouth), at Sherbrooke, Canada, and while there, was honored with several important positions: deputy prothonotary of the superior court of the district of St. Francis, deputy clerk of the Queen's bench, and also of the quarter sessions, clerk of magistrate's court, and secretary and treasurer of the school board for the city of Sherbrooke, all of which he filled with perfect satisfaction to the community, and credit and profit to himself.

Leaving Canada, Mr. Remick went to Boston, and entered the office of the late Hon. Ithamar W. Beard, then a lawyer of eminence, who was afterward United States sub-treasurer, at Boston. Here he continued his studies with renewed energy, and at the same time entered the senior class in the law college at Cambridge, Massachusetts, of which Rufus Choate, Jr., and Robert Rantoul were fellow members. On completing his course, in the fall of 1855, he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, after which he set out for the Great West to seek his fortune, and made his first stand at Decorah, Iowa, embarking first in land speculation at the great United States land sales, which opened in northern Iowa in December 1855, and in which he accumulated a handsome fortune, only to see it largely dissipated in the great financial revulsion of 1857.

Having retired from speculation in 1856, Mr. Remick settled down to his profession in northern Iowa. From the first he took a high rank as a lawyer of abil-

ity, and became widely known throughout all the northeastern portion of that state. While there he was tendered nominations by the republican party, both to the constitutional convention and state senate, which he declined on account of the pressure of professional duties.

In 1864 Mr. Remick moved to Chicago, where he continued his practice with great success, and is one of the few attorneys who have amassed a fortune. Mr. Remick was a republican until Gen. Grant's first nomination to the presidency, when, not agreeing with the financial policy, he refused to longer support that party. In 1876 he voted with the greenback party, for Peter Cooper, and has since been an able and enthusiastic supporter of the tenets of that organization, and of the anti-monopolists, by whom, in the fall of 1882, he was nominated judge of the probate court of Cook county.

Mr. Remick is a man of sterling worth and business integrity, and as a lawyer an honor to his profession. In religion he is liberal, and belongs to the Reformed Episcopal Church, and is an active Sunday-school worker.

Mr. Remick married in 1858 Miss Harriet Harrington, of Boston, an estimable lady of high literary attainments.

THOMAS COLLINS WHITESIDE.

THE subject of this biography is a native of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, and was born February 28, 1837. During his boyhood, Thomas received fair educational advantages, and preparatory to entering college pursued a course of study at Farmer's College, in College Hill, Ohio. Completing his course there, he in the fall of 1855 entered Union College, at Schenectady, New York, of which the renowned Dr. Nott was at that time president. In college he was a thorough, earnest and close student, and graduated with high honor in the class of 1858.

While still a youth he had decided to enter the legal profession, and immediately upon completing his college course he began the study of law at Logansport, Indiana, in the office of Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, afterward United States senator, and still later appointed by President Grant commissioner of internal revenue.

After being admitted to the bar in 1860, Mr. Whiteside settled at Peoria, Illinois, and began the practice of his profession, in partnership with Leslie Robinson. During this same year he returned to Logansport, and married Miss Lavina Walker, daughter of Hon. George B. Walker, of that place, and a few months later settled at Wabash, where his father then resided. In the autumn of the following year, 1861, he was appointed by Gov. Oliver P. Morton state's attorney in the 11th judicial district of Indiana, a position to which, at the expiration of his term, he was elected on the republican ticket, holding the same with marked ability until the fall of 1864. During the winters of 1864 and 1865 he represented the counties of Kosciusko and Wabash in the state legislature, having

been elected on the republican ticket, and during his term of service had the honor of introducing before the legislature the joint resolution ratifying the amendment to the federal constitution abolishing slavery in the United States. In June, 1865, he was appointed by Gov. Morton judge of the 21st judicial district of Indiana, comprising five counties, being at that time but about twenty-eight years of age. In the fall of this same year Judge Whiteside was elected to the same office to which he had formerly been appointed, and although his term of office was expected to continue but four years, through some legislative defect, he continued in office until 1871, when he resigned on account of ill health. Prior to this, in 1868, he was a candidate for congress before the republican congressional convention of his district, in opposition to Hon John U. Pettit, and others, and received a complimentary vote of the convention. At his own request, his name was withdrawn as a candidate, and Hon. Daniel D. Pratt was elected to represent the district. Again in 1872 he was nominated for congress by the liberal republican party, for the 11th congressional district of Indiana, being opposed by Hon. James N. Tyner, postmaster-general under President Grant, and subsequently assistant postmaster-general by appointment of President Hayes.

In 1873 Judge Whiteside removed to Chicago, having regained his health, and resumed the practice of the law.

HENRY CRAWFORD.

HENRY CRAWFORD is one of the ablest lawyers in the Northwest, being the son of an eminent lawyer, inheriting his sagacity and profiting by the early training received in his father's office. He entered at once upon a brilliant and successful career, not surpassed, if equaled, by any man of his age who practices at the Chicago bar. He is about forty-five years of age, and has attained a good reputation as a corporation lawyer. He is the son of the late Judge Crawford, of New Albany, Indiana. He graduated at an early age, and was admitted to practice law before he became of age, and went into partnership with his father and entered at once into active practice, and was so very successful, and displayed such magnificent powers, that he enjoyed a high reputation as a corporation lawyer before he was twenty-five years of age.

One of his earliest important cases was a case between the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the New Albany and Salem railroad, where he had for an opponent James F. Joy, a very celebrated and able railroad attorney, in which Mr. Crawford was eminently successful, and in that case gained a widespread reputation.

At the solicitation of railroad men he came to Chicago in 1869, where he was retained in numerous railroad cases, one of the earliest and most noted of which was that of *Kelley vs. the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company*, a suit brought by a stockholder for the purpose of annulling something over a

million dollars of stock which had been issued to the directors by themselves organized as a construction company—a sort of “Credit Mobilier” company. Mr. Crawford in this suit was opposed by ex-Gov. Palmer and other famous counsel of central Illinois. But Mr. Crawford was successful from the initiation to the conclusion of the case. From that time forward until he retired, in 1880, he was involved in almost all of the notable railroad litigation in the state of Illinois, and at one time he represented or was opposed to nearly every railroad company in Illinois. Probably no other railroad lawyer in Illinois had as lucrative a practice as Mr. Crawford.

As an attorney he presents the unusual combination of being one of the quickest and industrious members of the profession, added to a comprehensive understanding of the principles of law and almost marvelous recollection of precedents. He can with great readiness state a principle and refer to the authorities which illustrate it. He is not only an eloquent and logical advocate, but no man more thoroughly appreciates or handles the technical opportunities afforded him than Mr. Crawford. He is as fluent, witty, incisive, luminous and logical an advocate as ever practiced law in Chicago, and during his active career as a lawyer measured lances with nearly every lawyer of repute in the Northwest, and some of the leading lawyers who practice in the Supreme Court at Washington. Mr. Crawford retired from law practice to engage in railroad business, and he is as brilliant a financier as he was railroad lawyer.

HON. ROMANZO BUNN.

ONE of the most highly esteemed and respected judges in the Northwest is Hon. Romanzo Bunn, judge of the United States district court. His early life up to the age of seventeen years was spent on his father's farm, where he labored summers and attended the district school winters. He is a native of the Empire State, and was born in South Hartwick, Otsego county, September 24, 1829. He removed with his father's family in 1832 to Mansfield, Cattaraugus county, New York, which was then a wilderness. In the fall of 1846 he entered the academy at Springville, Erie county, New York, attending fall and summer terms for three years, and teaching winters, continuing the occupation of a teacher a portion of the time until he was twenty-four years old. He commenced the study of the law at Elyria, Ohio, in the spring of 1849, in the office of McAcherson and Myers, with his old friend and classmate, Charles C. Wilson, now a leading member of the Minnesota bar at Rochester, Minnesota, and afterward continued the study of the law until September, 1853, in the office of Harmon and Wood, at Ellicottsville, New York, and was then admitted to the bar, and immediately went in company with William H. Wood, a member of the firm with which he studied. This partnership continued until the fall of 1854. In August of that year he was married to Miss Sarah Purdy, of Mansfield, New York, and in September

of that year removed to Sparta, Wisconsin, where he remained during the winter of 1854-55, and in the spring of 1855 he settled at Galesville, the county seat of Trempealeau county. The country was very new, and in addition to his law business he devoted his attention in part to agriculture. In the winter of 1860 he served a term in the legislature, representing the assembly district then composed of Trempealeau, Jackson and Buffalo counties. He removed to Sparta in the spring of 1861 and opened a law office. He continued the practice of the law there until the spring of 1868. He was then elected circuit judge of the sixth circuit, and was reelected in the spring of 1874, which position he filled with marked ability until October, 1877, when he was appointed by President Hayes United States district judge of the western district of Wisconsin. This appointment made it necessary for him to remove to Madison, which he did with his family in the summer of 1879, where he still resides.

Judge Bunn occasionally holds court in Chicago. He is a gentleman of fine presence, being tall, with a genteel figure; has a high, intellectual forehead, with blue eyes. He is active in both mind and body, and presides with an ease, grace and dignity equaled by few judges on the bench. His rulings are prompt and accurate, and his charges to the jury are learned in the law, lucid and forcibly delivered. In his daily intercourse and upon the bench Judge Bunn is affable and suave in his manner. He has the respect and good will of the eminent attorneys who appear before him in court, and the admiration of the community wherever he is known, and is considered one of the pillars of the system of jurisprudence as established on the immutable principles of justice in this great republic.

JAMES F. LATHAM.

AMONG the younger members of the Chicago bar perhaps none is more favorably known than the subject of this sketch. He was born at the city of New Orleans, February 17, 1850. His father was the late Lorenzo Latham, who was for many years a conspicuous figure in that city, and well known as the editor-in-chief and one of the proprietors of the New Orleans "Picayune." His mother was a Miss Barfield, of a prominent southern family. The intention of his parents to fit their only son for the bar was indicated in the careful education he received during his youth, and shortly after the rebellion he was sent abroad to complete his studies at Paris, and make the tour of the old world. He remained abroad two years, and returned to New Orleans to begin the study of his chosen profession, under the tutelage and direction of Judge E. C. Billings, United States district judge of the first district of Louisiana. He was admitted to practice in the spring of 1868. In 1869 Mr. Latham came to Chicago, and entered the office of Dent and Black, to familiarize himself with the common law practice of this state. A year later he hung out his shingle in the Bryan block, and had reached an enviable position for so young a man when the great fire destroyed the city.

Mr. Latham soon became interested in some mining matters, which called him west, and while in San Francisco he gave some attention to journalism, and was one of the founders of the San Francisco "Argonaut," which is still in existence, and has been a very successful journal.

In 1877 he returned to Chicago and gave his full attention to his profession, and soon attained a large and desirable clientage, having considerable business in the way of theatrical litigation and general practice. In politics he is an active democrat. He is a member of the Iroquois Club, and also a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, which was founded by his father in connection with two others in 1831, and the badge now used by the society members was originated and designed by his father in 1832. In religion Mr. Latham was brought up in the Episcopal church, of which he is still an attendant.

HON. KIRK HAWES.

KIRK HAWES was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts. He springs from an old New England family of considerable note. His father was a prominent actor in the old whig party, and a highly respected and influential man; a brother of Dr Joel Hawes, a celebrated New England divine, who was pastor of the First Congregational Church, at Hartford, Connecticut, for nearly half a century; and author of several theological works, which were authoritative and standard works forty years ago. Kirk Hawes is a brother of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, a gifted authoress, whose voluminous works of fiction are found on the shelves of every bookstore in the Union, and have a large sale in other countries. She ranks with Harriet Beecher Stowe, and that galaxy of New England women who have illustrated the annals of literature in this country.

When at the age of fourteen years, his father having died, being a robust and intelligent boy, he was taken into the service of the noted merchant and East India trader, Robert S. Shaw, and was sent by him to the East Indies in the interests of that trade, in which he continued for four or five years, visiting nearly all parts of the world, and having an ambition to obtain an education, he entered Munson (Massachusetts) Academy, remained three years and fitted for college. In the fall of 1859 he entered the freshman class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and at the close of the junior year he enlisted for the nine months service in the army, there being an urgent call for men. He raised a company at and near his home, and was sent to the Gulf with Gen. Banks when he relieved Butler. He remained in the service after his term of enlistment had expired, until the surrender of Vicksburg, when he returned to Williams College and graduated with honors in the fall of 1864. After graduating he entered the law office of Bacon and Aldrich, Worcester, Massachusetts, where he remained about one year, when he came to Chicago, completed his studies, was admitted to the bar, and forming a partnership with H. T. Helm, commenced practice; continued

with Mr. Helm until the fall of 1871, when he formed a partnership with A. H. Lawrence, a former class-mate, under the firm of Hawes and Lawrence, which continued until Mr. Hawes' elevation to the superior court bench in 1880.

The Chicago "Times" in its issue of October 31, 1880, during the election and just after Mr. Hawes had been nominated for superior judge, made the following truthful comments:

"Mr. Hawes is one of the most widely known lawyers practicing at this bar. His reputation abroad is of the best. It is more than a merely professional reputation. His elevation to the bench would reflect credit upon Chicago. He came to Chicago several years ago, almost immediately after graduating with honors from one of the principal universities of the East. He entered almost at once upon the practice of law, in which within a very short time he took high rank. His practice has been of the best, and lucrative enough to have secured him a handsome competence. There are few lawyers in this country more distinguished for practical knowledge of the law, for keen perceptive faculties, fine executive abilities, or nice sense of right and wrong. Mr. Hawes is a student, a man of liberal views and great intellectual force. While a strong republican by conviction he has never, in the commonly accepted sense of the word, been a partisan. His voice has ever been heard on the side of common sense and justice. More than once it has been raised successfully against some blind fanaticism of his party. In local affairs he has never tied himself to party, but has chosen rather to favor what seemed most likely to forward the general good. In matters of principle only is he a party man. As between men, when a question was one involving fitness for office, rather than party principle, he has invariably been found favoring the best man. The scope of his mind was forcibly shown, during the silver craze some four years ago, he wrote an essay on the metallic question, which attracted the admiring attention of educated men everywhere, and did as much, perhaps, as any other one thing to check the folly of that dangerous movement. His independence of thought and feeling in political affairs was illustrated last spring, when in the face of party power and machinery he boldly headed a minority, and contended against hero worship that threatened to overwhelm the republican organization under the avalanche of popular feeling against third termism. To Mr. Hawes more than to any other one man in Illinois was due the success of the struggle which ended in the admission of the unpledged delegates from this state to the national convention, a move which may be held as having prevented the nomination of Gen. Grant. His fight for the Farwell Hall delegates at Springfield enabled his associates to go before the superior tribunal (national convention) of Chicago, with a record that compelled attention. But for his foresight in forcing that record, the contestants would have come up to this city without a case, and the whole history of the national campaign, possibly of this nation, might have been changed by their failure. His plea before the state convention was a model of clear, forcible, terse and eloquent reasoning, and with any other than a packed tribunal it must have succeeded. In his private character

Mr. Hawes is wholly blameless. He is admittedly a high minded, honorable gentleman. Like all positive men, he has enemies, but the enemies of Mr. Hawes are of a kind that do him honor. If he has a fault, it is that he never hesitates to speak his mind, once it is made up, but he is not hasty in judgment. His methods of thought are concise and healthful. In every juncture of doubt he is charitable, but once made up, his conclusions are procrustean. It would be a matter of profound regret with every enlightened citizen, if now that he is in nomination, Mr. Hawes should fail of success."

This is so clear, concise and accurate an estimate of Mr. Hawes' character, and foreshadows so plainly what he proves to be as judge that we give it in full. There is but one judge younger in years on the bench, and no other who was a soldier. He has more than fulfilled the expectations of his most sanguine friends, in the discharge of the functions of his high position. He brought to the bench learning in the law, independence of thought, quickness of perception and urbanity in manner, qualities a judge should possess. If precedents are lacking, he does not hesitate to make one. He respects time-honored decisions, of course, but he is progressive, and has a mind of his own, and the courage to decide contrary to them if he believes he is right on the foundation principles, with due regard to the equitable side of the case. In short he is a man of great firmness and independence of character and action; in all of his tastes and habits exhibits an unaffected simplicity. He has so far proven to be one of the best judges on the bench in this county, and there is not the slightest reason to think that he will not continue to preserve the purity of his ermine.

In 1871 he married Lizzie H. Dunham, daughter of J. H. Dunham, of Chicago, and has by her three children.

HON. GEORGE GARDNER.

THE subject of this sketch, who is now one of the judges of the superior court of Cook county, was born April 25, 1826, in the town of Chili, Monroe county, New York. His father's name was John Gardner, also a native of the same county, of which his father, also named John, was one of the earliest settlers, having emigrated with his father (Benjamin) from Lebanon, Connecticut, shortly after the close of the revolutionary war. His mother was Susan Eckler, a native of Herkimer county, New York, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the Mohawk valley. His father was a farmer, and his early education was that afforded by the common schools of the neighborhood and a neighboring village, to which was added a considerable term of study at the Collegiate Institute at Brockport, in the same county.

Leaving home first in the fall of 1844 he came around the lakes to Chicago, and spent about ten months in northern Illinois and Wisconsin, returning home in July 1845. After another year spent at school, in the fall of 1846 he embarked

on a whaling voyage, which took him around Cape Horn to some of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, into the North Pacific and the Japan and Okhotsk Seas, from which he returned in the spring of 1848. After his return he spent his summers upon the farm and his winters in teaching school till the summer of 1850, when he commenced the study of the law at Rochester, New York, with Wm. F. Cogswell, now one of the most eminent members of the profession in that city. Having passed his examination, he was admitted to the bar at Rochester in March 1852. He remained with his preceptor for a year thereafter, and then opened an office in the same city, where he remained till January, 1854, when he removed to La Fayette, Indiana, where he practiced his profession successfully until May, 1863, when he removed to Chicago, where he has ever since resided.

From 1866 to 1872 he was associated with Robert Jones, now of La Fayette, Indiana, the firm name being Jones and Gardner. On January 1, 1873, he formed a partnership with Daniel J. Schuyler, now of Chicago, the firm name being Gardner and Schuyler, which arrangement continued until dissolved, December 1, 1880, by his elevation to the bench of the superior court.

Judge Gardner has been twice married, first at La Fayette, Indiana, in June, 1858, to Maria Jones, who deceased in May, 1870, and again at Chicago, in November, 1872, to Mary J. Brooks, who is his present wife.

Soon after his removal to Chicago he established a large professional business, and at the time of his election to the bench, his firm was in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, both in chancery and at the common law, as well as in admiralty. He has never held any public office except the one he now fills, and while not active as a politician, he has always been a member of the republican party.

Soon after his removal to the West, he connected himself with the Masonic Fraternity, in which he has held several prominent official positions. While a student he became connected with the Protestant Episcopal church, and still maintains that connection.

Judge Gardner has developed marked judicial ability since his accession to the bench. He has given general satisfaction to the members of the bar who practice before him. They are unanimous in expressions of confidence in his ability, impartiality, and judgment. He has already acquired a reputation as a model judge.

JAMES M. CLEAVER.

JAMES M. CLEAVER is a native of Chicago, and was born December 15, 1860. He is the son of Edward C. Cleaver, a prominent real-estate dealer in Chicago. His mother before marriage was Miss Caroline Howe. The first business enterprise that engaged the attention of James M. was in connection with the Elgin National Watch Company, with which company he was connected five years. He entered Chicago Union College of Law, and graduated therefrom in

1882, and was admitted to the bar the same year, and immediately commenced practice with the well known firm of Smith and Burgett, Chicago.

Mr. Cleaver is a young lawyer of much promise. He is energetic, of fine ability, well read in his profession, discriminating in his practice, and bids fair to attain high rank in his profession.

HON. ERASTUS SMITH WILLIAMS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Salem, New York, May 22, 1821. He was educated at the academy in Salem, New York, and at Hadley, Massachusetts, and was for a time a student in the University of Alabama. Taking Mr. Greeley's advice, long before Mr. Greeley thought of it, he came west, and as early as 1842 settled in Chicago and commenced the study of the law in the office of Butterfield and Collins, who were in the front rank of the lawyers at the Chicago bar at that time. Mr. Williams was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in 1844, and so marked were his abilities that Mr. Butterfield formed a copartnership with him, under the firm name of Butterfield and Williams, Mr. Collins retiring from the firm. The connection with Mr. Butterfield continued but a short time, the other member of the old firm, Mr. Collins, securing the young man as his partner. The firm of Collins and Williams continued until the death of its senior member, which occurred in 1854. After Mr. Collins' death, Judge Manniere, of the circuit court, who, too, had become impressed with Mr. Williams' ability, appointed him master of chancery in his court, which position he retained until 1863, when Judge Manniere died, and Mr. Williams was nominated and elected to the vacant judgeship. Judge Williams remained sole judge of the circuit court until its reorganization, in 1870, when he became chancellor and chief-justice. He retained the latter office for a short time only, but remained chancellor until he retired from the bench, in 1879.

The fall of 1879 was a disastrous one for the republican party in Chicago. All the republican candidates for the judgeship were defeated that year, and Judge Williams suffered defeat with his party. No man enjoys defeat, but the loss of his position was Judge Williams' financial gain. He immediately entered upon the practice of the law, and has since enjoyed a large and steadily increasing practice.

This result might have been predicted. For over sixteen years Judge Williams had enjoyed a reputation for ability and probity unsurpassed by that enjoyed by any lawyer at the bar or on the bench. Although attacked by an editor whom he had the courage to order to jail, the attacks fell harmless from his unsullied ermine, and rather served to show in a brighter light his disinterestedness and courage.

These qualities, indeed, were his characteristics as a judge, and, added to great legal acquirement and unquestioned forensic ability, make him one of the

few leading members of the Illinois bar to-day. No man practicing before it has a greater weight with judge or jury than has Erastus S. Williams, of whom the "Legal News" says:

"As a lawyer Judge Williams is not only learned, but wise, never forgetting the spirit in the letter. His patience is truly admirable. He can endure even a tedious and pointless argument, and such is his uniform courtesy that the youngest lawyer approaches the bench without fear. He is exceedingly tolerant of the mistakes of the inexperienced. He does not descend to unseemly disputes with counsel. He presides with dignity and decides without fear. He is singularly impartial. Neither friendship nor enmity can sway his judgment. No man can cast a blot on his unsullied reputation. His career is a shining example for the young. The treasures of intellect glitter and attract, but they are valueless unless truth and justice stand guard over them. Judge Williams is wise, but he is also good, and this two-fold cord is not quickly broken. Long may he live to illustrate and adorn his high station."

HON. WILLIAM H. BARNUM.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM, one of the five judges of the circuit court of Cook county, was elected to that position June 2, 1879, for a term of six years. He was born in Onondaga county, New York, February 15, 1840, but has been an Illinoisan for upward of forty years, his parents and relatives having removed to this state with him in 1842, and located at Belleville, in St. Clair county. There he passed his boyhood and youth, receiving such educational advantages as the private schools afforded, until, in his sixteenth year, he was sent to the State Normal University at Ypsilanti, Michigan. He attended that institution altogether about two years and a half, devoting, however, some considerable intervals of time to teaching at Belleville, and thereby contributed materially to his college expenses at the Normal, and subsequently at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, where he was admitted as sophomore, in the fall of 1858, in the classical department. His class was graduated in 1861, but he remained with them no longer than the commencement of the junior year. Nevertheless, within a few years past, his *alma mater* conferred upon him, unsolicited, its honorary degree of M.A., with complimentary allusions to his college record for scholarship.

On leaving the university, he resumed teaching at Belleville, keeping on with his classical, literary and historical studies, employing competent professors to further instruct him in Latin, Greek and German. At twenty years of age, in July, 1860, he was there married to a companion of his childhood, Miss Clara Hyde, a young lady of respectable family, the sister of William Hyde, editor of the Saint Louis "Republican" newspaper. At the same time, he began an assiduous study of the law, to which he had all along been paying some attention, that profession having been to him a manifest destiny from childhood. This

special bent of his mind was doubtless due to his very early and constant contact with the members of perhaps as brilliant a bar as any in the West,—men then and since distinguished for their great forensic powers and juridical learning, many of whom were exalted by sheer force of their merits to positions of dignity in the service of the state and nation. Among them may be enumerated Gov. John Reynolds, Gen. James Shields, late Chief-Justice Sidney Breese, Senator Lyman Trumbull, Hon. Don. Morrison, Gov. Gustavus Kœrner, Hon. William H. Underwood, Gov. William H. Bissel, Hon. William H. Snyder, still a circuit judge, Hon. Jehu Baker, M.C., and now United States minister to Venezuela, Judge Nathaniel Niles, Hon. Philip B. Fonke, M.C., Hon. John Hay, M.C., Hon. Charles P. Johnson, afterward lieutenant-governor of Missouri, and Hon. George Trumbull, brother of the senator, in whose office at Belleville the subject of this sketch began and pursued the regular study of the law until admitted to practice, in the fall of 1862.

At this time, also, the Belleville bar was graced by a talented group of younger men, most of whom have achieved success and honors in the same community. Immediately after his admission, Mr. Barnum removed to Randolph county, Illinois, where he was a total stranger, and opened a law office at Chester, the county seat, situated on the Mississippi river, about eighty miles below Saint Louis. Originally intending to remain there only two years, and then to go to Saint Louis or Chicago, he met with such success in the Randolph circuit, which embraced five counties, that he practiced there five years. He had no partner. His practice was general, embracing common law, chancery and probate matters, as well as criminal law. The land suits and criminal trials which he conducted were many of them quite remarkable, and gave him very considerable local prominence. He, also, during the same period, practiced in the supreme court at Springfield. During the first three years of his stay at Chester he held two terms of appointment as master in chancery, but retired from the position when his practice became more lucrative. In the autumn of 1867 he accepted an invitation to come to Chicago and form a copartnership with Lawrence J. J. Nissen, a well known attorney of this city, who had previously been in partnership with Gen. Hasbrouck Davis, and afterward with Francis Adams, the present corporation counsel. The connection thus formed continued for ten years, until the summer of 1877. January 1, 1876, however, the new firm of Harding, Nissen and Barnum was formed, Hon. George F. Harding becoming senior member.

During those ten years Mr. Barnum attended almost exclusively to the court practice, and acquired very considerable distinction as a trial lawyer, as well as for his legal arguments and briefs in the supreme court. His forensic success was greatly promoted by the happy taste and talent of Mr. Nissen for office business, and by his invaluable aid in the preparation of cases. In Mr. Harding's magnificent law library Mr. Barnum found a long coveted arsenal of principles and precedents, which he often used with telling effect.

In the summer of 1877 the firm was amicably dissolved, Mr. Harding's large

private and property interests demanding his almost exclusive attention, and precluding the possibility of his taking much part in general practice. Thereupon, Mr. Barnum and Mr. Cornelius Van Schaack entered into a copartnership, which was pleasantly and profitably continued until the promotion of the former to the bench, in the summer of 1879. The rank and estimation in which he was then generally held will appear from an editorial sketch published in the Chicago "Times" of April 27, 1879, and substantially indorsed by the other papers of the city both before and after the election:

"Mr. William H. Barnum, at the age of forty, has achieved a leading position at the Chicago bar. His mind is eminently judicial. He has practiced at the bar for seventeen years, and in Chicago for twelve years. For a man in middle life, Mr. Barnum has handled an unusual number of exceedingly important cases, and always with consummate ability. He won especial prominence in the famous Turner forgery cases, the most remarkable litigation ever before a court in this city. In these cases, which he fought single-handed, he was opposed by Messrs. Swett, Storrs, Ketchum, of Jacksonville, and other attorneys. He was also associated with Judge McAllister in the great Uhlich-Muhlke case, involving nearly two millions of property. He argued a case gratuitously which broke up the old reform-school outrage. Mr. Barnum is receiving a powerful backing from the bar, many leading members of which are interesting themselves in pushing him to the front. Politically Mr. Barnum has been a life-long democrat, though never a violent partisan. He is a lawyer, and not a politician."

Judge Barnum's judicial career is matter of public record. By arrangement with his colleagues, he took the chancery bench and held it for three years, disposing of a vast amount of business in that time. The docket was loaded down with arrearages from former years to the extent of some twelve hundred cases, many of them known as "snags," and terrors to both bar and bench. Some of these unavoidably consumed in their hearing a month apiece of Judge Barnum's time. The bar generally appreciated the cause of the delay, and credited the judge for the promptness with which cases were brought to trial and decided. By means of general calls and studied acceleration of the docket, and his invariably speedy decision of causes and motions, his chancery calendar was reduced to comparatively small and quite manageable proportions at the time it was turned over in September, 1882, to his able successor, Judge Moran. Judge Barnum left nothing undecided which had ever been submitted to him. He then took a common law docket, pursuant to the arrangement mentioned, not because of any preference for it, but from a desire to keep abreast with the bar and with the progress of legal questions through the courts. He has held his terms of the criminal court also, and presided there at many important trials. In the course of his judicial duties in the several departments mentioned, Judge Barnum has been called upon to decide causes of great magnitude, of both public and private concern, and questions of unusual difficulty and delicacy. How well and correctly he has decided them, appears in part from the published reports of appealed cases in the supreme and appellate court reports, and otherwise by the general acquiescence of the bar. His decrees and judgments have been almost uniformly affirmed. He has sometimes had occasion in the discharge of his

duties to go counter to some temporary phases of general or local public sentiment, but has not hesitated to act upon his convictions of law and justice, regardless of consequences. Judge Barnum doubtless feels that his stake in the community is as great as any man's can be who has a wife and five promising children.

NEWTON C. WHEELER.

NEWTON CALVIN WHEELER, son of Calvin and Sarah J. (Hoyt) Wheeler, was born at Bristol, Kendall county, Illinois, August 21, 1849. His father was a native of New Hampshire and his mother of Connecticut. They afterward resided and were married in the state of New York, whence they removed in 1834 to Kendall county, Illinois, where the former was a prominent physician and honored citizen until his death, which occurred in 1876, and where the latter still resides on the old homestead at Bristol.

At the age of sixteen after the usual attendance at the public school of his native village, Mr. Wheeler entered Clark's Seminary, at Aurora, to prepare for college. He subsequently completed his preparatory studies at Beloit College, which he entered in the fall of 1867. The fall and winter 1868-69 he spent in teaching near his home, and, although but a boy, was highly successful, and evinced a peculiar talent in that direction. His intention had been to return to Beloit and pursue his college course, but yielding to the solicitations of friends, he changed his purpose, and in the fall of 1869 joined the freshman class of the University of Chicago. Here he continued his studies uninterruptedly until after the great fire of October, 1871, when he discontinued them for a time, to take a position as tutor in Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri. As a teacher he achieved a decided success, and declined an invitation to continue his services at that institution at an advanced salary, in order to return to college and finish his course.

Resuming his studies at the university in the fall of 1872, he again abandoned them temporarily, at the urgent request of the president of the college, to take charge of the Winnetka Academy, then a branch of the university, but refused a permanent engagement in that capacity, and, returning to college, graduated in the classical course with the class of 1873, a class noted in the annals of the university for scholarship and oratorical ability. As a writer and speaker, Mr. Wheeler was counted among the first of his class, his graduating oration receiving the highest encomiums of the local press.

In college he was a commanding spirit, an earnest student and an excellent scholar. He was at the same time a leader in college sports, and a whole-souled, generous companion, meriting and obtaining the highest regard of both teachers and college mates. He was an enthusiastic member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and in his senior year was elected president of his class.

The year following his graduation Mr. Wheeler spent at the Union College of

Law at Chicago, and subsequently continued his legal studies in the law office of Lyman and Jackson, and upon examination before the supreme court of Ottawa, in September, 1875, was admitted to the bar of Illinois. Called home by the serious illness of his father whose death occurred in May 1876, he was engaged during the remainder of that year in settling up his father's estate, and subsequently spent a year traveling on business through the central and southern states. Upon his return to Chicago he spent six months assisting H. W. Jackson, receiver of the Third National Bank of Chicago, in settling up the business of that institution, and in the fall of 1878 opened an office and began the practice of law on his own account. In May, 1881, he formed, with Col. D. W. Munn, under the firm name of Munn and Wheeler, a partnership, which has proved in all respects eminently successful.

As a lawyer Mr. Wheeler possesses rare good judgment, is purely practical, and brings to his profession a full and varied fund of classical and legal learning; is able to present his thoughts in consultation or argument clearly, intelligently, forcibly and confidently, and without waste of words. As a business man and in his private life Mr. Wheeler sustains a manly, upright character, and is universally esteemed for his frank, honorable and generous dealing. He is a man of cultivated and refined tastes, courteous in his deportment, a true gentleman, and a friend always to be relied upon. He was married November 12, 1881, to Miss Lizzie M., a daughter of Richard Stiles, of Chicago.

CHARLES W. COOPER.

THE following facts are mostly extracts from "Bibliotheca Canadensis." Charles W. Cooper was born in England in 1842. He founded the Literary and Historical Society of Toronto, and has long been a frequent contributor to the newspaper and periodical press of Canada, on miscellaneous subjects. Was secretary in 1849 of the central committee of the British American League, and contributed what was known as the League articles in the Toronto "Patriot," and other newspapers; contributed to the "Maple Leaf Magazine," during its existence. Is legal editor and reporter to the Toronto "Globe," author of "Remarks on the Proposed Abolition of the Court of Chancery: Kingston, 1851." "The writer has treated the subject in an upright, honorable and candid manner. —Sun, Pictou." "A prize Essay on the Features and Resources of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington: Kingston, 1856." Several public spirited inhabitants of the counties above named having offered a prize of £100 (one hundred pounds) for the best essay on the above subject, Mr. Cooper was declared the successful competitor, and in addition to the prize awarded, received a vote of thanks from the corporation of Kingston, together with a present of £25. "Canadian Tales, from a Canadian Pen. French Words, or Twice Married: Toronto 'Colonist,' 1859." "Equity Digest: Toronto, 1866."

Mr. Cooper has published a supplement to the above work, the two books making a volume of some 1300 octavo pages; also two volumes of reports for the law society of Ontario, entitled "Chancery Chamber Reports," and was connected with other literary enterprises, until his leaving Canada a few years ago. Since his arrival here he has not published anything, contributing only occasional articles to literary and legal journals, but is understood to be engaged on a law work of some magnitude, for one of the largest law publishing houses of the West, for which, from the standing of author and publisher, we may safely bespeak success.

DANIEL J. SCHUYLER.

DANIEL J. SCHUYLER was born in the town of Florida, Montgomery county, New York, February 16, 1839. His father, Jacob D. Schuyler, was a farmer, and was a descendant of one of the oldest and best known Knickerbocker families, so prominent in the history of the state of New York. Gen. Philip Schuyler, of revolutionary fame, was of the same family. The subject of this mention was educated in the schools of the section where he was born, and finally in Union College. Soon after leaving college, and in 1861, he entered the law office of Hon. Francis Kernan, Utica, New York, the late United States senator from that state. After completing his course of study, he was admitted to the bar in January, 1864, and came to Chicago the same month, and has been engaged in practice here since. He was alone in practice until January, 1873, when he formed a partnership with Hon. George Gardner, which continued until the latter was elected to the bench of the superior court in 1880, when he formed a partnership with George A. Follansbee, which firm, Schnyler and Follansbee, is now doing a successful law business, and is one of the most reliable in this city. As a lawyer he is thorough and painstaking. He is especially accurate in the preparation of his case, and never goes into court without knowing all about it, and makes so clear a presentation that judge and jury understand it as well as himself. His success in his practice is the result of fine mental endowments, literary acquirements, industry, application and the most scrupulous honor and integrity. He has niceness of perception, breadth of comprehension; is energetic, persevering, practical, and has none of the meteoric in his composition; he is progressive, but conservative and well balanced.

As an advocate before a jury he is one of the most effective speakers at this bar. In manner he is pleasing, in matter logical and convincing. He is candid, sincere and fair, and his integrity and honor being known, he carries conviction to the minds of an honest jury. He is quiet, dignified, decided, and has great firmness of character. He has the mien, bearing and make-up of the educated and well bred gentleman that he is. He is in the front rank in the profession, and has the respect and esteem of his brother lawyers. Mr. Schuyler was united in marriage, in September, 1865, with Mary, daughter of William H. Byford, a well known physician of this city. They have had four children, two of whom survive.

HON. JOSEPH M. BAILEY.

HON. JOSEPH MEAD BAILEY was born in the town of Middlebury, Wyoming county, New York, June 22, 1833. Judge Bailey spent his boyhood on his father's farm, at the place of his birth, and attended the district school near his father's residence until he was about thirteen or fourteen years old. He then entered Middlebury Academy, in the village of Wyoming, Wyoming county, New York, and there fitted for college. He stood well in his studies, doing his work, as has been his practice ever since, faithfully, conscientiously and accurately. During his preparation for college he was out of school for one year by reason of severe sickness, but in September, 1851, at the age of eighteen years, he entered the sophomore class of the University of Rochester. For the means of pursuing his studies he was obliged to rely entirely upon his own exertions, with the exception of a small sum of money borrowed from a friend, which was repaid after graduation. In 1854 he graduated, among the highest in his class, and entered the law office of Ethan A. Hopkins, of Rochester, New York, a preceptor of whom he often speaks in the highest terms. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1855, and remained in Rochester until the following August, when he came to Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois, where he has since resided. He took a prominent position among the lawyers who constituted the early bar of Stephenson county, and established a profitable practice.

In 1866 Judge Bailey was elected a member of the house of representatives of the general assembly of the state of Illinois. He was chairman of the joint select committee which investigated the affairs of the penitentiary, after it was thrown by the lessees upon the hands of the state, and drew the bill which afterward became a law, and which is substantially the one upon which the institution has run ever since. During this term he also took a prominent part in advocating restrictive legislation upon railroads. He was reëlected in 1868, continued his war upon railroad abuses, and was made chairman of the committee on railroads. In 1876 he was one of the presidential electors for the state of Illinois. In 1877 he was elected one of the judges of the thirteenth judicial circuit of the state of Illinois, which circuit included the county of Stephenson. In January following, upon the death of Judge Heaton, he was assigned by the supreme court to duty as a member of the appellate court of the first district, sitting in Chicago. In 1879 he was reëlected circuit judge, without opposition, and in that year, and again in 1881, was reassigned to duty upon the appellate court, in Chicago. He was presiding justice of that court for the year beginning June 1, 1879, and again for the year beginning June 1, 1882. In the summer of 1879 he received the degree of LL.D. from the universities of both Rochester and Chicago.

As a presiding officer, Judge Bailey has few superiors. His deportment, though suave, is dignified and impressive. He is quick to catch a point and see all its bearings. His decisions are prompt, and so well sustained that they are generally acquiesced in by all parties.

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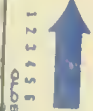


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